Second Regular Session Seventy-third General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

REREVISED

This Version Includes All Amendments Adopted in the Second House SENATE BILL 22-092

LLS NO. 22-0686.01 Conrad Imel x2313

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

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A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING CHANGES TO THE "COLORADO PROBATE CODE".

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at <u>http://leg.colorado.gov/.</u>)

Colorado Commission on Uniform State Laws. The bill makes changes to the "Colorado Probate Code" (code). Specifically, the bill describes how property passes when a decedent dies without a will (intestate) and the estate or any part of the estate does not pass to a surviving spouse or designated beneficiary pursuant to existing law. In that situation, the portion of the estate passing through intestate succession is distributed as follows:

• If the decedent is survived by one or more descendants, the



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portion of the estate passes to the decedent's surviving descendants per capita at each generation;

- If the decedent is not survived by a descendant but is survived by one or more parents, the portion of the estate is divided into as many equal shares as there are surviving parents and deceased parents with one or more descendants. One share passes to each surviving parent, and the balance passes per capita at each generation to the surviving descendants of the decedent's deceased parents.
- If the decedent is not survived by a descendant or parent but is survived by one or more descendants of a parent, the portion of the estate passes per capita at each generation to the surviving descendants of the decedent's deceased parents: or
- If a decedent is not survived by a descendant, parent, or descendant of a parent but is survived by one or more grandparents, the portion of the estate is divided into as many equal shares as there are surviving grandparents and deceased grandparents with one or more surviving descendants. One share passes to each surviving grandparent, and the balance passes per capita at each generation to the surviving descendants of the decedent's deceased grandparents.

The bill clarifies how the estate passes to surviving descendants of a deceased parent or grandparent.

The bill replaces outdated terminology in the code with modern language, including replacing gender-specific language.

1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

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SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 15-11-101, amend

- (2) as follows: 3
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15-11-101. Intestate estate. (2) A decedent by will may 5 expressly exclude or limit the right of an individual or class to succeed to 6 property of the decedent passing by intestate succession. If that individual 7 or a member of that class survives the decedent, the share of the 8 decedent's intestate estate to which that individual or class would have 9 succeeded passes as if that individual or each member of that class had 10 disclaimed his or her THE intestate share.

SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, repeal and reenact,
 with amendments, 15-11-103 as follows:

3 15-11-103. Share of heirs other than surviving spouse and
4 designated beneficiary - definitions. (1) Definitions. IN THIS SECTION:

5 (a) "DECEASED PARENT", "DECEASED GRANDPARENT", OR
6 "DECEASED SPOUSE" MEANS A PARENT, GRANDPARENT, OR SPOUSE WHO
7 EITHER PREDECEASED THE DECEDENT OR IS DEEMED UNDER THIS ARTICLE
8 11 TO HAVE PREDECEASED THE DECEDENT.

9 (b) "SURVIVING SPOUSE", "SURVIVING DESCENDANT", "SURVIVING
10 PARENT", OR "SURVIVING GRANDPARENT" MEANS A SPOUSE, DESCENDANT,
11 PARENT, OR GRANDPARENT WHO NEITHER PREDECEASED THE DECEDENT
12 NOR IS DEEMED UNDER THIS ARTICLE 11 TO HAVE PREDECEASED THE
13 DECEDENT.

14 (2)Heirs other than surviving spouse and designated 15 **beneficiary.** ANY PART OF THE INTESTATE ESTATE NOT PASSING TO THE 16 DECEDENT'S SURVIVING SPOUSE UNDER SECTION 15-11-102, OR TO THE 17 DECEDENT'S SURVIVING DESIGNATED BENEFICIARY UNDER SECTION 18 15-11-102.5, OR THE ENTIRE ESTATE IF THERE IS NO SURVIVING SPOUSE 19 AND NO SURVIVING DESIGNATED BENEFICIARY WITH THE RIGHT TO INHERIT 20 REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY FROM THE DECEDENT THROUGH INTESTATE 21 SUCCESSION, PASSES TO THE DECEDENT'S DESCENDANTS, PARENTS, OR 22 OTHER HEIRS AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTIONS (3) TO (9) OF THIS SECTION.

(3) Surviving descendants. IF A DECEDENT IS SURVIVED BY ONE
OR MORE DESCENDANTS, ANY PART OF THE INTESTATE ESTATE NOT
PASSING TO THE SURVIVING SPOUSE OR SURVIVING DESIGNATED
BENEFICIARY PASSES PER CAPITA AT EACH GENERATION TO THE
DECEDENT'S SURVIVING DESCENDANTS.

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(4) Surviving parent. IF A DECEDENT IS NOT SURVIVED BY A
 DESCENDANT BUT IS SURVIVED BY ONE OR MORE PARENTS, ANY PART OF
 THE INTESTATE ESTATE NOT PASSING TO THE SURVIVING SPOUSE OR
 SURVIVING DESIGNATED BENEFICIARY IS DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

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(a) THE INTESTATE ESTATE OR PART IS DIVIDED INTO AS MANY EQUAL SHARES AS THERE ARE:

(I) SURVIVING PARENTS; AND

8 (II) DECEASED PARENTS WITH ONE OR MORE SURVIVING
9 DESCENDANTS, IF ANY, AS DETERMINED UNDER SUBSECTION (5) OF THIS
10 SECTION.

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(b) ONE SHARE PASSES TO EACH SURVIVING PARENT.

12 (c) THE BALANCE OF THE INTESTATE ESTATE OR PART, IF ANY,
13 PASSES PER CAPITA AT EACH GENERATION TO THE SURVIVING
14 DESCENDANTS OF THE DECEDENT'S DECEASED PARENTS, AS DETERMINED
15 UNDER SUBSECTION (5) OF THIS SECTION.

16 (5) When parent survives - computation of shares of surviving
17 descendants of deceased parent. The FOLLOWING RULES APPLY UNDER
18 SUBSECTION (4) OF THIS SECTION TO DETERMINE WHETHER A DECEASED
19 PARENT OF THE DECEDENT IS TREATED AS HAVING A SURVIVING
20 DESCENDANT:

(a) IF ALL THE SURVIVING DESCENDANTS OF ONE OR MORE
DECEASED PARENTS ALSO ARE DESCENDANTS OF ONE OR MORE SURVIVING
PARENTS AND NONE OF THOSE SURVIVING PARENTS HAS ANY OTHER
SURVIVING DESCENDANT, THOSE DESCENDANTS ARE DEEMED TO HAVE
PREDECEASED THE DECEDENT.

26 (b) IF TWO OR MORE DECEASED PARENTS HAVE THE SAME
27 SURVIVING DESCENDANTS AND NONE OF THOSE DECEASED PARENTS HAS

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ANY OTHER SURVIVING DESCENDANT, THOSE DECEASED PARENTS ARE
 DEEMED TO BE ONE DECEASED PARENT WITH SURVIVING DESCENDANTS.

3 (6) Surviving descendant of deceased parent. IF A DECEDENT IS
4 NOT SURVIVED BY A DESCENDANT OR PARENT BUT IS SURVIVED BY ONE OR
5 MORE DESCENDANTS OF A PARENT, THE INTESTATE ESTATE PASSES PER
6 CAPITA AT EACH GENERATION TO THE SURVIVING DESCENDANTS OF THE
7 DECEDENT'S DECEASED PARENTS.

8 (7) Surviving grandparent. IF A DECEDENT IS NOT SURVIVED BY
9 A DESCENDANT, PARENT, OR DESCENDANT OF A PARENT BUT IS SURVIVED
10 BY ONE OR MORE GRANDPARENTS, THE INTESTATE ESTATE IS DISTRIBUTED
11 AS FOLLOWS:

12 (a) THE INTESTATE ESTATE IS DIVIDED INTO AS MANY EQUAL13 SHARES AS THERE ARE:

14 (I) SURVIVING GRANDPARENTS; AND

(II) DECEASED GRANDPARENTS WITH ONE OR MORE SURVIVING
DESCENDANTS, IF ANY, AS DETERMINED UNDER SUBSECTION (8) OF THIS
SECTION.

18 (b) ONE SHARE PASSES TO EACH SURVIVING GRANDPARENT.

19 (c) THE BALANCE OF THE INTESTATE ESTATE, IF ANY, PASSES PER
20 CAPITA AT EACH GENERATION TO THE SURVIVING DESCENDANTS OF THE
21 DECEDENT'S DECEASED GRANDPARENTS, AS DETERMINED UNDER
22 SUBSECTION (8) OF THIS SECTION.

(8) When grandparent survives - computation of shares of
surviving descendants of deceased grandparent. The Following
Rules Apply under Subsection (7) of this section to determine
Whether A deceased grandparent of the decedent is treated as
HAVING A SURVIVING DESCENDANT:

(a) IF ALL THE SURVIVING DESCENDANTS OF ONE OR MORE
 DECEASED GRANDPARENTS ALSO ARE DESCENDANTS OF ONE OR MORE
 SURVIVING GRANDPARENTS AND NONE OF THOSE SURVIVING
 GRANDPARENTS HAS ANY OTHER SURVIVING DESCENDANT, THOSE
 DESCENDANTS ARE DEEMED TO HAVE PREDECEASED THE DECEDENT.

6 (b) IF TWO OR MORE DECEASED GRANDPARENTS HAVE THE SAME
7 SURVIVING DESCENDANTS AND NONE OF THOSE DECEASED GRANDPARENTS
8 HAS ANY OTHER SURVIVING DESCENDANT, THOSE DECEASED
9 GRANDPARENTS ARE DEEMED TO BE ONE DECEASED GRANDPARENT WITH
10 SURVIVING DESCENDANTS.

(9) Surviving descendant of deceased grandparent. IF A
DECEDENT IS NOT SURVIVED BY A DESCENDANT, PARENT, DESCENDANT OF
A PARENT, OR GRANDPARENT BUT IS SURVIVED BY ONE OR MORE
DESCENDANTS OF A GRANDPARENT, THE INTESTATE ESTATE PASSES PER
CAPITA AT EACH GENERATION TO THE SURVIVING DESCENDANTS OF THE
DECEDENT'S DECEASED GRANDPARENTS.

SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 15-11-106 as
follows:

19 15-11-106. Per capita at each generation. (1) Definitions. As
 20 used In this section: unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Deceased descendant", "deceased parent", or "deceased
grandparent", OR "DECEASED SPOUSE" means a descendant, parent, or
grandparent, OR SPOUSE who either predeceased the decedent or is
deemed UNDER THIS SUBPART 1 to have predeceased the decedent. under
section 15-11-104.

(b) "Surviving descendant" means a descendant who neither
predeceased the decedent nor is deemed UNDER THIS SUBPART 1 to have

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1 predeceased the decedent. under section 15-11-104.

2 (2) **Decedent's descendants.** If, under section $15-11-103 \left(\frac{2}{2}\right)(3)$, 3 ALL OR PART OF a decedent's intestate estate or a part thereof passes "per 4 capita at each generation" to the decedent's SURVIVING descendants, the 5 estate or part thereof is divided into as many equal shares as there are (i) 6 surviving descendants in the generation nearest to the decedent which 7 contains one or more surviving descendants and (ii) deceased descendants 8 in the same generation who left surviving descendants, if any. Each 9 surviving descendant in the nearest generation is allocated one share. The 10 remaining shares, if any, are combined and then divided in the same 11 manner among the surviving descendants of the deceased descendants as 12 if the surviving descendants who are WERE allocated a share and their 13 surviving descendants had predeceased the decedent.

14 (3) **Descendants of parents or grandparents.** If, under section 15 15-11-103 (4) or (6), a decedent's intestate estate or a part thereof passes 16 "per capita at each generation" to the descendants of the decedent's 17 deceased parents or either of them, or to the descendants of the decedent's 18 deceased grandparents or any of them, the estate or part thereof is divided 19 into as many equal shares as there are (i) surviving descendants in the 20 generation nearest to the deceased parents or either of them, or the 21 deceased grandparents or any of them, that contains one or more 22 surviving descendants and (ii) deceased descendants in the same 23 generation who left surviving descendants, if any. Each surviving 24 descendant in the nearest generation is allocated one share. The remaining 25 shares, if any, are combined and then divided in the same manner among 26 the surviving descendants of the deceased descendants as if the surviving 27 descendants who were allocated a share and their surviving descendants

1 had predeceased the decedent Descendants of parent when parent 2 survives. IF A DECEDENT IS SURVIVED BY ONE OR MORE PARENTS AND, 3 UNDER SECTION 15-11-103 (4) AND (5), THE BALANCE OF THE DECEDENT'S 4 INTESTATE ESTATE OR PART PASSES PER CAPITA AT EACH GENERATION TO 5 THE SURVIVING DESCENDANTS OF ONE OR MORE OF THE DECEDENT'S 6 DECEASED PARENTS, THE BALANCE PASSES TO THOSE DESCENDANTS AS IF 7 THEY WERE THE DECEDENT'S SURVIVING DESCENDANTS UNDER 8 SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION.

9 (4) Descendants of parent when no parent survives. IF A 10 DECEDENT IS NOT SURVIVED BY A PARENT AND, UNDER SECTION 15-11-103 11 (6), THE DECEDENT'S INTESTATE ESTATE PASSES PER CAPITA AT EACH 12 GENERATION TO THE SURVIVING DESCENDANTS OF ONE OR MORE OF THE 13 DECEDENT'S DECEASED PARENTS, THE INTESTATE ESTATE PASSES TO 14 THOSE DESCENDANTS AS IF THEY WERE THE DECEDENT'S SURVIVING 15 DESCENDANTS UNDER SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION.

16 (5) Descendants of grandparent when grandparent survives. 17 IF A DECEDENT IS SURVIVED BY ONE OR MORE GRANDPARENTS AND, 18 UNDER SECTION 15-11-103 (7) AND (8), THE BALANCE OF THE DECEDENT'S 19 INTESTATE ESTATE PASSES PER CAPITA AT EACH GENERATION TO THE 20 SURVIVING DESCENDANTS OF ONE OR MORE OF THE DECEDENT'S DECEASED 21 GRANDPARENTS, THE BALANCE PASSES TO THOSE DESCENDANTS AS IF 22 THEY WERE THE DECEDENT'S SURVIVING DESCENDANTS UNDER 23 SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION.

(6) Descendants of grandparent when no grandparent
survives. IF A DECEDENT IS NOT SURVIVED BY A GRANDPARENT AND,
UNDER SECTION 15-11-103 (9), THE DECEDENT'S INTESTATE ESTATE
PASSES PER CAPITA AT EACH GENERATION TO THE SURVIVING

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DESCENDANTS OF ONE OR MORE OF THE DECEDENT'S DECEASED
 GRANDPARENTS, THE INTESTATE ESTATE PASSES TO THOSE DESCENDANTS
 AS IF THEY WERE THE DECEDENT'S SURVIVING DESCENDANTS UNDER
 SUBSECTION (2) OF THIS SECTION.

5 SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, repeal and reenact,
6 with amendments, 15-11-107 as follows:

7 15-11-107. Inheritance without regard to number of common
8 ancestors in same generation. AN HEIR INHERITS WITHOUT REGARD TO
9 HOW MANY COMMON ANCESTORS IN THE SAME GENERATION THE HEIR
10 SHARES WITH THE DECEDENT.

SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 15-11-109, amend
(1) as follows:

13 15-11-109. Advancements. (1) If an individual dies intestate as 14 to all or a portion of his or her THE estate, property the decedent gave 15 during the decedent's lifetime to an individual who, at the decedent's death, is an heir is treated as an advancement against the heir's intestate 16 17 share only if (i) the decedent declared in a contemporaneous writing or 18 the heir acknowledged in writing that the gift is an advancement, or (ii) 19 the decedent's contemporaneous writing or the heir's written 20 acknowledgment otherwise indicates that the gift is to be taken into 21 account in computing the division and distribution of the decedent's 22 intestate estate.

23 SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 15-11-113 as
24 follows:

15-11-113. Individual related to decedent through more than
 one line of relationship. An individual who is related to the decedent
 through two blood lines MORE THAN ONE LINE of relationship is entitled

to only a single share based upon the relationship which would entitle the
 individual to the larger LARGEST share. THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE
 INDIVIDUAL'S DESCENDANTS ARE DEEMED TO HAVE PREDECEASED THE
 DECEDENT WITH RESPECT TO A LINE OF RELATIONSHIP RESULTING IN A
 SMALLER SHARE.

6 SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 15-11-114, amend
7 (2) as follows:

8 **15-11-114.** Parent barred from inheriting in certain 9 circumstances. (2) For the purpose of intestate succession from or 10 through the deceased child, a parent who is barred from inheriting under 11 this section is treated as if the parent DEEMED TO HAVE predeceased the 12 child.

SECTION 8. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 15-11-201, amend
(7) and (10)(c) as follows:

15 **15-11-201. Definitions.** (7) "Presently exercisable general power 16 of appointment" means a power of appointment under which, at the time 17 in question, the decedent HELD A POWER TO CREATE A PRESENT OR FUTURE 18 INTEREST IN THE DECEDENT, THE DECEDENT'S CREDITORS, THE DECEDENT'S 19 ESTATE, OR CREDITORS OF THE DECEDENT'S ESTATE, whether or not he or 20 she THE DECEDENT then had the capacity to exercise the power. held a 21 power to create a present or future interest in himself or herself, his or her 22 ereditors, his or her estate, or the creditors of his or her estate, and THE 23 TERM includes a power to revoke or invade the principal of a trust or other 24 property arrangement.

(10) "Transfer", as it relates to a transfer by or on behalf of the
decedent, includes:

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(c) An exercise, release, or lapse of a presently exercisable general

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power of appointment that the decedent created in himself or herself and
 RESERVED OR of a power described in section 15-11-205 (2)(b) that the
 decedent conferred on a nonadverse party.

4 SECTION 9. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 15-11-302, amend
5 (1), (2) introductory portion, (2)(b), (3), and (4) as follows:

6 15-11-302. Omitted children. (1) Except as provided in
7 subsection (2) of this section, if a testator fails to provide in his or her will
8 for any of his or her children born or adopted BECOMES A PARENT TO A
9 CHILD after the execution of the TESTATOR'S will AND FAILS TO PROVIDE
10 IN THE WILL FOR THE CHILD, the omitted after-born or after-adopted child
11 receives a share in the estate as follows:

(a) If the testator had no child living when he or she THE
TESTATOR executed the will, an THE omitted after-born or after-adopted
child receives a share in the estate equal in value to that which the child
would have received had the testator died intestate, unless the will
devised all or substantially all OF the estate to the other ANOTHER parent
of the omitted child and that other parent survives the testator and is
entitled to take under the will.

(b) If the testator has one or more children living when he or she
THE TESTATOR executed the will, and the will devised property or an
interest in property to one or more of the then living children, an THE
omitted after-born or after-adopted child is entitled to share in the
testator's estate as follows:

(I) The portion of the testator's estate in which the omitted
after-born or after-adopted child is entitled to share is limited to devises
made to the testator's then living children under the will.

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(II) The omitted after-born or after-adopted child is entitled to

receive the share of the testator's estate, as limited in subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (b) SUBSECTION (1)(b)(I) OF THIS SECTION, that the child would have received had the testator included all omitted after-born and after-adopted children with the children to whom devises were made under the will and had given an equal share of the estate to each child.

6 (III) To the extent feasible, the interest granted an THE omitted 7 after-born or after-adopted child under this section shall MUST be of the 8 same character, whether equitable or legal, present or future, as that 9 devised to the testator's then living children under the will.

10 (IV) In satisfying THE SATISFACTION OF a share provided by this 11 paragraph (b) SUBSECTION (1)(b), devises to the testator's children who 12 were living when the will was executed abate ratably. In abating the 13 devises of the then living children, the court shall preserve to the 14 maximum extent possible the character of the testamentary plan adopted 15 by the testator.

16 (2) Neither paragraph (a) nor (b) of subsection (1) of this section
17 SUBSECTION (1)(a) OF THIS SECTION NOR SUBSECTION (1)(b) OF THIS
18 SECTION applies if:

(b) The testator provided for the omitted after-born or
after-adopted child by transfer outside the will and the intent that the
transfer be in lieu of a testamentary provision is shown by the testator's
statements or is reasonably inferred from the amount of the transfer or
other evidence.

(3) If at the time of execution of the will the testator fails to
provide in his or her THE will for a living child solely because he or she
THE TESTATOR believes the child to be dead, the child is entitled to share
in the estate as if the child were an omitted after-born or after-adopted

1 child.

2 (4) In satisfying THE SATISFACTION OF a share provided by
3 paragraph (a) of subsection (1) SUBSECTION (1)(a) of this section, devises
4 made by the will abate under section 15-12-902.

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SECTION 10. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 15-11-802, **amend** (1) as follows:

15-11-802. Effect of divorce, annulment, and decree of
separation. (1) An individual who is divorced from the decedent or
whose marriage to the decedent has been annulled is not a surviving
spouse unless, by virtue of a subsequent marriage, he or she THE
INDIVIDUAL is married to the decedent at the time of death. A decree of
separation that does not terminate the status of husband and wife
MARRIAGE is not a divorce for purposes of this section.

SECTION 11. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 15-11-803, amend
(1)(e), (2), and (6) as follows:

16 15-11-803. Effect of homicide on intestate succession, wills,
17 trusts, joint assets, life insurance, and beneficiary designations.
18 (1) Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise
19 requires:

(e) "Revocable", with respect to a disposition, appointment,
provision, or nomination, means one under which the decedent, at the
time of or immediately before death, was alone empowered, by law or
under the governing instrument, to cancel the designation in favor of the
killer, whether or not the decedent was then empowered to designate
himself or herself THE DECEDENT in place of his or her THE killer and
WHETHER or NOT the decedent then had capacity to exercise the power.

(2) Forfeiture of statutory benefits. An individual who

feloniously kills the decedent forfeits all benefits with respect to the decedent's estate, including an intestate share, an elective-share, an omitted spouse's or child's share, the decedent's homestead exemption under section 38-41-204, C.R.S., exempt property, and a family allowance. If the decedent died intestate, the decedent's intestate estate passes as if the killer disclaimed his or her THE intestate share.

7 (6) Wrongful acquisition of property. A wrongful acquisition
8 of property or interest by a killer not covered by this section shall MUST
9 be treated in accordance with the principle that a killer cannot profit from
10 his or her wrong THE KILLER'S WRONGDOING.

SECTION 12. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 15-11-804, amend
(1)(b), (1)(d), (1)(f), and (2)(a) as follows:

13 15-11-804. Revocation of probate and nonprobate transfers by
14 divorce - no revocation by other changes of circumstances.
15 (1) Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise
16 requires:

(b) "Divorce or annulment" means any divorce or annulment, or
any dissolution or declaration of invalidity of a marriage, that would
exclude the spouse as a surviving spouse within the meaning of section
15-11-802. A decree of separation that does not terminate the status of
husband and wife MARRIAGE is not a divorce for purposes of this section.
(d) "Governing instrument" refers to a governing instrument

executed by the divorced individual before the divorce or annulment of
his or her THE marriage to his or her THE DIVORCED INDIVIDUAL'S former
spouse.

26 (f) "Revocable", with respect to a disposition, appointment,
27 provision, or nomination, means one under which the divorced individual,

1 at the time of the divorce or annulment, was alone empowered, by law or 2 under the governing instrument, to cancel the designation in favor of his 3 or her THE DIVORCED INDIVIDUAL'S former spouse or former spouse's 4 relative, whether or not the divorced individual was then empowered to 5 designate himself or herself THE DIVORCED INDIVIDUAL in place of his or 6 her THE DIVORCED INDIVIDUAL'S former spouse or in place of his or her 7 THE DIVORCED INDIVIDUAL'S former spouse's relative and whether or not 8 the divorced individual then had the capacity to exercise the power.

9 (2) **Revocation upon divorce.** Except as provided by the express 10 terms of a governing instrument, a court order, or a contract relating to 11 the division of the marital estate made between the divorced individuals 12 before or after the marriage, divorce, or annulment, the divorce or 13 annulment of a marriage:

14 (a) Revokes any revocable (i) disposition or appointment of 15 property made by a divorced individual to his or her THE DIVORCED 16 INDIVIDUAL'S former spouse in a governing instrument and any 17 disposition or appointment created by law or in a governing instrument 18 to a relative of the divorced individual's former spouse, (ii) provision in 19 a governing instrument conferring a general or nongeneral power of 20 appointment on the divorced individual's former spouse or on a relative 21 of the divorced individual's former spouse, and (iii) nomination in a 22 governing instrument nominating a divorced individual's former spouse 23 or a relative of the divorced individual's former spouse to serve in any 24 fiduciary or representative capacity, including a personal representative, 25 executor, trustee, conservator, agent, or guardian; and

26 SECTION 13. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 15-12-703, amend
27 (1), (2), and (4) as follows:

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1 15-12-703. General duties - relation and liability to persons 2 interested in estate - duty to search for a designated beneficiary 3 **agreement - standing to sue.** (1) A personal representative is a fiduciary 4 who shall observe the standards of care applicable to trustees as described 5 by part 8 of article 5 of this title 15. A personal representative has IS 6 UNDER a duty to settle and distribute the estate of the decedent in 7 accordance with the terms of any probated and effective will and this 8 code, and as expeditiously and efficiently as is consistent with the best 9 interests of the estate. A THE personal representative shall use the 10 authority conferred upon him or her by this code, the terms of the will, if 11 any, and any order in proceedings to which he or she THE PERSONAL 12 REPRESENTATIVE is party for the best interests of successors to the estate.

13 (2) A personal representative shall not be surcharged for acts of 14 administration or distribution if the conduct in question was authorized 15 at the time. Subject to other obligations of administration, an informally 16 probated will is authority to administer and distribute the estate according 17 to its terms. An order of appointment of a personal representative, 18 whether issued in informal or formal proceedings, is authority to 19 distribute apparently intestate assets to the heirs of the decedent if, at the 20 time of distribution, the personal representative is not aware of a pending 21 testacy proceeding, a proceeding to vacate an order entered in an earlier 22 testacy proceeding, a formal proceeding questioning his THE PERSONAL 23 REPRESENTATIVE's appointment or fitness to continue, or a supervised 24 administration proceeding. Nothing in this section affects THIS SECTION 25 DOES NOT AFFECT the duty of the personal representative to administer 26 and distribute the estate in accordance with the rights of claimants WHOSE 27 CLAIMS HAVE BEEN ALLOWED, the surviving spouse, any minor and

dependent children, and any pretermitted OMITTED child of the decedent
 AS DESCRIBED ELSEWHERE IN THIS CODE.

(4) Except as to proceedings which do not survive the death of the
decedent, a personal representative of a decedent domiciled in this state
at his death has the same standing to sue and be sued in the courts of this
state and the courts of any other jurisdiction as his THE decedent had
immediately prior to death.

8 **SECTION 14.** Act subject to petition - effective date. This act 9 takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the 10 ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly; except 11 that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V 12 of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this 13 act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take 14 effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in 15 November 2022 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the 16 official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.