

Part 8 General Provisions

75-2-801 Disclaimer of property interests -- Time -- Form -- Effect -- Waiver and bar -- Remedy not exclusive -- Application.

- (1) A person, or the representative of a person, to whom an interest in or with respect to property or an interest therein devolves by whatever means may disclaim it in whole or in part by delivering or filing a written disclaimer under this section. The right to disclaim exists notwithstanding:
 - (a) any limitation on the interest of the disclaimant in the nature of a spendthrift provision or similar restriction; or
 - (b) any restriction or limitation on the right to disclaim contained in the governing instrument. For purposes of this subsection, the "representative of a person" includes a personal representative of a decedent, a conservator of a person with a disability, a guardian of a minor or incapacitated person, and an agent acting on behalf of the person within the authority of a power of attorney.
- (2) The following rules govern the time when a disclaimer shall be filed or delivered:
 - (a) If the property or interest has devolved to the disclaimant under a testamentary instrument or by the laws of intestacy, the disclaimer shall be filed, if of a present interest, not later than nine months after the death of the deceased owner or deceased donee of a power of appointment and, if of a future interest, not later than nine months after the event determining that the taker of the property or interest is finally ascertained and his interest is indefeasibly vested. The disclaimer shall be filed in the district court of the county in which proceedings for the administration of the estate of the deceased owner or deceased donee of the power have been commenced. A copy of the disclaimer shall be delivered in person or mailed by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to any personal representative or other fiduciary of the decedent or donee of the power.
 - (b) If a property or interest has devolved to the disclaimant under a nontestamentary instrument or contract, the disclaimer shall be delivered or filed, if of a present interest, not later than nine months after the effective date of the nontestamentary instrument or contract and, if of a future interest, not later than nine months after the event determining that the taker of the property or interest is finally ascertained and his interest is indefeasibly vested. If the person entitled to disclaim does not know of the existence of the interest, the disclaimer shall be delivered or filed not later than nine months after the person learns of the existence of the interest. The effective date of a revocable instrument or contract is the date on which the maker no longer has power to revoke it or to transfer to the maker or another the entire legal and equitable ownership of the interest. The disclaimer or a copy thereof shall be delivered in person or mailed by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the person who has legal title to or possession of the interest disclaimed.
 - (c) A surviving joint tenant or tenant by the entireties may disclaim as a separate interest any property or interest therein devolving to him by right of survivorship. A surviving joint tenant or tenant by the entireties may disclaim the entire interest in any property or interest therein that is the subject of a joint tenancy or tenancy by the entireties devolving to the surviving joint tenant or tenant by the entireties, if the joint tenancy or tenancy by the entireties was created by act of a deceased joint tenant or tenant by the entireties, the survivor did not join in creating the joint tenancy or tenancy by the entireties, and has not accepted a benefit under it.

- (d) If real property or an interest therein is disclaimed, a copy of the disclaimer may be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the property or interest disclaimed is located.
- (3) The disclaimer shall:
 - (a) describe the property or interest disclaimed;
 - (b) declare the disclaimer and extent thereof; and
 - (c) be signed by the disclaimant.
- (4) The effects of a disclaimer are:
 - (a) If property or an interest therein devolves to a disclaimant under a testamentary instrument, under a power of appointment exercised by a testamentary instrument, or under the laws of intestacy, and the decedent has not provided for another disposition of that interest, should it be disclaimed, or of disclaimed, or failed interests in general, the disclaimed interest devolves as if the disclaimant had predeceased the decedent, but if by law or under the testamentary instrument the descendants of the disclaimant would share in the disclaimed interest per capita at each generation or otherwise were the disclaimant to predecease the decedent, then the disclaimed interest passes per capita at each generation, or passes as directed by the governing instrument, to the descendants of the disclaimant who survive the decedent. A future interest that takes effect in possession or enjoyment after the termination of the estate or interest disclaimed takes effect as if the disclaimant had predeceased the decedent. A disclaimer relates back for all purposes to the date of death of the decedent.
 - (b) If property or an interest therein devolves to a disclaimant under a nontestamentary instrument or contract and the instrument or contract does not provide for another disposition of that interest, should it be disclaimed, or of disclaimed or failed interests in general, the disclaimed interest devolves as if the disclaimant has predeceased the effective date of the instrument or contract, but if by law or under the nontestamentary instrument or contract the descendants of the disclaimant would share in the disclaimed interest per capita at each generation or otherwise were the disclaimant to predecease the effective date of the instrument, then the disclaimed interest passes per capita at each generation, or passes as directed by the governing instrument, to the descendants of the disclaimant who survive the effective date of the instrument. A disclaimer relates back for all purposes to that date. A future interest that takes effect in possession or enjoyment at or after the termination of the disclaimed interest takes effect as if the disclaimant had died before the effective date of the instrument or contract that transferred the disclaimed interest.
 - (c) The disclaimer or the written waiver of the right to disclaim is binding upon the disclaimant or person waiving and all persons claiming through or under either of them.
- (5) The right to disclaim property or an interest therein is barred by:
 - (a) an assignment, conveyance, encumbrance, pledge, or transfer of the property or interest, or a contract therefor;
 - (b) a written waiver of the right to disclaim;
 - (c) an acceptance of the property or interest or a benefit under it; or
 - (d) a sale of the property or interest under judicial sale made before the disclaimer is made.
- (6) This section does not abridge the right of a person to waive, release, disclaim, or renounce property or an interest therein under any other statute.
- (7) An interest in property that exists on July 1, 1998, as to which, if a present interest, the time for filing a disclaimer under this section has not expired or, if a future interest, the interest has not become indefeasibly vested or the taker finally ascertained, may be disclaimed within nine months after July 1, 1998.

Amended by Chapter 366, 2011 General Session

75-2-802 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, 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 is not a divorce for purposes of this section.
- (2) For purposes of Part 1, Intestate Succession, Part 2, Elective Share of Surviving Spouse, Part 3, Spouse and Children Unprovided for in Wills, and Part 4, Exempt Property and Allowances, and Section 75-3-203, a surviving spouse does not include:
 - (a) an individual who obtains or consents to a final decree or judgment of divorce from the decedent or an annulment of their marriage, which decree or judgment is not recognized as valid in this state, unless subsequently they participate in a marriage ceremony purporting to marry each to the other or live together as husband and wife;
 - (b) an individual who, following an invalid decree or judgment of divorce or annulment obtained by the decedent, participates in a marriage ceremony with a third individual; or
 - (c) an individual who was a party to a valid proceeding concluded by an order purporting to terminate all marital property rights.

Repealed and Re-enacted by Chapter 39, 1998 General Session

75-2-803 Definitions -- Effect of homicide on intestate succession, wills, trusts, joint assets, life insurance, and beneficiary designations -- Petition -- Forfeiture -- Revocation.

- (1) As used in this section:
 - (a) "Conviction" means the same as that term is defined in Section 77-38b-102.
 - (b) "Decedent" means a deceased individual.
 - (c) "Disposition or appointment of property" includes a transfer of an item of property or any other benefit to a beneficiary designated in a governing instrument.
 - (d)
 - (i) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(d)(ii), "disqualifying homicide" means any felony homicide offense described in Title 76, Chapter 5, Offenses Against the Individual, for which the elements are established by a preponderance of the evidence and by applying the same principles of culpability and defenses described in Title 76, Utah Criminal Code.
 - (ii) "Disqualifying homicide" does not include an offense for:
 - (A) negligently operating a vehicle resulting in death, as described in Section 76-5-207; and
 - (B) automobile homicide involving using a handheld wireless communication device while driving, as described in Section 76-5-207.5.
 - (e) "Governing instrument" means a governing instrument executed by the decedent.
 - (f) "Killer" means an individual who commits a disqualifying homicide.
 - (g) "Revocable" means a disposition, appointment, provision, or nomination 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 regardless of whether at the time or immediately before death:
 - (i) the decedent was empowered to designate the decedent in place of the decedent's killer; or
 - (ii) the decedent had the capacity to exercise the power.
- (2)
 - (a) An individual who commits a disqualifying homicide of the decedent forfeits all benefits under this chapter with respect to the decedent's estate, including an intestate share, an elective

- share, an omitted spouse's or child's share, a homestead allowance, exempt property, and a family allowance.
- (b) If the decedent died intestate, the decedent's intestate estate passes as if the killer disclaimed the killer's intestate share.
- (3) The killing of the decedent by means of a disqualifying homicide:
- (a) revokes any revocable:
- (i) disposition or appointment of property made by the decedent to the killer in a governing instrument;
 - (ii) provision in a governing instrument conferring a general or nongeneral power of appointment on the killer; and
 - (iii) nomination of the killer in a governing instrument, nominating or appointing the killer to serve in any fiduciary or representative capacity, including a personal representative, executor, trustee, or agent; and
- (b) severs the interests of the decedent and killer in property held by them at the time of the killing as joint tenants with the right of survivorship, transforming the interests of the decedent and killer into tenancies in common.
- (4) A severance under Subsection (3)(b) does not affect any third-party interest in property acquired for value and in good faith reliance on an apparent title by survivorship in the killer unless a writing declaring the severance has been noted, registered, filed, or recorded in records appropriate to the kind and location of the property which are relied upon, in the ordinary course of transactions involving such property, as evidence of ownership.
- (5) Provisions of a governing instrument are given effect as if the killer disclaimed all provisions revoked by this section or, in the case of a revoked nomination in a fiduciary or representative capacity, as if the killer predeceased the decedent.
- (6) A wrongful acquisition of property or interest by one who kills another under circumstances not covered by this section shall be treated in accordance with the principle that a killer cannot profit from the killer's wrong.
- (7)
- (a) An interested person may petition the court to determine whether an individual has committed a disqualifying homicide of the decedent.
- (b) An individual has committed a disqualifying homicide of the decedent for purposes of this section if:
- (i) unless the court finds that disinheritance would create a manifest injustice, the court finds that, by a preponderance of the evidence, the individual has committed a disqualifying homicide of the decedent; or
 - (ii) the court finds that a judgment of conviction has been entered against the individual for a disqualifying homicide of the decedent and all direct appeals for the judgment have been exhausted.
- (8)
- (a) Before a court determines whether an individual committed a disqualifying homicide of the decedent under Subsection (7), the decedent's estate may petition the court to:
- (i) enter a temporary restraining order, an injunction, or a temporary restraining order and an injunction, to preserve the property or assets of the killer or the killer's estate;
 - (ii) require the execution of a trustee's bond under Section 75-7-702 for the killer's estate;
 - (iii) establish a constructive trust on any property or assets of the killer or the killer's estate that is effective from the time the killer's act caused the death of the decedent; or
 - (iv) take any other action necessary to preserve the property or assets of the killer or the killer's estate:

- (A) until a court makes a determination under Subsection (7); or
 - (B) for the payment of all damages and judgments for conduct resulting in the disqualifying homicide of the decedent.
- (b) Upon a petition for a temporary restraining order or an injunction under Subsection (8)(a)(i), a court may enter a temporary restraining order against an owner's property in accordance with Rule 65A of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, without notice or opportunity of a hearing, if the court determines that:
- (i) there is a substantial likelihood that the property is, or will be, necessary to satisfy a judgment or damages owed by the killer for conduct resulting in the disqualifying homicide of the decedent; and
 - (ii) notice of the hearing would likely result in the property being:
 - (A) sold, distributed, destroyed, or removed; and
 - (B) unavailable to satisfy a judgment or damages owed by the killer for conduct resulting in the disqualifying homicide of the decedent.
- (9)
- (a)
- (i) A payor or other third party is not liable for having made a payment or transferred an item of property or any other benefit to a beneficiary designated in a governing instrument affected by a disqualifying homicide, or for having taken any other action in good faith reliance on the validity of the governing instrument, upon request and satisfactory proof of the decedent's death, before the payor or other third party received written notice of a claimed forfeiture or revocation under this section.
 - (ii) A payor or other third party is liable for a payment made or other action taken after the payor or other third party received written notice of a claimed forfeiture or revocation under this section.
- (b)
- (i) Written notice of a claimed forfeiture or revocation under Subsection (9)(a) shall be mailed to the payor's or other third party's main office or home by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, or served upon the payor or other third party in the same manner as a summons in a civil action.
 - (ii) Upon receipt of written notice of a claimed forfeiture or revocation under this section, a payor or other third party may pay any amount owed or transfer or deposit any item of property held by the payor or third party to or with:
 - (A) the court having jurisdiction of the probate proceedings relating to the decedent's estate; or
 - (B) if no proceedings have been commenced, the court having jurisdiction of probate proceedings relating to the decedent's estates located in the county of the decedent's residence.
 - (iii) The court shall hold the funds or item of property and, upon the court's determination under this section, shall order disbursement in accordance with the determination.
 - (iv) Payments, transfers, or deposits made to or with the court discharge the payor or other third party from all claims for the value of amounts paid to or items of property transferred to or deposited with the court.
- (10)
- (a) A person who purchases property for value and without notice, or who receives a payment or other item of property in partial or full satisfaction of a legally enforceable obligation, is:
- (i) not obligated under this section to return the payment, item of property, or benefit; and

- (ii) not liable under this section for the amount of the payment or the value of the item of property or benefit.
- (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (10)(a), a person who, not for value, receives a payment, item of property, or any other benefit to which the person is not entitled under this section is:
 - (i) obligated to return the payment, item of property, or benefit to the person who is entitled to the payment, property, or benefit under this section; and
 - (ii) personally liable for the amount of the payment or the value of the item of property or benefit to the person who is entitled to the payment, property, or benefit under this section.
- (c) If this section or any part of this section is preempted by federal law with respect to a payment, an item of property, or any other benefit covered by this section, a person who, not for value, receives the payment, item of property, or any other benefit to which the person is not entitled under this section is:
 - (i) obligated to return the payment, item of property, or benefit to the person who would have been entitled to the payment, property, or benefit if this section or part were not preempted; and
 - (ii) personally liable for the amount of the payment or the value of the item of property or benefit, to the person who would have been entitled to the payment, property, or benefit if this section or part were not preempted.

Amended by Chapter 116, 2022 General Session

Amended by Chapter 157, 2022 General Session

Amended by Chapter 157, 2022 General Session, (Coordination Clause)

Amended by Chapter 430, 2022 General Session

75-2-804 Definitions -- Revocation of probate and nonprobate transfers by divorce -- Effect of severance -- Revival -- Protection of payors, third parties, and bona fide purchasers -- Personal liability of recipient -- No revocation by other changes of circumstances.

(1) As used in this section:

- (a) "Disposition or appointment of property" includes a transfer of an item of property or any other benefit to a beneficiary designated in a governing instrument.
- (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 75-2-802. A decree of separation that does not terminate the status of husband and wife is not a divorce for purposes of this section.
- (c) "Divorced individual" includes an individual whose marriage has been annulled.
- (d) "Governing instrument" means a governing instrument executed by the divorced individual before the divorce or annulment of the individual's marriage to the individual's former spouse.
- (e) "Relative of the divorced individual's former spouse" means an individual who is related to the divorced individual's former spouse by blood, adoption, or affinity and who, after the divorce or annulment, is not related to the divorced individual by blood, adoption, or affinity.
- (f) "Revocable," with respect to a disposition, appointment, provision, or nomination, means one under which the divorced individual, at the time of the divorce or annulment, was alone empowered, by law or under the governing instrument, to cancel the designation in favor of the individual's former spouse or former spouse's relative, whether or not the divorced individual was then empowered to designate another in place of the individual's former spouse or in place of the individual's former spouse's relative and whether or not the divorced individual then had the capacity to exercise the power.

- (2) Except as provided by the express terms of a governing instrument, a court order, or a contract relating to the division of the marital estate made between the divorced individuals before or after the marriage, divorce, or annulment, the divorce or annulment of a marriage:
 - (a) revokes any revocable:
 - (i) disposition or appointment of property made by a divorced individual to the individual's former spouse in a governing instrument and any disposition or appointment created by law or in a governing instrument to a relative of the divorced individual's former spouse;
 - (ii) provision in a governing instrument conferring a general or nongeneral power of appointment on the divorced individual's former spouse or on a relative of the divorced individual's former spouse; and
 - (iii) nomination in a governing instrument, which nominates a divorced individual's former spouse or a relative of the divorced individual's former spouse to serve in any fiduciary or representative capacity, including a personal representative, executor, trustee, conservator, agent, or guardian; and
 - (b) severs the interests of the former spouses in property held by them at the time of the divorce or annulment as joint tenants with the right of survivorship, transforming the interests of the former spouses into tenancies in common.
- (3) A severance under Subsection (2)(b) does not affect any third-party interest in property acquired for value and in good faith reliance on an apparent title by survivorship in the survivor of the former spouses unless a writing declaring the severance has been noted, registered, filed, or recorded in records appropriate to the kind and location of the property, which are relied upon, in the ordinary course of transactions involving such property, as evidence of ownership.
- (4) Provisions of a governing instrument are given effect as if the former spouse and relatives of the former spouse disclaimed all provisions revoked by this section or, in the case of a revoked nomination in a fiduciary or representative capacity, as if the former spouse and relatives of the former spouse died immediately before the divorce or annulment.
- (5) Provisions revoked solely by this section are revived by the divorced individual's remarriage to the former spouse or by a nullification of the divorce or annulment.
- (6) No change of circumstances other than as described in this section and in Sections 75-2-803 and 75-2-807 effects a revocation.
- (7)
 - (a) A payor or other third party is not liable for having made a payment or transferred an item of property or any other benefit to a beneficiary designated in a governing instrument affected by a divorce, annulment, or remarriage, or for having taken any other action in good faith reliance on the validity of the governing instrument, before the payor or other third party received written notice of the divorce, annulment, or remarriage. A payor or other third party is liable for a payment made or other action taken after the payor or other third party received written notice of a claimed forfeiture or revocation under this section.
 - (b) Written notice of the divorce, annulment, or remarriage under Subsection (7)(a) shall be mailed to the payor's or other third party's main office or home by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, or served upon the payor or other third party in the same manner as a summons in a civil action. Upon receipt of written notice of the divorce, annulment, or remarriage, a payor or other third party may pay any amount owed or transfer or deposit any item of property held by it to or with the court having jurisdiction of the probate proceedings relating to the decedent's estate or, if no proceedings have been commenced, to or with the court having jurisdiction of probate proceedings relating to the decedent's estates located in the county of the decedent's residence. The court shall hold the funds or item of property

and, upon its determination under this section, shall order disbursement or transfer in accordance with the determination. Payments, transfers, or deposits made to or with the court discharge the payor or other third party from all claims for the value of amounts paid to or items of property transferred to or deposited with the court.

- (8)
- (a) A person who purchases property from a former spouse, relative of a former spouse, or any other person for value and without notice, or who receives from a former spouse, relative of a former spouse, or any other person a payment or other item of property in partial or full satisfaction of a legally enforceable obligation, is neither obligated under this section to return the payment, item of property, or benefit, nor is liable under this section for the amount of the payment or the value of the item of property or benefit. But a former spouse, relative of a former spouse, or other person who, not for value, received a payment, item of property, or any other benefit to which that person is not entitled under this section is obligated to return the payment, item of property, or benefit, or is personally liable for the amount of the payment or the value of the item of property or benefit, to the person who is entitled to it under this section.
 - (b) If this section or any part of this section is preempted by federal law with respect to a payment, an item of property, or any other benefit covered by this section, a former spouse, relative of the former spouse, or any other person who, not for value, received a payment, item of property, or any other benefit to which that person is not entitled under this section is obligated to return that payment, item of property, or benefit, or is personally liable for the amount of the payment or the value of the item of property or benefit, to the person who would have been entitled to it were this section or part of this section not preempted.

Amended by Chapter 225, 2021 General Session

75-2-805 Reformation to correct mistakes.

The court may reform the terms of a governing instrument, even if unambiguous, to conform the terms to the transferor's intention if it is proved by clear and convincing evidence that the transferor's intent and the terms of the governing instrument were affected by a mistake of fact or law, whether in expression or inducement.

Enacted by Chapter 93, 2010 General Session

75-2-806 Modification to achieve transferor's tax objectives.

To achieve the transferor's tax objectives, the court may modify the terms of a governing instrument in a manner that is not contrary to the transferor's probable intention. The court may provide that the modification has retroactive effect.

Enacted by Chapter 93, 2010 General Session

75-2-807 Effect of disqualifying felony offense on intestate succession, wills, trusts, joint assets, life insurance, beneficiary designations -- Forfeiture -- Revocation.

- (1) As used in this section:
- (a) "Abuser" means a person who is convicted of committing a disqualifying felony offense against a vulnerable adult.
 - (b) "Dependent adult" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-5-111.

- (c) "Disposition or apportionment of property" means a transfer of an item of property or any other benefit to a beneficiary designated in a governing instrument.
 - (d) "Disqualifying felony offense" means a felony offense against a vulnerable adult that meets the elements of:
 - (i) felony financial exploitation of a vulnerable adult, as described in Section 76-5-111.4;
 - (ii) felony aggravated abuse of a vulnerable adult, as described in Section 76-5-111.2;
 - (iii) felony abuse of a vulnerable adult based on isolation, as described in Subsection 76-5-111(3); or
 - (iv) any felony offense in another state, territory, or district of the United States that, if committed in Utah, would constitute a felony offense described in this Subsection (1)(d).
 - (e) "Elder adult" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-5-111.
 - (f) "Governing instrument" means a governing instrument executed by a vulnerable adult.
 - (g) "Vulnerable adult" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-5-111.
- (2)
- (a) An abuser who is convicted of a disqualifying felony offense against a vulnerable adult forfeits any benefit under this chapter with respect to the vulnerable adult's estate:
 - (i) that the vulnerable adult made to the abuser in a governing instrument; or
 - (ii) according to intestate succession, as described in Title 75, Chapter 2, Intestate Succession and Wills.
 - (b) The abuser described in Subsection (2)(a):
 - (i) may not inherit, take, enjoy, receive, or otherwise benefit from the estate of the vulnerable adult described in Subsection (2)(a), including by any:
 - (A) intestate share;
 - (B) elective share;
 - (C) omitted spouse's or child's share;
 - (D) homestead allowance;
 - (E) exempt property;
 - (F) family allowance;
 - (G) banknote or other form of physical currency;
 - (H) deposit account;
 - (I) interest-bearing account;
 - (J) contents of a safe deposit box;
 - (K) investment;
 - (L) retirement benefit or account;
 - (M) pension;
 - (N) annuity; or
 - (O) insurance proceed; and
 - (ii) is considered to have predeceased the vulnerable adult with respect to any intestate property or governing instrument belonging to the vulnerable adult.
- (3) Conviction of a disqualifying felony offense against a vulnerable adult:
- (a) revokes any revocable:
 - (i) disposition or apportionment of property that the vulnerable adult made to the abuser in a governing instrument;
 - (ii) provision in a governing instrument conferring a general or nongeneral power of appointment on the abuser; and
 - (iii) nomination of the abuser in a governing instrument nominating or appointing the abuser to serve in any fiduciary or representative capacity, including a personal representative, representative payee, executor, trustee, or agent; and

- (b)
 - (i) severs any interest in property held by the abuser and the vulnerable adult as joint tenants with the right of survivorship; and
 - (ii) transforms the interests described in Subsection (3)(b)(i) to a tenancy in common.
- (4) A wrongful acquisition of property or interest by an abuser under circumstances not covered by this section shall be treated in accordance with the principle that one cannot profit from one's own wrongdoing.
- (5) Revocation by the court of an abuser's interest in the property of the vulnerable adult and of an abuser's powers and appointments in the estate of the vulnerable adult as established by any governing instrument is final.
- (6) Conviction of a disqualifying felony offense against a vulnerable adult:
 - (a) prevents any revocable interest or share an abuser has or may have in the estate of the vulnerable adult, under Subsection (2), from vesting into a right of property upon the death of the vulnerable adult; and
 - (b) is the triggering event for action under this section.
- (7) As a consequence of bringing an action under this section, a court may not reduce or eliminate the rights, interest, or share in the estate of a vulnerable adult belonging to any interested person who:
 - (a) petitions the court under this section; and
 - (b) retains a property or other interest in the estate of a vulnerable adult, either as an heir, devisee, legatee, beneficiary, survivor, appointee, or claimant, notwithstanding any no-contest provision which appears in any governing instrument of the vulnerable adult.
- (8)
 - (a) A payor or other third party is not liable for having made a payment or transferred an item of property or any other benefit to a beneficiary designated in a governing instrument that a disqualifying felony offense affects, or for having taken any other action in good faith reliance on the validity of the governing instrument, upon request and satisfactory proof of the decedent's death, before the payor or other third party received written notice of a claimed forfeiture or revocation under this section.
 - (b) A payor or other third party is liable for a payment made or other action taken after the payor or other third party received written notice of a claimed forfeiture or revocation under this section.
 - (c)
 - (i) An individual seeking enforcement of this section shall mail a written notice of a claimed forfeiture or revocation to the payor's or other third party's main office or home by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, or served upon the payor or other third party in the same manner as a summons in a civil action.
 - (ii) Upon receipt of a written notice of a claimed forfeiture or revocation described in Subsection (8)(c)(i), a payor or other third party may pay any amount owed or transfer or deposit any item of property the payor or third party holds to or with:
 - (A) the court having jurisdiction of the probate proceedings relating to the vulnerable adult's estate; or
 - (B) if the individual who gave notice has not brought an action under this section, to or with the court having jurisdiction of probate proceedings relating to the decedent's estate located in the county of the decedent's residence.
 - (d) A court described in Subsection (8)(c)(ii) shall:
 - (i) hold the funds or item of property; and

- (ii) upon the court's determination under this section, order disbursement in accordance with the determination.
 - (e) A payor's or third party's payment, transfer, or deposit made to or with the court discharges the payor or third party from all claims for the value of the paid amounts or transferred or deposited items of property.
- (9)
- (a) A person who purchases property for value and without notice, or who receives a payment or other item of property in partial or full satisfaction of a legally enforceable obligation:
 - (i) may retain the payment, item of property, or benefit; and
 - (ii) is not liable under this section for the amount of the payment or the value of the item of property or benefit.
 - (b) A person who, not for value, receives a payment, item of property, or any other benefit to which the person is not entitled under this section:
 - (i) shall return the payment, item of property, or benefit to the person who is entitled to the payment or the item of property or benefit under this section; or
 - (ii) is personally liable for the amount of the payment or the value of the item of property or benefit, to the person who is entitled to the payment or the item of property or benefit under this section.
 - (c) If this section, or any part of this section, is preempted by federal law with respect to a payment, an item of property, or any other benefit that this section addresses, a person who, not for value, receives the payment, item of property, or any other benefit to which the person is not entitled under this section:
 - (i) shall return the payment, item of property, or benefit to the person who would have been entitled to the payment or the item of property or benefit if this section or the relevant part of this section was not preempted; or
 - (ii) is personally liable for the amount of the payment, or the value of the item of property or benefit, to the person who would have been entitled to the payment or the item of property or benefit if this section or the relevant part of this section was not preempted.
- (10) Notwithstanding Subsections (2) through (6), and notwithstanding an abuser's conviction for a disqualifying felony offense, the abuser may inherit, take, enjoy, receive, or otherwise benefit from the estate of the vulnerable adult if:
- (a)
 - (i) after the abuser's conviction, the vulnerable adult executes a new governing instrument or amends or affirms an existing governing instrument under which the abuser receives a benefit; and
 - (ii) the vulnerable adult is not incapacitated, as that term is defined in Section 75-1-201, at the time the vulnerable adult makes the execution, amendment, or affirmation described in Subsection (10)(a)(i); or
 - (b) the court reviewing a petition under this section determines that a manifest injustice would result if the abuser is disinherited by operation of this section.
- (11) This section:
- (a) does not operate retrospectively;
 - (b) except as provided in Subsection (11)(c), does not apply to a disqualifying felony offense that occurred prior to May 5, 2021; and
 - (c) applies to a disqualifying felony offense described in Subsection (10)(b) if any portion of the offense persists after May 5, 2021.

