



SENATE BILL 569: Uniform Power of Attorney Act.

**This Bill Analysis
reflects the contents
of the bill as it was
presented in
committee.**

2017-2018 General Assembly

Committee:	Senate Judiciary. If favorable, re-refer to Rules and Operations of the Senate	Date:	April 19, 2017
Introduced by:	Sens. Daniel, Newton	Prepared by:	Bill Patterson
Analysis of:	First Edition		Committee Co-Counsel

OVERVIEW: *Senate Bill 569 would adopt the North Carolina Uniform Power of Attorney Act. Except for specific powers of attorney exempt from the new act (including powers to make health care decisions) the new law would take the place of existing provisions of law governing the creation, interpretation, and application of powers of attorney executed on or after the effective date of the act and would also apply to powers executed before the effective date unless they contained a clear indication of contrary intent or unless the act's application would substantially impair the rights of a party. The bill also makes conforming changes to related provisions in the General Statutes and repeals the existing provisions of law that it would replace.*

CURRENT LAW: A power of attorney is a written document by which one person can appoint another person to act as his or her agent. Statutory provisions governing powers of attorney are set forth in the following Articles of Chapter 32A of the General Statutes:

- Article 1, Statutory Short Form Power of Attorney
- Article 2, Durable Power of Attorney
- Article 2A, Authority of Attorney-In-Fact to Make Gifts and to Renounce
- Article 2B, Gifts Authorized by Court Order
- Article 3, Health Care Powers of Attorney
- Article 4, Consent to Health Care for Minor
- Article 5, Enforcement of Power of Attorney

BILL ANALYSIS: Section 1 of the bill would enact new Chapter 32C, the "North Carolina Power of Attorney Act" (NCPOAA), a revised version of the Uniform Power of Attorneys Act (UPOAA) adopted by the Uniform Laws Commission in 2006.

Chapter 32C would govern all aspect of the creation, interpretation, and application of powers of attorney, but would not apply to:

- Health care powers of attorney under Article 3 of Chapter 32A.
- Authorizations to provide health care to a minor under Article 4 of Chapter 32A.
- A power of attorney to the extent it is coupled with an interest in the subject of the power.
- A proxy to exercise voting or management rights with respect to an entity.
- A power created by a government-prescribed form for a governmental purpose.

New Chapter 32C would comprise four articles:

- Article 1, "Definitions and General Provisions," would set forth general provisions governing the creation and use of a power of attorney, including the definition of terms used in the NCPOAA.

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These provisions would generally apply in the absence of contrary terms contained in the power of attorney, except for certain mandatory provisions intended to protect the principal, agent, and persons asked to rely on the agent's authority.

- Article 2, "Authority," sets forth provisions governing the construction of powers of attorney and would specify things an agent can do on behalf of a principal only if the power of attorney expressly grants that authority. In addition Article 2 contains provisions governing an agent's authority to act with respect to real property, tangible personal property, stocks and bonds, commodities and options, banks and other financial institutions, the operation of an entity, insurance and annuities, estates and trusts, claims and litigation, government or military service benefits, retirement plans, taxes, gifts, certain acts authorized by the court, and digital assets.
- Article 3, "Statutory Forms" would set forth forms to be used in creating a power of attorney with the meaning and effect prescribed by the NCPOAA.
- Article 4, "Miscellaneous Provisions," would provide, among other things, that Chapter 32C applies to powers of attorney created before, on, or after the effective date of the act, in the absence of a clear indication of contrary intent in the terms of the power of attorney or unless applying a particular provision of the new law would substantially impair the rights of a party.

Section 2 of the bill would repeal Articles 1, 2, 2A, 2B and 5 of Chapter 32A of the General Statutes, and would make conforming changes to provisions in Chapter 30 (surviving spouses), Chapter 47 (probate and registration), Chapter 5 (divorce and alimony), Chapter 90 (informed consent and right to natural death), Chapter 122C (mental health clients advance instructions) of the General Statutes,

EFFECTIVE DATE: This act becomes effective January 1, 2018.

BACKGROUND: The Uniform Law Commission (ULC) is a non-profit unincorporated association with the stated goal of improving state laws by drafting uniform state laws on subjects where uniformity is desirable and practicable.

Senate Bill 569 is a revised version of the Uniform Power of Attorneys Act approved by the ULC in 2006, and is the product of several years of work by members of the North Carolina Bar Association's Estate Planning and Fiduciary Law Committee.