## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2005

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## HOUSE BILL 510 Committee Substitute Favorable 4/4/05

Referred to:  March 7, 2005  A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  AN ACT TO ENCOURAGE PERSONS TO ACCEPT THE AUTHORITY GRANTED UNDER POWERS OF ATTORNEY. The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:  SECTION 1. Chapter 32A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read:  "Article 5.  "Enforcement of Power of Attorney.  "§ 32A-35. Reliance on power of attorney.  (a) A person who in good faith relies on a writing that on its face is duly signed and acknowledged and otherwise regular, and that purports to confer a power of attorney, durable or otherwise, shall be protected to the full extent of the powers granted in the writing that purports to confer a power of attorney, whether or not the person demands or receives an affidavit under subsection (b) of this section. A person who conducts activities through employees or other agents has actual knowledge of a fact involving a power of attorney only from the time the information was received by an employee or agent having the authority to approve the power of attorney presented. No person so dealing with a person named as an attorney-in-fact in the writing that purports to confer a power of attorney.  (b) A person may, prior to acceptance of the authority of the attorney-in-fact to the effect that the attorney-in-fact did not have, at the time of the presentation to the person of the writing that purpors for the person of the writing that purpors to confer a power of attorney.		
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of the power of attorney; or (ii) facts that would cause the attorney-in-fact to question the authenticity or validity of the power of attorney. An affidavit meeting the		
the authenticity or validity of the power of attorney. An affidavit meeting the requirements of this subsection shall be sufficient proof to the requesting person, as of		

1		affidavit, of (i) the nonrevocation of the power of attorney; and (ii) the
2	authenticity and validity of the power of attorney. If the exercise of the power of	
3	attorney requires execution and delivery of an instrument that is recordable, the affidavit	
4	shall be prepared so as to be recordable. An affidavit prepared under this subsection	
5	may also be used as an affidavit under G.S. 32A-13(c). An affidavit in the form	
6	described in subsection (d) of this section shall be deemed to meet the requirements of	
7	•	but shall not be the sole means of meeting those requirements.
8		section does not affect any provision in a power of attorney for its
9		expiration of time or occurrence of an event other than an express
10	revocation or a change in the principal's capacity.	
11	(d) Example of Affidavit of Attorney-in-Fact.	
12	STATE OF	
13	COUNTY OF	
14	The undersi	gned does hereby state and affirm the following:
15	<u>(1)</u>	The undersigned is the person named as Attorney-in-Fact in the Power
16		of Attorney executed by ("Principal") on
17		[date] , (the "Power of Attorney").
18	<u>(2)</u>	The Power of Attorney is currently exercisable by the undersigned.
19	<u>(3)</u>	The undersigned has no actual knowledge of any of the following:
20		<u>a.</u> The Principal is deceased.
21		<u>b.</u> The Power of Attorney has been revoked or terminated,
22		partially or otherwise.
23		c. The Principal lacked the understanding and capacity to make
24		and communicate decisions regarding his estate and person at
25		the time the Power of Attorney was executed.
26		<u>d.</u> The Power of Attorney was not properly executed and is not a
27		legal, valid power of attorney.
28	<u>(4)</u>	The undersigned agrees not to exercise any powers granted under the
29		Power of Attorney if the undersigned becomes aware that the Principal
30		is deceased or has revoked such powers.
31		
32	This is the _	<u>day of .</u> .
33		
34		[Signature]
35		[Acknowledgement]
36	" <u>§ 32A-36. Per</u>	nalty for unreasonable refusal to recognize power.
37	<u>(a)</u> A per	rson dealing with an attorney-in-fact who unreasonably refuses to accept
38	a power of attor	ney shall be subject to all of the following:
39	<u>(1)</u>	Liable for reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in any action or
40		proceeding necessary to confirm the validity of a power of attorney or
41		to implement a power of attorney.
42	<u>(2)</u>	Subject to an order of the court requiring acceptance of the valid
43		power of attorney.
44	<u>(3)</u>	Subject to any other remedy available under applicable law.

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(b) Acceptance of a power of attorney shall mean (i) acknowledging the validity and authenticity of the document; and (ii) allowing the attorney-in-fact to conduct business in accordance with the terms of the document.

## "§ 32A-37. Protection for third parties.

- (a) A person is not required to honor the attorney-in-fact's authority or to conduct business with the attorney-in-fact if the person is not otherwise required to conduct business with the principal in the same circumstances.
- (b) Without limiting the generality of subsection (a) of this section, nothing in this Article requires a person to do any of the following:
  - (1) Engage in any transaction with an attorney-in-fact if the attorney-in-fact has previously breached any agreement with the person, whether in an individual or fiduciary capacity.
  - (2) Open an account for a principal at the request of an attorney-in-fact if the principal is not currently a customer of the person.
  - (3) Make a loan to the principal at the request of the attorney-in-fact.
- (c) A person who is presented with a power of attorney shall not be deemed to have unreasonably refused to accept the power of attorney solely on the basis of failure to accept the power of attorney within five business days.
- (d) A person who has reasonable cause to question the authenticity or validity of a power of attorney may refuse to accept the authority granted by that document.
- (e) A person who promptly requests, and does not within a reasonable time receive, an affidavit as described in G.S. 32A-35(b), is not deemed under G.S. 32A-36 to have unreasonably refused to accept a power of attorney.
- (f) The principal, the attorney-in-fact, or a person presented with a power of attorney may initiate a special proceeding in accordance with the procedures of Article 33 of Chapter 1 of the General Statutes to request a determination of the validity of the power of attorney. If the decision in that special proceeding is that reasonable cause to refuse to accept the power of attorney existed, and that the attorney-in-fact willfully misrepresented the authenticity or validity of the power of attorney, the attorney-in-fact, and not the principal, is liable for reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in that action.
- (g) Nothing in this Article requires a person who accepts a power of attorney to permit an attorney-in-fact to conduct business not authorized by the terms of the power of attorney."

## "§ 32A-38. Scope of Article.

This Article shall apply to all or any portion of a document executed under Article 1, Article 2, or Article 2A of this Chapter."

**SECTION 2.** This act becomes effective October 1, 2005, and applies to powers of attorney created before and after that date.