

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2016 REGULAR SESSION

Introduced

House Bill 4517

BY DELEGATES MANCHIN, SHOTT, SHAFFER, BYRD,
SKINNER, CAPUTO, LONGSTRETH, LANE, MCCUSKEY AND
HANSHAW

[Introduced February 11, 2016; Referred
to the Committee on the Judiciary.]

1 A BILL to amend and reenact §39B-1-114 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; and
 2 to amend and reenact §39B-2-101 of said code, all relating to limiting the ability of an
 3 agent under a power of attorney to take self-benefiting actions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

1 That §39B-1-114 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended and
 2 reenacted; and that §39B-2-101 of said code be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§39B-1-114. Agent's duties.

1 (a) Notwithstanding provisions in the power of attorney, an agent who has accepted
 2 appointment shall:

3 (1) Act in accordance with the principal's reasonable expectations to the extent actually
 4 known by the agent and, otherwise, in the principal's best interest;

5 (2) Act in good faith; and

6 (3) Act only within the scope of authority granted in the power of attorney.

7 (b) Except as otherwise provided in the power of attorney, an agent who has accepted
 8 appointment shall:

9 (1) Act loyally for the principal's benefit;

10 (2) Act so as not to create a conflict of interest that impairs the agent's ability to act
 11 impartially in the principal's best interest;

12 (3) Act with the care, competence and diligence ordinarily exercised by agents in similar
 13 circumstances;

14 (4) Keep a record of all receipts, disbursements and transactions made on behalf of the
 15 principal;

16 (5) Cooperate with a person that has authority to make health-care decisions for the
 17 principal to carry out the principal's reasonable expectations to the extent actually known by the
 18 agent and, otherwise, act in the principal's best interest; and

19 (6) Attempt to preserve the principal's estate plan, to the extent actually known by the
20 agent, if preserving the plan is consistent with the principal's best interest based on all relevant
21 factors, including:

22 (A) The value and nature of the principal's property;

23 (B) The principal's foreseeable obligations and need for maintenance;

24 (C) Minimization of taxes, including income, estate, inheritance, generation-skipping
25 transfer and gift taxes; and

26 (D) Eligibility for a benefit, a program or assistance under a statute or regulation.

27 (c) An agent that acts in good faith is not liable to any beneficiary of the principal's estate
28 plan for failure to preserve the plan.

29 (d) An agent that acts with care, competence and diligence for the best interest of the
30 principal is not liable solely because the agent also benefits from the act or has an individual or
31 conflicting interest in relation to the property or affairs of the principal. However, when the agent
32 benefits from the act to the detriment of an ancestor, spouse, heir or descendant of the principal
33 a presumption is created that the act was not within the scope of authority granted in the power
34 of attorney, unless the authority to perform that specific act is expressed with particularity in
35 identifying the existing property interest and conspicuously provided in the power of attorney.

36 (e) If an agent is selected by the principal because of special skills or expertise possessed
37 by the agent or in reliance on the agent's representation that the agent has special skills or
38 expertise, the special skills or expertise must be considered in determining whether the agent has
39 acted with care, competence and diligence under the circumstances.

40 (f) Absent a breach of duty to the principal, an agent is not liable if the value of the
41 principal's property declines.

42 (g) An agent who exercises authority to delegate to another person the authority granted
43 by the principal or who engages another person on behalf of the principal is not liable for an act,
44 error of judgment or default of that person if the agent exercises care, competence and diligence

45 in selecting and monitoring the person.

46 (h) Except as otherwise provided in the power of attorney, an agent is not required to
47 disclose receipts, disbursements or transactions conducted on behalf of the principal or provide
48 an accounting unless: ordered by a court or requested by the principal, a guardian, a conservator,
49 another fiduciary acting for the principal, a governmental agency having authority to protect the
50 welfare of the principal or, upon the death of the principal, by the personal representative or
51 successor in interest of the principal's estate. If so requested, within thirty days the agent shall
52 comply with the request or provide a writing or other record substantiating why additional time is
53 needed and shall comply with the request within an additional thirty days. If an agent fails or
54 refuses to comply with the provisions of this section, the court may award the principal or other
55 authorized party requesting the disclosure reimbursement of reasonable attorneys fees and costs
56 incurred.

ARTICLE 2. AUTHORITY.

§39B-2-101. Authority that requires specific grant; grant of general authority.

1 (a) An agent under a power of attorney may do the following on behalf of the principal or
2 with the principal's property only if the power of attorney expressly grants the agent the authority
3 and exercise of the authority is not otherwise prohibited by another agreement or instrument to
4 which the authority or property is subject to:

5 (1) Create, amend, revoke or terminate an inter vivos trust;

6 (2) Make a gift;

7 (3) Create or change rights of survivorship;

8 (4) Create or change a beneficiary designation;

9 (5) Delegate authority granted under the power of attorney;

10 (6) Waive the principal's right to be a beneficiary of a joint and survivor annuity, including
11 a survivor benefit under a retirement plan;

12 (7) Exercise fiduciary powers that the principal has authority to delegate; or

13 (8) Disclaim property, including a power of appointment.

14 (b) Notwithstanding a grant of authority to do an act described in this section, ~~unless the~~
15 ~~power of attorney otherwise provides, an agent that is not an ancestor, spouse or descendant of~~
16 ~~the principal~~ an agent may not exercise authority under a power of attorney to create in the agent,
17 or in an individual to whom the agent owes a legal obligation of support, an interest in the
18 principal's property, whether by gift, right of survivorship, beneficiary designation, disclaimer or
19 otherwise, unless the power of attorney conspicuously expresses in the grant of authority the
20 specific act and identifies the existing property interest with particularity, rather than in general
21 terms.

22 (c) Subject to subsections (a), (b), (d) and (e) of this section, if a power of attorney grants
23 to an agent authority to do all acts that a principal could do, the agent has the general authority
24 described in section one hundred four through section one hundred sixteen of this article.

25 (d) Unless the power of attorney otherwise provides, a grant of authority to make a gift is
26 subject to the provisions of section one hundred seventeen of this article.

27 (e) Subject to subsections (a), (b) and (d) of this section, if the subjects over which
28 authority is granted in a power of attorney are similar or overlap, the broadest authority controls.

29 (f) Authority granted in a power of attorney is exercisable with respect to property that the
30 principal has when the power of attorney is executed or acquires later, whether or not the property
31 is located in this state and whether or not the authority is exercised or the power of attorney is
32 executed in this state.

33 (g) An act performed by an agent pursuant to a power of attorney has the same effect and
34 inures to the benefit of and binds the principal and the principal's successors in interest as if the
35 principal had performed the act.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to limit the ability of an agent under a power of attorney to take self-benefiting actions.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from a heading or the present law, and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.