

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**  
**OFFICIAL CODE**

**TITLE 21.**  
**FIDUCIARY RELATIONS AND PERSONS**  
**WITH MENTAL ILLNESS.**

**CHAPTER 21.**  
**UNIFORM GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY.**

**2001 Edition**

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OFFICIAL CODE**  
**CHAPTER 21. UNIFORM GENERAL POWER OF**  
**ATTORNEY.**

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# CHAPTER 21. UNIFORM GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY.

*Refs & Annos*

Jurisdiction	Laws	Effective Date	Statutory Citation
Colorado	2009, c. 106	10-1-2010	West's C.R.S.A. §§ 15-14-701 to 15-14-745.
Idaho	2008, c. 186	7-1-2008	I.C. §§ 15-12-101 to 15-12-403.
Maine [FN1]	2009, c. 292	7-1-2010	18-A M.R.S.A. §§ 5-901 to 5-964.
Nevada	2009, c. 64	10-1-2009	N.R.S. ____ to ____.
New Mexico	2007, c. 135	7-1-2007	NMSA 1978, §§ 46B-1-101 to 46B-1-403.

[FN1] Repeal of Uniform Durable Power of Attorney Act and adoption of Uniform Power of Attorney Act effective July 1, 2010.

## § 21-2101. STATUTORY FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

(a) The following statutory form of power of attorney is legally sufficient:

### STATUTORY POWER OF ATTORNEY

NOTICE: THE POWERS GRANTED BY THIS DOCUMENT ARE BROAD AND SWEEPING. THEY ARE EXPLAINED IN THE UNIFORM STATUTORY FORM POWER OF ATTORNEY ACT OF 1998. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THESE POWERS, OBTAIN COMPETENT LEGAL ADVICE. THIS DOCUMENT DOES NOT AUTHORIZE ANYONE TO MAKE MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH-CARE DECISIONS FOR YOU. YOU MAY REVOKE THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY IF YOU LATER WISH TO DO SO.

I \_\_\_\_\_ (insert your name and address) appoint \_\_\_\_\_ (insert the name and address of the person appointed) as my agent (attorney-in-fact) to act for me in any lawful way with respect to the following initialed subjects:

TO GRANT ALL OF THE FOLLOWING POWERS, INITIAL THE LINE IN FRONT OF (N) AND IGNORE THE LINES IN FRONT OF THE OTHER POWERS.

TO GRANT ONE OR MORE, BUT FEWER THAN ALL, OF THE FOLLOWING POWERS, INITIAL THE LINE IN FRONT OF EACH POWER YOU ARE GRANTING.

TO WITHHOLD A POWER, DO NOT INITIAL THE LINE IN FRONT OF IT. YOU MAY, BUT NEED NOT, CROSS OUT EACH POWER WITHHELD.

INITIAL \_\_\_\_ (A) Real property transactions, except transactions subject to D.C. Official Code § 42-101.

\_\_\_\_ (B) Tangible personal property transactions.

\_\_\_\_ (C) Stock and bond transactions.

\_\_\_\_ (D) Commodity and option transactions.

\_\_\_\_ (E) Banking and other financial institution transactions.

\_\_\_\_ (F) Business operating transactions.

\_\_\_\_ (G) Insurance and annuity transactions.

\_\_\_\_ (H) Estate, trust, and other beneficiary transactions.

\_\_\_\_ (I) Claims and litigation.

\_\_\_\_ (J) Personal and family maintenance.

\_\_\_\_ (K) Benefits from social security, medicare, medicaid, or other governmental programs, or military service.

\_\_\_\_ (L) Retirement plan transactions.

\_\_\_\_ (M) Tax matters.

\_\_\_\_ (N) ALL OF THE POWERS LISTED ABOVE.

YOU NEED NOT INITIAL ANY OTHER LINES IF YOU INITIAL LINE (N).

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: ON THE FOLLOWING LINES YOU MAY GIVE SPECIAL  
INSTRUCTIONS LIMITING OR EXTENDING THE POWERS GRANTED TO YOUR AGENT:

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UNLESS YOU DIRECT OTHERWISE ABOVE, THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY IS EFFECTIVE  
IMMEDIATELY AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL IT IS REVOKED.

This power of attorney will continue to be effective even though I become disabled, incapacitated, or  
incompetent.

STRIKE THE PRECEDING SENTENCE IF YOU DO NOT WANT THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY TO  
CONTINUE IF YOU BECOME DISABLED, INCAPACITATED, OR INCOMPETENT.

I agree that any third party who receives a copy of this document may act under it. Revocation of the  
power of attorney is not effective as to a third party until the third party learns of the revocation. I agree  
to indemnify the third party for any claims that arise against the third party because of reliance on this  
power of attorney.

Signed this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

---

(Your Signature)

---

(Your Social Security Number)

District of Columbia

This document was acknowledged before me on \_\_\_\_\_ (Date) by \_\_\_\_\_ (name of principal)

---

(Signature of notary public)

(Seal) \_\_\_\_\_

[My commission expires: \_\_\_\_\_]

BY ACCEPTING OR ACTING UNDER THE APPOINTMENT, THE AGENT ASSUMES THE  
FIDUCIARY AND OTHER LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF AN AGENT.

(b) A statutory power of attorney is legally sufficient under this chapter if the wording of the form complies  
substantially with subsection (a) of this section, the form is properly completed, and the signature of the  
principal is acknowledged.

(c) If the line in front of line (N) of the form under subsection (a) of this section is initialed, an initial on the  
line in front of any other power does not limit the powers granted by line (N).

(Sept. 18, 1998, D.C. Law 12-147, § 2, 45 DCR 3853; Apr. 12, 2000, D.C. Law 13-91, § 143(b), 47 DCR  
520.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 21-2101.

##### *Effect of Amendments*

D.C. Law 13-91 validated a previously made technical amendment.

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

Law 12-147, the "Uniform Statutory Form Power of Attorney Act of 1998," was introduced in Council and  
assigned Bill No. 12-157, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Bill was adopted on first  
and second readings on April 7, 1998, and May 5, 1998, respectively. Signed by the Mayor on June 23, 1998,  
it was assigned Act No. 12-359 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review. D.C. Law 12-147  
became effective on September 18, 1998.

Law 13-91, the "Technical Amendments Act of 1999," was introduced in Council and assigned Bill No. 13-

435, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Bill was adopted on first and second readings on November 2, 1999, and December 7, 1999, respectively. Signed by the Mayor on December 29, 1999, it was assigned Act No. 13-234 and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for its review. D.C. Law 13-91 became effective on April 12, 2000.

*Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 1 of the Uniform Statutory Form Power of Attorney Act. See 8B Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on WESTLAW.

## **§ 21-2102. DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY.**

A power of attorney legally sufficient under this chapter is durable to the extent that durable powers are permitted by sections 21-2081 through 21-2085, or other law of the District of Columbia and the power of attorney contains language such as "This power of attorney will continue to be effective if I become disabled, incapacitated, or incompetent," showing the intent of the principal that the power granted may be exercised notwithstanding later disability, incapacity, or incompetency.

(Sept. 18, 1998, D.C. Law 12-147, § 2, 45 DCR 3853; Apr. 12, 2000, D.C. Law 13-91, § 143, 47 DCR 520.)

*HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

*Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 21-2102.

*Effect of Amendments*

D.C. Law 13-91 validated a previously made technical amendment.

*Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 12-147, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 21-2101.

For Law 13-91, see notes following § 21-2101.

*Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 2 of the Uniform Statutory Form Power of Attorney Act. See 8B Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on WESTLAW.

## **§ 21-2103. CONSTRUCTION OF POWERS GENERALLY.**

By executing a statutory power of attorney with respect to a subject listed in section 21-2101(a), the principal, except as limited or extended by the principal in the power of attorney, empowers the agent, for that subject to:

- (1) Demand, receive, and obtain by litigation or otherwise, money or other thing of value to which the principal is, may become, or claims to be entitled; and conserve, invest, disburse, or use anything so received for the purposes intended;
- (2) Contract in any manner with any person, on terms agreeable to the agent, to accomplish a purpose of a transaction, and perform, rescind, reform, release, or modify the contract or another contract made by or on behalf of the principal;
- (3) Execute, acknowledge, seal, and deliver a revocation, lease, notice, check, release, or other instrument the agent considers desirable to accomplish a purpose of a transaction;
- (4) Prosecute, defend, submit to arbitration, settle, and propose or accept a compromise with respect to a claim existing in favor of or against the principal or intervene in litigation relating to the claim;
- (5) Seek on the principal's behalf the assistance of a court to carry out an act authorized by the power of attorney;
- (6) Engage, compensate, and discharge an attorney, accountant, expert witness, or other assistant;
- (7) Keep appropriate records of each transaction, including an accounting of receipts and disbursements;
- (8) Prepare, execute, and file a record, report, or other document the agent considers desirable to safeguard or promote the principal's interest under a statute or governmental regulation;
- (9) Reimburse the agent for expenditures properly made by the agent in exercising the powers granted by the power of attorney; and
- (10) In general, do any other lawful act with respect to the subject.

(Sept. 18, 1998, D.C. Law 12-147, § 2, 45 DCR 3853.)

*HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

*Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 21-2103.

*Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 12-147, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 21-2101.

*Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 3 of the Uniform Statutory Form Power of Attorney Act. See 8B Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on WESTLAW.

**§ 21-2104. CONSTRUCTION OF POWER RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS.**

(a) In a statutory power of attorney, the language granting power with respect to real property transactions empowers the agent to:

- (1) Accept as a gift or as security for a loan, reject, demand, buy, lease, receive, or otherwise acquire, an interest in real property or a right incident to real property;
- (2) Subject to subsection (b) of this subsection, subdivide, apply for zoning, rezoning, or other governmental permits, plat or consent to platting, develop, grant options concerning, lease, or sublease of real property;
- (3) Release, assign, satisfy, and enforce by litigation or otherwise, a mortgage, deed of trust, encumbrance, lien, or other claim to real property which exists or is asserted, except with respect to instruments subject to section 42-101; and
- (4) Do any act of management or of conservation with respect to an interest in real property, or a right incident to real property, owned, or claimed to be owned, by the principal, including:
  - (A) Insuring against a casualty, liability, or loss;
  - (B) Obtaining or regaining possession, or protecting the interest or right, by litigation or otherwise;
  - (C) Paying, compromising, or contesting taxes or assessments, or applying for and receiving refunds in connection with them; and
  - (D) Purchasing supplies, hiring assistance or labor, and making repairs or alterations in the real property;
- (5) Use, develop, alter, replace, remove, erect, or install structures or other improvements upon real property in or incident to which the principal has, or claims to have, an interest or right;
- (6) Participate in a reorganization with respect to real property or a legal entity that owns an interest in or right incident to real property and receive and hold shares of stock or obligations received in a plan of reorganization, and act with respect to them, including:
  - (A) Selling or otherwise disposing of them;
  - (B) Exercising or selling an option, conversion, or similar right with respect to them; and
  - (C) Voting them in person or by proxy;
- (7) Change the form of title of an interest in or right incident to real property; and
- (8) Dedicate to public use, with or without consideration, easements or other real property in which the principal has, or claims to have, an interest.

(b) This chapter may not be construed to authorize the use of the statutory form power of attorney under this chapter for a transaction that is subject to the execution and recordation requirements of section 42-101.

(Sept. 18, 1998, D.C. Law 12-147, § 2, 45 DCR 3853; Apr. 12, 2000, D.C. Law 13-91, § 143, 47 DCR 520.)

*HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

*Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 21-2104.

*Effect of Amendments*

D.C. Law 13-91 validated a previously made technical amendment.

*Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 12-147, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 21-2101.

For Law 13-91, see notes following § 21-2101.

*Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 1 of the Uniform Statutory Form Power of Attorney Act. See 8B Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on WESTLAW.

## **§ 21-2105. CONSTRUCTION OF POWER RELATING TO TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS.**

In a statutory power of attorney the language granting power with respect to tangible personal property transactions empowers the agent to:

- (1) Accept as a gift or as security for a loan, reject, demand, buy, receive, or otherwise acquire ownership or possession of tangible personal property or an interest in tangible personal property;
- (2) Sell, exchange, convey with or without covenants, release, surrender, mortgage, encumber, pledge, hypothecate, create a security interest in, pawn, grant options concerning, lease, sublease to others, or otherwise dispose of tangible personal property or an interest in tangible personal property;
- (3) Release, assign, satisfy, or enforce by litigation or otherwise, a mortgage, security interest, encumbrance, lien, or other claim on behalf of the principal with respect to tangible personal property or an interest in tangible personal property; and
- (4) Do an act of management or conservation with respect to tangible personal property or an interest in tangible personal property on behalf of the principal, including:
  - (A) Insuring against casualty, liability, or loss;
  - (B) Obtaining or regaining possession, or protecting the property or interest, by litigation or otherwise;
  - (C) Paying, compromising, or contesting taxes or assessments or applying for and receiving refunds in connection with taxes or assessments;
  - (D) Moving from place to place;
  - (E) Storing for hire or on a gratuitous bailment; and
  - (F) Using, altering, and making repairs or alterations.

(Sept. 18, 1998, D.C. Law 12-147, § 2, 45 DCR 3853.)

## **§ 21-2106. CONSTRUCTION OF POWER RELATING TO STOCK AND BOND TRANSACTIONS.**

In a statutory power of attorney the language granting power with respect to stock and bond transactions empowers the agent to buy, sell, and exchange stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and all other types of securities and financial instruments, except commodity futures contracts, and call and put options on stocks and stock indexes, receive certificates, and other evidences of ownership with respect to securities, exercise voting rights with respect to securities in person or by proxy, enter into voting trusts, and consent to limitations on the right to vote.

(Sept. 18, 1998, D.C. Law 12-147, § 2, 45 DCR 3853.)

*HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

*Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 21-2106.

*Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 12-147, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 21-2101.

*Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 6 of the Uniform Statutory Form Power of Attorney Act. See 8B Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on WESTLAW.

## **§ 21-2107. CONSTRUCTION OF POWER RELATING TO COMMODITY AND OPTION TRANSACTIONS.**

In a statutory power of attorney the language granting power with respect to commodity and option transactions empowers the agent to buy, sell, exchange, assign, settle, and exercise commodity futures contracts and call and put options on stocks and stock indexes traded on a regulated option exchange, and establish, continue, modify, and terminate option accounts with a broker.

(Sept. 18, 1998, D.C. Law 12-147, § 2, 45 DCR 3853.)

*HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

*Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 21-2107.

*Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 12-147, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 21-2101.

*Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 7 of the Uniform Statutory Form Power of Attorney Act. See 8B Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on WESTLAW.

## **§ 21-2108. CONSTRUCTION OF POWER RELATING TO BANKING AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTION TRANSACTIONS.**

In a statutory power of attorney the language granting power with respect to banking and other financial institution transactions empowers the agent to:

- (1) Continue, modify, and terminate an account or other banking arrangement made by or on behalf of the principal;
- (2) Establish, modify, and terminate an account or other banking arrangement with a bank, trust company, savings and loan association, credit union, thrift company, brokerage firm, or other financial institution selected by the agent;
- (3) Hire a safe deposit box or space in a vault;
- (4) Contract to procure other services available from a financial institution as the agent considers desirable;
- (5) Withdraw by check, order, or otherwise money or property of the principal deposited with or left in the custody of a financial institution;
- (6) Receive bank statements, vouchers, notices, and similar documents from a financial institution and act with respect to them;
- (7) Enter a safe deposit box or vault and withdraw or add to the contents;
- (8) Borrow money at an interest rate agreeable to the agent and pledge as security personal property of the principal necessary in order to borrow, pay, renew, or extend the time of payment of a debt of the principal;
- (9) Make, assign, draw, endorse, discount, guarantee, and negotiate promissory notes, checks, drafts, and other negotiable or nonnegotiable paper of the principal, or payable to the principal or the principal's order, receive the cash or other proceeds of those transactions, accept a draft drawn by a person upon the principal, and pay it when due;
- (10) Receive for the principal and act upon a sight draft, warehouse receipt, or other negotiable or nonnegotiable instrument;
- (11) Apply for and receive letters of credit, credit cards, and traveler's checks from a financial institution, and give an indemnity or other agreement in connection with letters of credit; and
- (12) Consent to an extension of the time of payment with respect to commercial paper or a financial transaction with a financial institution.

(Sept. 18, 1998, D.C. Law 12-147, § 2, 45 DCR 3853.)

*HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

*Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 21-2108.

*Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 12-147, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 21-2101.

*Uniform Law*



## **§ 21-2109. CONSTRUCTION OF POWER RELATING TO BUSINESS OPERATING TRANSACTIONS.**

In a statutory power of attorney the language granting power with respect to business operating transactions empowers the agent to:

- (1) Operate, buy, sell, enlarge, reduce, and terminate a business interest;
- (2) To the extent that an agent is permitted by law to act for a principal and subject to the terms of the partnership agreement to:
  - (A) Perform a duty or discharge a liability and exercise a right, power, privilege, or option that the principal has, may have, or claims to have, under a partnership agreement, whether or not the principal is a partner;
  - (B) Enforce the terms of a partnership agreement by litigation or otherwise; and
  - (C) Defend, submit to arbitration, settle, or compromise litigation to which the principal is a party because of membership in the partnership;
- (3) Exercise in person or by proxy, or enforce by litigation or otherwise, a right, power, privilege, or option the principal has or claims to have as the holder of a bond, share, or other instrument of similar character and defend, submit to arbitration, settle, or compromise litigation to which the principal is a party because of a bond, share, or similar instrument;
- (4) With respect to a business owned solely by the principal:
  - (A) Continue, modify, renegotiate, extend, and terminate a contract made with an individual or a legal entity, firm, association, or corporation by or on behalf of the principal with respect to the business before execution of the power of attorney;
  - (B) Determine:
    - (i) The location of its operation;
    - (ii) The nature and extent of its business;
    - (iii) The methods of manufacturing, selling, merchandising, financing, accounting, and advertising employed in its operation;
    - (iv) The amount and types of insurance carried; and
    - (v) The mode of engaging, compensating, and dealing with its accountants, attorneys, and other agents and employees;
  - (C) Change the name or form of organization under which the business is operated and enter into a partnership agreement with other persons or organize a corporation to take over all or part of the operation of the business; and
  - (D) Demand and receive money due or claimed by the principal or on the principal's behalf in the operation of the business, and control and disburse the money in the operation of the business;
- (5) Put additional capital into a business in which the principal has an interest;
- (6) Join in a plan of reorganization, consolidation, or merger of the business;
- (7) Sell or liquidate a business or part of it at the time and upon the terms the agent considers desirable;
- (8) Establish the value of a business under a buy-out agreement to which the principal is a party;
- (9) Prepare, sign, file, and deliver reports, compilations of information, returns, or other papers with respect to a business which are required by a governmental agency or instrumentality or which the agent considers desirable, and make related payments; and
- (10) Pay, compromise, or contest taxes or assessments and do any other act which the agent considers desirable to protect the principal from illegal or unnecessary taxation, fines, penalties, or assessments with respect to a business, including attempts to recover, in any manner permitted by law, money paid before or after the execution of the power of attorney.

(Sept. 18, 1998, D.C. Law 12-147, § 2, 45 DCR 3853.)

### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

#### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 21-2109.

For legislative history of D.C. Law 12-147, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 21-2101.

*Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 9 of the Uniform Statutory Form Power of Attorney Act. See 8B Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on WESTLAW.

## **§ 21-2110. CONSTRUCTION OF POWER RELATING TO INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.**

In a statutory power of attorney the language granting power with respect to insurance and annuity transactions empowers the agent to:

- (1) Continue, pay the premium or assessment on, modify, rescind, release, or terminate a contract procured by or on behalf of the principal which insures or provides an annuity to either the principal or another person, whether or not the principal is a beneficiary under the contract;
- (2) Procure new, different, and additional contracts of insurance and annuities for the principal and the principal's spouse, children, and other dependents; and select the amount, type of insurance or annuity, and mode of payment;
- (3) Pay the premium or assessment on, modify, rescind, release, or terminate a contract of insurance or annuity procured by the agent;
- (4) Designate the beneficiary of the contract, but an agent may be named a beneficiary of the contract, or an extension, renewal, or substitute for it, only to the extent the agent was named as a beneficiary under a contract procured by the principal before executing the power of attorney;
- (5) Apply for and receive a loan on the security of the contract of insurance or annuity;
- (6) Surrender and receive the cash surrender value;
- (7) Exercise an election;
- (8) Change the manner of paying premiums;
- (9) Change or convert the type of insurance contract or annuity with respect to which the principal has or claims to have a power described in this section;
- (10) Change the beneficiary of a contract of insurance or annuity, but the agent may not be designated a beneficiary except to the extent permitted by paragraph (4) of this section;
- (11) Apply for and procure government aid to guarantee or pay premiums of a contract of insurance on the life of the principal;
- (12) Collect, sell, assign, hypothecate, borrow upon, or pledge the interest of the principal in a contract of insurance or annuity; and
- (13) Pay from proceeds or otherwise, compromise or contest, and apply for refunds in connection with, a tax or assessment levied by a taxing authority with respect to a contract of insurance or annuity or its proceeds or liability accruing by reason of the tax or assessment.

(Sept. 18, 1998, D.C. Law 12-147, § 2, 45 DCR 3853.)

*HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

*Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 21-2110.

*Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 12-147, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 21-2101.

*Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 10 of the Uniform Statutory Form Power of Attorney Act. See 8B Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on WESTLAW.

This section is based upon § 13 of the Uniform Statutory Form Power of Attorney Act. See 8B Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on WESTLAW.

## **§ 21-2111. CONSTRUCTION OF POWER RELATING TO ESTATE, TRUST, AND OTHER BENEFICIARY TRANSACTIONS.**

In a statutory power of attorney the language granting power with respect to estate, trust, and other

beneficiary transactions empowers the agent to act for the principal in all matters that affect a trust, probate estate, guardianship, conservatorship, escrow, custodianship, or other fund from which the principal is, may become, or claims to be entitled, as a beneficiary, to a share or payment, including to:

- (1) Accept, reject, disclaim, receive, receipt for, sell, assign, release, pledge, exchange, or consent to a reduction in or modification of a share in or payment from the fund;
- (2) Demand or obtain by litigation or otherwise money or other thing of value to which the principal is, may become, or claims to be entitled by reason of the fund;
- (3) Initiate, participate in, and oppose litigation to ascertain the meaning, validity, or effect of a deed, will, declaration of trust, or other instrument or transaction affecting the interest of the principal;
- (4) Initiate, participate in, and oppose litigation to remove, substitute, or surcharge a fiduciary;
- (5) Conserve, invest, disburse, and use anything received for an authorized purpose; and
- (6) Transfer an interest of the principal in stocks, bonds, accounts with financial institutions, insurance, and other property, to the trustee of a revocable trust created by the principal as settlor.

(Sept. 18, 1998, D.C. Law 12-147, § 2, 45 DCR 3853.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 21-2111.

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 12-147, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 21-2101.

##### *Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 11 of the Uniform Statutory Form Power of Attorney Act. See 8B Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on WESTLAW.

## **§ 21-2112. CONSTRUCTION OF POWER RELATING TO CLAIMS AND LITIGATION.**

In a statutory power of attorney the language with respect to claims and litigation empowers the agent to:

- (1) Assert and prosecute before a court or administrative agency a claim, a cause of action, counterclaim, offset, and defend against an individual, a legal entity, or government, including suits to recover property or other thing of value, to recover damages sustained by the principal, to eliminate or modify tax liability, or to seek an injunction, specific performance, or other relief;
- (2) Bring an action to determine adverse claims, intervene in litigation, and act as amicus curiae;
- (3) In connection with litigation, procure an attachment, garnishment, libel, order of arrest, or other preliminary, provisional, or intermediate relief and use an available procedure to effect or satisfy a judgment, order, or decree;
- (4) In connection with litigation, perform any lawful act, including acceptance of tender, offer of judgment, admission of facts, submission of a controversy on an agreed statement of facts, consent to examination before trial, and binding the principal in litigation;
- (5) Submit to arbitration, settle, and propose or accept a compromise with respect to a claim or litigation;
- (6) Waive the issuance and service of process upon the principal, accept service of process, appear for the principal, designate persons upon whom process directed to the principal may be served, execute and file or deliver stipulations on the principal's behalf, verify pleadings, seek appellate review, procure and give surety and indemnity bonds, contract and pay for the preparation and printing of records and briefs, receive and execute and file or deliver a consent, waiver, release, confession of judgment, satisfaction of judgment, notice, agreement, or other instrument in connection with the prosecution, settlement, or defense of a claim or litigation;
- (7) Act for the principal with respect to bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, whether voluntary or involuntary, concerning the principal or some other person, with respect to a reorganization proceeding, or a receivership or application for the appointment of a receiver or trustee which affects an interest of the principal in property or other thing of value; and
- (8) Pay a judgment against the principal or a settlement made in connection with litigation and receive and conserve money, or other thing of value paid in settlement of or as proceeds of a claim or litigation.

(Sept. 18, 1998, D.C. Law 12-147, § 2, 45 DCR 3853.)

*HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

*Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 21-2112.

*Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 12-147, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 21-2101.

*Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 12 of the Uniform Statutory Form Power of Attorney Act. See 8B Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on WESTLAW.

**§ 21-2113. CONSTRUCTION OF POWER RELATING TO PERSONAL AND FAMILY MAINTENANCE.**

(a) In a statutory power of attorney the language granting power with respect to personal and family maintenance empowers the agent to:

(1) Do the acts necessary to maintain the customary standard of living of the principal, the principal's spouse, domestic partner, children, and other individuals customarily or legally entitled to be supported by the principal, including providing living quarters by purchase, lease, or other contract, or paying the operating costs, including interest, amortization payments, repairs, and taxes on premises owned by the principal and occupied by those individuals;

(2) Provide for the individuals described in paragraph (1) of this section normal domestic help; usual vacations and travel expenses; and funds for shelter, clothing, food, appropriate education, and other current living costs;

(3) Pay for the individuals described in paragraph (1) of this section necessary medical, dental, and surgical care, hospitalization, and custodial care;

(4) Continue any provision made by the principal, for the individuals described in paragraph (1) of this section, for automobiles or other means of transportation, including registering, licensing, insuring, and replacing them;

(5) Maintain or open charge accounts for the convenience of the individuals described in paragraph (1) of this section and open new accounts the agent considers desirable to accomplish a lawful purpose; and

(6) Continue payments incidental to the membership or affiliation of the principal in a church, club, society, order, or other organization or to continue contributions to those organizations.

(b) For the purposes of this section, the term "domestic partner" shall have the same meaning as provided in § 32-701(3).

(Sept. 18, 1998, D.C. Law 12-147, § 2, 45 DCR 3853; Apr. 4, 2006, D.C. Law 16-79, § 7(e), 53 DCR 1035.)

*HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

*Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 21-2113.

*Effect of Amendments*

D.C. Law 16-79, designated the existing text as subsec. (a); in subsec. (a)(1), substituted "principal's spouse, domestic partner," for "principal's spouse,"; and added subsec. (b).

*Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 12-147, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 21-2101.

For Law 16-79, see notes following § 21-2011.

*Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 10 of the Uniform Statutory Form Power of Attorney Act. See 8B Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on WESTLAW.

**§ 21-2114. CONSTRUCTION OF POWER RELATING TO BENEFITS FROM SOCIAL SECURITY, MEDICARE, MEDICAID, OR OTHER GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS, OR MILITARY SERVICE.**

In a statutory power of attorney the language granting power with respect to benefits from social security,

medicare, medicaid or other governmental programs, or civil or military service empowers the agent to:

- (1) Execute vouchers in the name of the principal for allowances and reimbursements payable by the United States or a foreign government or by a state or subdivision of a state to the principal, including allowances and reimbursements for transportation of the individuals described in section 21-2113(1), and for shipment of their household effects;
- (2) Take possession and order the removal and shipment of property of the principal from a post, warehouse, depot, dock, or other place of storage or safekeeping, either governmental or private, and execute and deliver a release, voucher, receipt, bill of lading, shipping ticket, certificate, or other instrument for that purpose;
- (3) Prepare, file, and prosecute a claim of the principal to a benefit or assistance, financial or otherwise, to which the principal claims to be entitled, under a statute or governmental regulation;
- (4) Prosecute, defend, submit to arbitration, settle, and propose or accept a compromise with respect to any benefits the principal may be entitled to receive; and
- (5) Receive the financial proceeds of a claim of the type described in this section, conserve, invest, disburse, or use anything received for a lawful purpose.

(Sept. 18, 1998, D.C. Law 12-147, § 2, 45 DCR 3853.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 21-2114.

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 12-147, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 21-2101.

##### *Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 14 of the Uniform Statutory Form Power of Attorney Act. See 8B Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on WESTLAW.

## **§ 21-2115. CONSTRUCTION OF POWER RELATING TO RETIREMENT PLAN TRANSACTIONS.**

In a statutory power of attorney the language granting power with respect to retirement plan transactions empowers the agent to:

- (1) Select payment options under any retirement plan in which the principal participates, including plans for self-employed individuals;
- (2) Designate beneficiaries under those plans and change existing designations;
- (3) Make voluntary contributions to those plans;
- (4) Exercise the investment powers available under any self-directed retirement plan;
- (5) Make "rollovers" of plan benefits into other retirement plans;
- (6) If authorized by the plan, borrow from, sell assets to, and purchase assets from the plan; and
- (7) Waive the right of the principal to be a beneficiary of a joint or survivor annuity if the principal is a spouse who is not employed.

(Sept. 18, 1998, D.C. Law 12-147, § 2, 45 DCR 3853.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 21-2115.

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 12-147, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 21-2101.

##### *Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 15 of the Uniform Statutory Form Power of Attorney Act. See 8B Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on WESTLAW.

## **§ 21-2116. CONSTRUCTION OF POWER RELATING TO TAX MATTERS.**

In a statutory power of attorney the language granting power with respect to tax matters empowers the agent to:

- (1) Prepare, sign, and file federal, state, local, and foreign income, gift, payroll, Federal Insurance Contributions Act returns, and other tax returns, claims for refunds, requests for extension of time, petitions regarding tax matters, and any other tax-related documents, including receipts, offers, waivers, consents, including consents and agreements under Internal Revenue Code, section 2032A or any successor section, closing agreements, and any power of attorney required by the Internal Revenue Service or other taxing authority with respect to a tax year upon which the statute of limitations has not run and the following 25 tax years;
- (2) Pay taxes due, collect refunds, post bonds, receive confidential information, and contest deficiencies determined by the Internal Revenue Service or other taxing authority;
- (3) Exercise any election available to the principal under federal, state, local, or foreign tax law; and
- (4) Act for the principal in all tax matters for all periods before the Internal Revenue Service and any other taxing authority.

(Sept. 18, 1998, D.C. Law 12-147, § 2, 45 DCR 3853.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 21-2116.

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 12-147, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 21-2101.

##### *References in Text*

Internal Revenue Code, § 2032A, referred to in (1), is 26 U.S.C. § 2032A.

##### *Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 16 of the Uniform Statutory Form Power of Attorney Act. See 8B Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on WESTLAW.

### **§ 21-2117. EXISTING INTERESTS; FOREIGN INTERESTS.**

The powers described in sections 21-2103 through 21-2116 are exercisable equally with respect to an interest the principal has when the power of attorney is executed or acquires later, whether or not the property is located in the District of Columbia, and whether or not the powers are exercised or the power of attorney is executed in the District of Columbia.

(Sept. 18, 1998, D.C. Law 12-147, § 2, 45 DCR 3853.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 21-2117.

##### *Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 12-147, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 21-2101.

##### *Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 17 of the Uniform Statutory Form Power of Attorney Act. See 8B Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on WESTLAW.

### **§ 21-2118. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION.**

This chapter shall be applied and construed to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of this chapter among states enacting it.

(Sept. 18, 1998, D.C. Law 12-147, § 2, 45 DCR 3853; Apr. 12, 2000, D.C. Law 13-91, § 143, 47 DCR 520.)

#### *HISTORICAL AND STATUTORY NOTES*

##### *Prior Codifications*

1981 Ed., § 21-2118.

##### *Effect of Amendments*

D.C. Law 13-91 validated a previously made technical amendment.

*Legislative History of Laws*

For legislative history of D.C. Law 12-147, see Historical and Statutory Notes following § 21-2101.

For Law 13-91, see notes following § 21-2101.

*Uniform Law*

This section is based upon § 18 of the Uniform Statutory Form Power of Attorney Act. See 8B Uniform Laws Annotated, Master Edition, or ULA Database on WESTLAW.