GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2017

H HOUSE BILL 628

Short Title:	Limit Health Care Power of Attorney.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Representatives Alexander and Hunter (Primary Sponsors). For a complete list of sponsors, refer to the North Carolina General Assembly we.	b site.
Referred to:		

April 10, 2017

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT PROHIBITING HEALTH CARE AGENTS FROM AMENDING FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS SPECIFIED IN PRENEED FUNERAL CONTRACTS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

 SECTION 1. G.S. 32A-19 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(g) A health care power of attorney does not authorize a health care agent to change the funeral arrangements or performing funeral establishment specified in a preneed funeral contract purchased by or on behalf of the principal."

SECTION 2. G.S. 90-210.63A is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(d) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, a person appointed as the preneed contract beneficiary's health care agent, as defined in G.S. 32A-16, shall not change the arrangements or performing funeral establishment specified in the preneed funeral contract. If the performing funeral establishment designated in the preneed funeral contract is not in business at the time of the contract beneficiary's death, a competent person designated in sub-subdivision (a)(2)a. of G.S. 90-210.124, to be selected in the priority order listed, shall designate a funeral establishment to perform the funeral services."

SECTION 3. G.S. 90-210.124 reads as rewritten:

"§ 90-210.124. Authorizing agent.

- (a) The following person, in the priority list below, shall have the right to serve as an "authorizing agent":
 - (1) An individual at least 18 years of age may authorize the type, place, and method of disposition of the individual's own dead body by methods provided under G.S. 130A-420(a). An individual may delegate his or her the right to dispose of his or her own body to any person by one of the methods provided under G.S. 130A-420(a1).

When an individual has authorized his or her own cremation and disposition in accordance with this subsection, the individual or institution designated by that individual shall act as the authorizing agent for that individual.

- (2) If a decedent has left no written authorization for the cremation and disposition of the decedent's body as permitted under subdivision (1) of this subsection, the following competent persons in the order listed may authorize the type, method, place, cremation, and disposition of the decedent's body:
 - a. The surviving spouse.



- b. A majority of the surviving children who are at least 18 years of age and can be located after reasonable efforts.
- c. The surviving parents.
- d. A majority of the surviving siblings who are at least 18 years of age and can be located after reasonable efforts.
- e. A majority of the persons in the classes of the next degrees of kinship, in descending order, who, under State law, would inherit the decedent's estate if the decedent died intestate who are at least 18 years of age and can be located after reasonable efforts.
- f. A person who has exhibited special care and concern for the decedent and is willing and able to make decisions about the cremation and disposition.
- g. In the case of indigents or any other individuals whose final disposition is the responsibility of the State or any of its instrumentalities, a public administrator, medical examiner, coroner, State-appointed guardian, or any other public official charged with arranging the final disposition of the decedent may serve as the authorizing agent.
- h. In the case of individuals who have donated their bodies to science or whose death occurred in a nursing home or private institution and in which the institution is charged with making arrangements for the final disposition of the decedent, a representative of such institution may serve as the authorizing agent in the absence of any of the above.
- i. In the absence of any of the above, any person willing to assume responsibility as authorizing agent, as specified in this act.
- (a1) This subsection (a) of this section does not grant to any person the right to cancel any of the following rights:
 - (1) The right of any person to cancel a preneed funeral contract executed pursuant to Article 13D of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes or to causeStatutes.
 - (2) The right of any person to cause or prohibit the substitution of a preneed licensee as authorized under G.S. 90-210.63 or permitG.S. 90-210.63.
 - (3) The right of any person to permit modification of preneed contracts under G.S. 90-210.63A.
 - (4) The right of a health care agent, as defined in G.S. 32A-16, to change the funeral arrangements or performing funeral establishment specified in a preneed contract purchased by or on behalf of the principal, as defined in G.S. 32A-16.
- (a2) If a person under this subsection described in subsection (a) of this section is incompetent at the time of the decedent's death, the person shall be treated as if he or she predeceased the decedent. An attending physician may certify the incompetence of a person and the certification shall apply to the rights under this subsection (a) of this section only. Any person under this subsectiondescribed in subsection (a) of this section may waive his or her rights under this subsectionsubsection (a) of this section by any written statement notarized by a notary public or signed by two witnesses.
- (b) A person who does not exercise his or herthe right to dispose of the decedent's body under subdivision (a)(2) of this section within five days of notification or 10 days from date of death, whichever is earlier, shall be deemed to have waived his or herthe right to authorize disposition of the decedent's body or to contest disposition in accordance with this section.

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- An individual at least 18 years of age may, in a writing signed by the individual, (c) authorize the cremation and disposition of one or more of the individual's body parts that has been or will be removed. If the individual does not authorize the cremation and disposition, a person listed in subdivision (a)(2) of this section may authorize the cremation and disposition as if the individual were deceased.
- This section does not apply to the disposition of dead human bodies as anatomical gifts under Part 3A of Article 16 of Chapter 130A of the General Statutes or the right to perform autopsies under Part 2 of Article 16 of Chapter 130A of the General Statutes."

SECTION 4. This act becomes effective October 1, 2017.