

2012 Kansas Statutes

58-660. Delegation of powers; successor attorneys in fact; court appointments. (a) If the principal has expressly authorized such delegation pursuant to subsection (f) of K.S.A. 58-654, and amendments thereto, an attorney in fact or successor from time to time may revocably delegate any or all of the powers granted in a durable power of attorney to one or more qualified persons, subject to any directions or limitations of the principal expressed in the durable power of attorney, but the attorney in fact making the delegation shall remain responsible to the principal for the exercise or nonexercise of the powers delegated.

(b) The principal in a durable power of attorney may revocably: (1) Name one or more qualified persons as successor attorneys in fact to exercise the authority granted in the durable power of attorney in the order named in the event a prior named attorney in fact resigns, dies, becomes disabled, is not qualified to act or refuses to act; and (2) grant a power to another person, designated by name, by office or by function, including the initial and any successor attorneys in fact, whereby there may be revocably named at any time one or more successor attorneys in fact.

(c) A delegated or successor attorney in fact need not indicate such attorney in fact's capacity as a delegated or successor attorney in fact.

(d) If there is no attorney in fact or successor designated in a durable power of attorney who is willing, able and available to act, the court in lieu of appointing a conservator may appoint any adult person or financial institution as successor attorney in fact to act pursuant to the disabled principal's durable power of attorney, with or without bond and with or without court supervision, upon such terms and conditions as the court may require. None of the actions described in this subsection shall be taken by the court until after hearing upon reasonable notice to all persons identified in a verified statement supplied by the petitioner who is requesting such action identifying the immediate relatives of the principal and any other persons known to the petitioner to be interested in the welfare of the principal. Except that in the event of an emergency as determined by the court, the court, without notice, may enter such temporary order as seems proper to the court, but no such temporary order shall be effective for more than 30 days unless extended by the court after hearing on reasonable notice to the persons identified as herein provided.

History: L. 2003, ch. 58, § 11; July 1.