Myth Busting Surrogate Decision Making

Separating the Law from the Lore

Denis Culley, Senior Staff Attorney

Legal Services for the Elderly No fee civil legal services for Maine residents 60 and older

1-800-750-5353

DEFINITIONS

- Power A document granting legal authorization
- **Power of Attorney** An instrument granting someone authority to act as agent for grantor
- Attorney One who acts for another (also, "attorney in fact")
 Principal The person who signs the POA empowering agent
- Agent The Person the Principal selects to act on their behalf Guardian – One who has legal authority and duty to care for another's person
- AIP Allegedly Incapacitated Person
- **PP-505** Physician/Psychologist report on capacity of AIP to probate court in guardianship proceedings
- Ward Person who is under a guardian's care and supervision
- **Conservator** Person who is appointed by a probate court to mange the income and assets of a protected person

Private Tools

(Created by the Principal and the Agent – with help from advocate/doctor/lawyer)

- POWER OF ATTORNEY (archaic language, modern tool)
- HEALTH CARE ADVANCED DIRECTIVE* AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR HEALTH CARE ("living will" plus option for agent for health care)
- POLST Physician Orders for Life Sustaining Treatment* (canned orders)
- DNR Do Not Resuscitate*
- * Not true surrogate tools

Why surrogate decision-making tools?

- In 1900 a U.S. female life expectancy was 48 years - 2012 expectancy is 81 years
- · Karen Ann Quinlan case and the mechanization of
- · 1957 Black's Dictionary had three definitions of death. The 1999 Black's has eleven definitions
- More than 5 Million Americans with Alzheimer's
- · 1 in 3 U.S. seniors dies with dementia

Public Tools

(Available from the Probate Courts)

- GUARDIANSHIP* (it is about the body)
- CONSERVATORSHIP (it is about the money)
- "A guardian of an incapacitated person has the same powers, rights and duties respecting his ward that a parent has respecting his unemancipated minor child." 18-A § 5-312.

Power of Attorney Myths

- "I am the Power of Attorney"!
- · Not true unless you are a piece of paper.
- · "I want to go to Florida this winter but I can't because my daughter who has power of attorney over me says I can't go."
- Nobody has power of attorney *over* any competent person.

More POA Myths

- "I'm am second (alternate) on the power of attorney so my opinion also matters."
- Except for joint/several POA, agents serve one at a time.
- "Dad died and I am POA, so I'm in charge."
- · Powers of attorney expire at death of principal
- Powers of attorney are manifestly not licenses to steal – See, 18-A M.R.S.A. 5-914

Capacity

- · "His doctor declared him incapacitated."
- Only judges can declare persons incapacitated notwithstanding emergency commitment pursuant to 34-B M.R.S.A § 3863 (blue papering)
- "Her memory is shot, she is incapacitated."
- · Memory is one component of capacity
- "He is mentally ill he is incapacitated."
- Mental illness may not mean incapacity
- All persons with capacity have a window of capacity – for some it does not close until death.

Advanced Directives

- Her advanced directive (or living will) is too old to be effective."
- Although it is a <u>very</u> good idea to update these tools they remain in effect until revoked.
- "They have to pull the plug no matter what he wants, he signed the form."
- Advanced directives are always immediately revocable/changeable by the signatory, orally, expressly or in any way he or she can manifest intent.

Guardianship & Conservatorship

- · "Guardianship is no big thing."
- Outside incarceration, military service or jury duty there is no other comparable legal tool that can remove your autonomy against your will.
- "Guardianship and Conservatorship are pretty much the same thing."
- They are very different tools that are sometimes combined. Guardianship is about the person.
 Conservatorship is about money.

Joint Bank Accounts

- While not a true surrogate tool they are often used as such.
- Nobody is "second" on the joint account. Joint means joint. Each owner can withdraw 100%.
- "Adding" someone to an account functionally gives them the entire account.
- A joint account can be a gift in the eyes of Medicaid (to extent the new joint owner withdraws assets it completes a gift)

