

**POWERS OF ATTORNEY
LAW OFFICES OF SOKOL & MAZIAN**

POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR HEALTHCARE

All adults, young and old, can direct the health care they wish to receive legally securing it by a power of attorney for healthcare.

- A. The person making the power of attorney is called the principal.
- B. The person appointed by the principal to exercise the powers is called the agent. He or she must be at least 18 years old and competent to exercise the powers granted by the principal.
- C. The principal can nominate his or her legal guardian if one is needed.
- D. The principal is permitted to nominate a successor agent if the primary agent is unavailable or unwilling to act.
- E. The decisions an agent can make may include:
 - a. The right to accept, withdraw or decline medical treatment;
 - b. To admit or discharge from a hospital;
 - c. To have access to medical records; and/or
 - d. To carry out an autopsy or cremation.
- F. A durable power of attorney will continue after the principal is no longer able to make decisions for him or her self.
- G. The principal can express his or her wishes for the extent and type of medical treatment desired or to be declined by the agent.
- H. The signing of the form must be witnessed, but it does not have to be notarized.
- I. The principal can authorize the agent to make anatomical gifts.

POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PROPERTY

All adults, young or old, can appoint an agent to act on his or her behalf exercising the powers set forth in the form.

- A. The person making the power of attorney is called the principal.
- B. The person appointed by the principal to exercise the powers is called the agent.
- C. The powers listed in the Illinois Statutory Short Form may be deleted or expanded by the principal.
- D. The powers may include the right to transfer assets into a trust set up by the principal for his or her benefit.
- E. The agent is empowered to delegate his or her authority.
- F. The agent is entitled to reasonable compensation for his or her services.
- G. The power may be effective on a future date or the occurrence of a particular event.
- H. The power may include a termination date. It will automatically terminate upon the principal's death.
- I. The principal may nominate a person to be his or her guardian of his or her estate (property) if one is needed.
- J. The principal's signature must be witnessed.
- K. The agent must accept the authority granted.