




Living Will, Power of Attorney, Healthcare Surrogate.

Things to know, Distinctions, and Requirements:	Living Will	Durable Power of Attorney	Healthcare Surrogate
Things to know:	<p>Different from a last will and testament, or "legal will":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living will makes your medical will known regarding treatment when you are at the end of your life. • Last will triggers once the will's maker has passed away, and disposes of personal property, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The designated person can be anybody over 18, & does not need to be an attorney. • Powers granted should be specifically mentioned, instead of "blanket" grants. • You must specify that the power is "durable" • Avoids need for guardianship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You keep control: your instructions always supersede the surrogate's when you maintain capacity. • Surrogate has duty to consult with healthcare providers • Will decide the way you would have, and if unclear, will act in best interests. • Avoids need for guardianship
Distinguish:	<p>You don't designate anyone; you declare your wishes concerning life-prolonging procedures if diagnosed with a terminal condition, with no medical probability of recovery or cure.</p>	<p>You designate someone who....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes mostly financial decisions (can be given power to make medical decisions, but uncommon). • Takes effect immediately 	<p>You designate someone who...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes health care decisions • Can take effect immediately, or when you are deemed incapacitated by your primary physician..
2 witnesses required at signing?			
Notary required?	