



### **Powers of Attorney:**

### **Advance Directions for Care and Financial Decisions**

(who decides and how decisions are made)

Monday, October 16<sup>th</sup>

1:00 PM - 2:00 PM (EST)



Speaker:

Melanie de Wit, JD MPH, Chief Legal Officer, Unity Health







#### WEBINAR HOUSEKEEPING



Post comments during the session.



All attendees will be muted during the webinar.



#### **Question Box**

Type your questions in Question/ Answer box.

A response will be posted during the webinar *or* asked to speaker after the presentation.

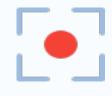
#### WEBINAR HOUSEKEEPING



#### **Evaluation**

Your feedback on knowledge gain from session and suggestions for future topics is appreciated. Options to access survey:

- Pop-up notice with link to survey
- Follow-up email with survey link



### Recording

This webinar will
RECORDED and posted on
EAPO's website by
Wednesday.

#### WEBINAR HOUSEKEEPING

### **Respecting Privacy and Confidentiality**

EAPO appreciates there may be personal circumstances or issues which participants may wish to address. However, in keeping with our commitment to maintaining your privacy and confidentiality, today we will be answering general questions posed through the Q&A.

If someone wishes to discuss specific circumstances, we invite you to contact EAPO following this webinar to arrange for a confidential conversation so that we may further assist you.



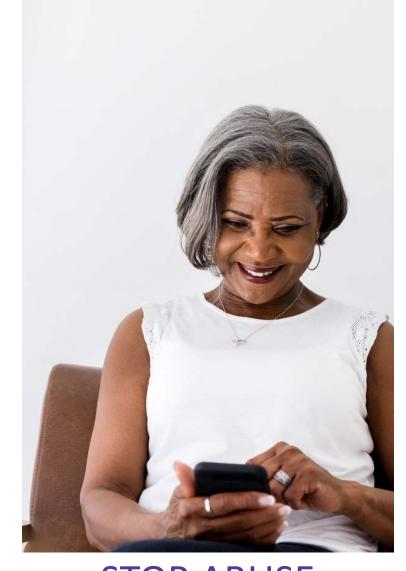
#### **MISSION**

EAPO envisions an Ontario where ALL seniors are free from abuse, have a strong voice, feel safe and respected.

EAPO is mandated to support the implementation of Ontario's Strategy to Combat Elder Abuse.

Funded by the ON Government, under the Ministry for Seniors and Accessibility (MSAA)





STOP ABUSE –

SIMPLY PUT, WE ALL HAVE A ROLE TO PLAY

**RESTORE RESPECT** 

# Ontario's Strategy to Combat Elder Abuse

1

#### **Public Education and Awareness**

A Province-wide, multi-media public education campaign to promote awareness about elder abuse and provide information on how to access services.

2

#### **Training for Front-Line Staff**

Specialized training to staff from various sectors, who work directly with seniors, to enhance their knowledge and skills to recognize and respond to elder abuse.

3

#### **Co-ordination of Community Services**

To strengthen communities across the province by building partnerships, promoting information sharing and supporting their efforts to combat elder abuse.



3 Pillars of the Strategy

### Speaker

Melanie has been a lawyer working on behalf of hospitals and healthcare providers for 15 years, currently as Chief Legal Officer at Unity Health Toronto.

She received her Juris Doctor at the University of Toronto and completed a Masters in Public Health at John Hopkins University. Currently the Chair of the Toronto Academic Health Sciences Network Legal table, Melanie also teaches health law and risk management within the health administration and patient safety graduate programs of the Institute for Health Policy, Management and Evaluation at the University of Toronto.

Melanie is passionate about responsible innovation in healthcare, and recently designed a public/private collaboration involving the development of artificial intelligence tools in healthcare.



Melanie de Wit Chief Legal Officer, Unity Health

### Powers of Attorney

Advanced Decisions for Care & Finances: Who Decides & How?

Melanie de Wit, JD MPH Elder Abuse Prevention Ontario October 16, 2023

# What is a Power of Attorney (POA)?

- Two types:
  - 1. Continuing Power of Attorney for Property
  - 2. Power of Attorney <u>for</u> <u>Personal Care</u>



### Difference between will & POA

**Powers of Attorney** Who makes decisions if you can't decide for yourself **Legally Binding** 





### Important definitions

 Attorney: the person authorized to make decisions under a Power of Attorney (POA), also known as Substitute Decision Maker (SDM)

 Grantor: the person who created and signed the Power of Attorney



### Power of Attorney for Personal Care

# What's a POA for Personal Care?

- A legal document
- That names who will make care decisions for you
- And provides instructions on how to make care decisions

# Who can grant a POA for Personal Care?

#### You must:

- Be at least 16 years old **AND**
- Have the necessary mental capacity



What does "capacity" to write a POA mean?

You must understand:

 whether the person you are appointing genuinely cares about you AND

 that they might have to make decisions for you



# Who assesses mental capacity to do a POA for Personal Care?

- If a lawyer is assisting you, they assess capacity
- If you are doing it yourself, you assess your own capacity

# Who can be an Attorney for Personal Care / SDM?

- Anyone 16+
- CAN'T be someone who is paid to provide health care services

What other traits may it be good for them to have?



# Can I have more than one person to make decisions?

#### YES

- You can appoint more than one person as your Attorney
- You can also name one or more back-ups (substitutes)





# When does a POA start/take effect?

When you are not capable of making decisions with respect to the following:

- medical treatment
- long-term care/services
- diet, housing, clothing, hygiene, and safety

## What does it mean that I'm not capable of making care decisions? Anyone who is proposing a treatment or admission to longterm care has a responsibility to ensure you are capable, which means:

- You understand the information relevant to making a decision, AND
- You appreciate the consequences of saying yes or no

If you don't understand or appreciate, then a SDM will make a decision on your behalf

# What if I am not capable of making a treatment decision & I don't have a POA?

You may still be able to make a POA for Personal Care

2. A Substitute
Decision Maker
(SDM) will be
appointed for you.

# Who is the SDM? The highest ranking individual from this list:

#### **LEGALLY APPOINTED**

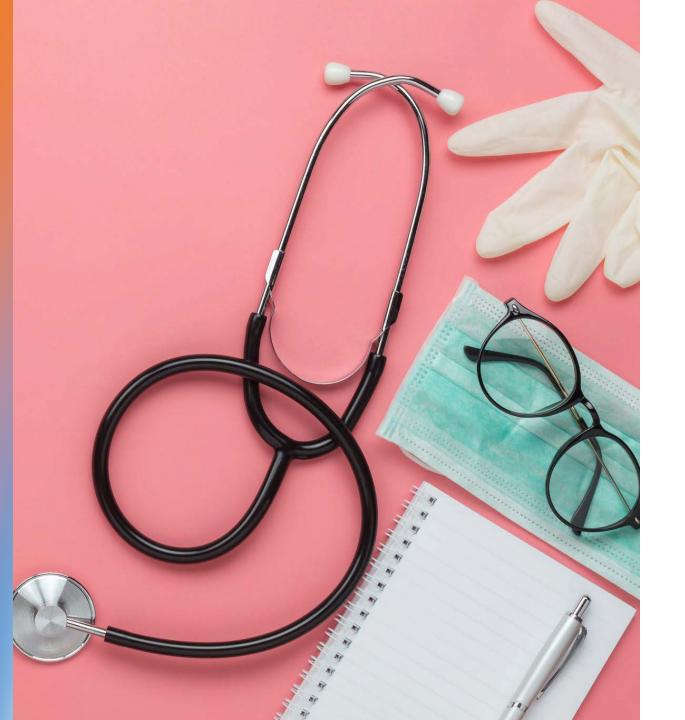
- 1. Guardian appointed by the court
- 2. Attorney for personal care
- 3. Representative appointed by the Consent and Capacity Board

#### **AUTOMATIC FAMILY MEMBER**

- 4. Spouse, common-law spouse or partner
- 5. Child (over the age of 16) **AND/OR** Parent with Custody Rights
- 6. Parent with Access Rights only
- 7. Brother or sister
- 8. Any other relative by blood, marriage or adoption

#### LAST RESORT

9. The Office of the Public Guardian and Trustee (OPGT)



## What about my wishes for medical treatment?

- Your wishes must be respected.
- Wishes can be things you said out loud, wrote down, or typed in an email.
- They do not have to be in your POA.



### How does a SDM make decisions?

 Wishes you expressed before you lost capacity to make decisions are binding on the SDM

 If there are no specific wishes applicable to the decision, then your values, general wishes and beliefs are still relevant

 Apart from values, wishes and beliefs, the SDM must make decisions in your best interests

### Putting it all together: An example

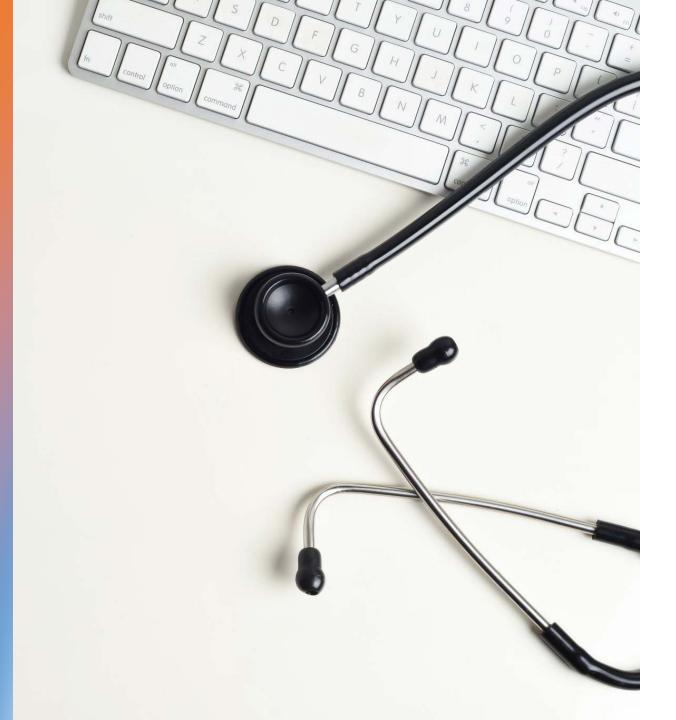
- Ms. Smith is 90yo. She broke her hip at home when she fell while walking to the bathroom. Her physician recommends surgery. Ms. Smith does not want surgery because she does not want to stay in hospital and worries about rehabilitation. She wants to go home in a wheelchair, with help from her kids to eat and bathe.
  - Is Ms. Smith capable of refusing surgery?
    - The difference between a capable and incapable refusal
    - The role of ageism
- Test for capacity to make a treatment decision: (1) understand the information and (2) appreciate consequences of giving or refusing consent

### Putting it all together: An example (cont'd)

- Assume Ms. Smith has been found incapable of consenting to surgery.
- She is unmarried and has three children.
- She has no POA.
- The 3 children are all SDMs.
- Two want surgery, one does not want surgery.
- Ms. Smith has always clearly stated that she wishes to avoid surgery unless it is needed to save her life. In the past she has refused surgery.

### Putting it all together: An example (cont'd)

- Assume Ms. Smith has been found incapable of consenting to surgery.
- She is unmarried and has three children.
- She has a POA. It names one of her 3 children.
- It makes clear that she would like to avoid surgeries and preserve her time and quality of life at home.



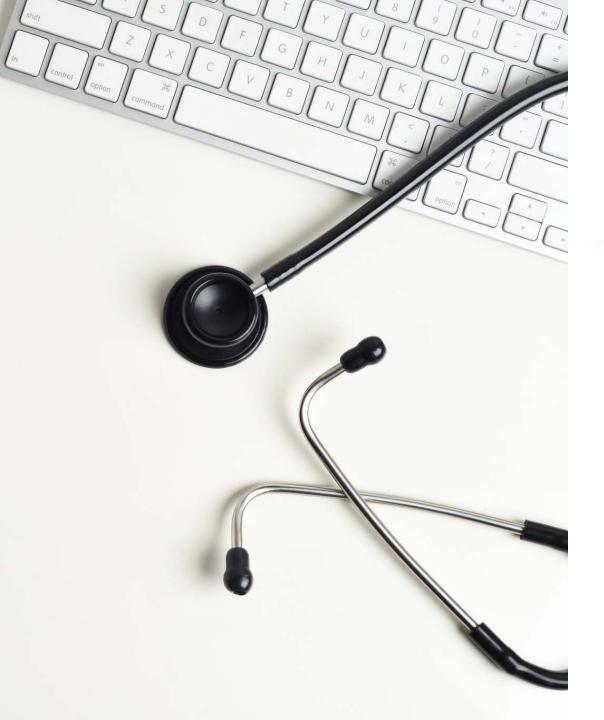
## Who should complete a POA for Personal Care?

- Anyone who wants to:
- Be clear about their wishes
- Appoint someone who wouldn't otherwise be the SDM
- Reduce uncertainty in the event you can't communicate

# How often should I update my POA?

Review your POA to make sure it still reflects your wishes — but there is no "expiry" to a POA.





### Who can help me do a POA?

#### Call a lawyer

- Fees charged by private lawyers vary.
- > Advocacy Centre for the Elderly Toll free 1-855-598-2656.
- ➤ Pro Bono Ontario offers a free telephone hotline service for those living on a low to mid income. Lawyers will talk to you on the phone about your POA and prepare the documents. Toll free 1-855-255-7256.
- ➤ If you are living on a low income, you may be able to get free POAs done by a lawyer at a legal clinic.



#### Can I do my own POA?

- ➤ Use CLEO's <u>Power of Attorney Guided</u> <u>Pathway</u>. This is a free online interview tool that helps you create POAs.
- The Ministry of the Attorney General has a "POA Kit". You can call and request one: **1-800-668-9938.** The kits are also available online.

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# Power of Attorney for Property





# Why is it called a continuing POA for Property?

- It can be used when you are capable
- AND
- It can **continue** to act after you become incapable

• A POA for Personal Care will **only** be used when you become mentally incapable

# What can my Attorney for Property do?

 Anything you can do with your finances





## Can anyone complete a POA for Property?

- Be at least 18 years old, AND
  - Have the necessary mental capacity



# What is "capacity" to write a POA for Property?

### You must know and understand:

- what property you have
- who depends on you financially
- what your Attorney can do
- you can cancel your POA while mentally capable
- there is some risk in doing a POA

### Who assesses mental capacity?

Generally it is the person doing the POA

- If a lawyer is assisting you, they assess capacity
- If you are doing it yourself, you assess your own capacity





### What are Capacity Assessments?

 A capacity assessor may be needed if:

- POA requires assessment, OR
- there is no POA, and a process to appoint a guardian is underway

## Who can be an Attorney for Property?

Anyone 18+

 Usually it is a family member or close friend



# Can I have more than one Attorney for Property?

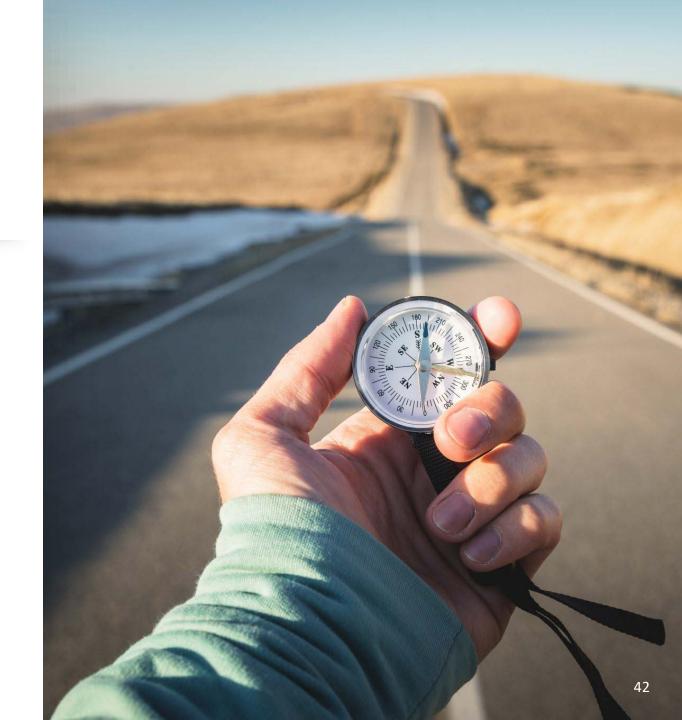
### • YES

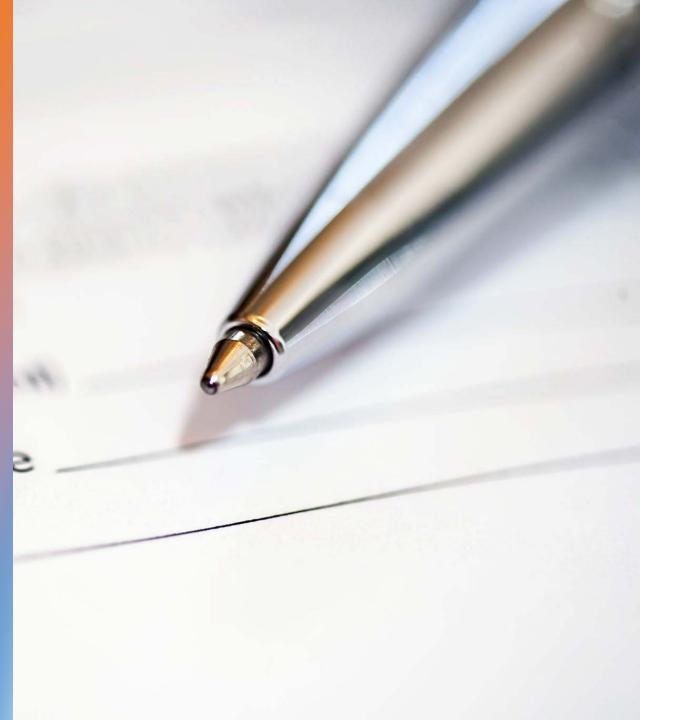
- You can appoint more than one person as your Attorney.
- You can also name one or more as back-ups (substitutes).



## When does a POA start/take effect?

- Can start right away
- Can start when you become incapable





# What if I don't have a POA and I am mentally incapable?

- 1. You may still be able to make a POA for Property
- 2. Someone could go to court to be appointed as your Guardian of Property
- 3. The Office of the Public Guardian and Trustee will become your Statutory Guardian for Property

### Who should complete a POA for Property?

### Anyone who wants to:

- Choose the person who will make financial decisions on their behalf
- Provide specific instructions on how to make decisions
- Reduce work and uncertainty among family & friends
- Avoid delays due to capacity assessments, involvement of Public Guardian, court-ordered guardianship applications



### How often should I update my POA?

 Review your POA to make sure it reflects your wishes and your life, but there is no "expiry" to a POA.

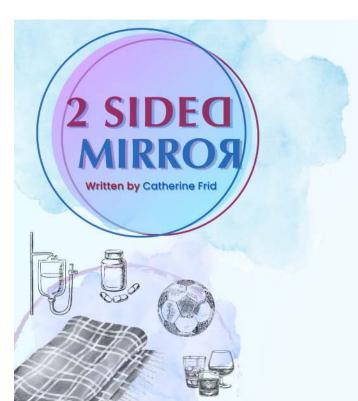


### Questions? Need help with a POA?

Melanie de Wit, JD MPH

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416-986-7783







### FREE WEBINAR | TWO-SIDED MIRROR

Monday October 30th 1:00 PM - 2:30 PM (EST)

An interactive, role play based workshop about navigating a loved one's illness and supporting older adults through depression and suicidal ideation.

Facilitated by artists from Mixed Company Theatre













RÉSEAU CANADIEN pour la PRÉVENTION







RÉSEAU CANADIEN pour la PRÉVENTION





Présentatrices :

#### Le programme BIEN en résidence :

Promouvoir la bienveillance et lutter contre l'intolérance entre les personnes vivant au sein de milieux de vie collectifs et locatifs pour ainés

#### Le jeudi 16 novembre

**DE 13H À 14H (EST)** 



#### **Roxane Leboeuf**

Professionnelle de recherche. Chaire de recherche sur la maltraitance envers les personnes aînées

Marie Beaulieu - Professeure retraitée et associée à l'U. de Sherbrooke, Chercheure affiliée au Centre de recherche sur le vieillissement.





### **Program GIFT in Residence:**

Promoting goodwill and countering intolerance between people living within collective and rent based environments for older adults

### **Thursday, November 23<sup>rd</sup>**

1:00 PM - 2:00 PM (EST) 69





Roxane Leboeuf, MSW, Research agent at the Research Chair on Mistreatment of Older Adults

> Marie Beaulieu Ph. D. Adjunct and retired professor at the U. of Sherbrooke. Affiliated researcher at the Research Centre on Aging





**Annual Virtual Conference Series 2023** 

Ethical and Legal Responsibilities:

**Reporting Elder Abuse** 

**November 2, 2023** 

10 AM to 4 PM (EST)

eapon.ca





To mark this year's 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) campaign, Elder Abuse Prevention Ontario, Woman ACT, and the Canadian Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (CNPEA) are co-hosting a half-day virtual symposium on Gender Based Violence.









Your Feedback is important to us!

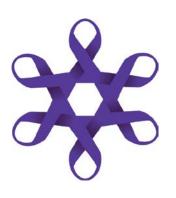
WE WOULD

APPRECIATE HEARING

FROM YOU.

Please take a few minutes to complete our survey!





### Contact Us

Comments? Questions? Keep in Touch

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