Beware- Do not give your Power of Attorney out easily

Never sign a Power of Attorney form if you absolutely can avoid it. There are unscrupulous people in the world who will take advantage of you when they have the chance. Below are a few things you can do to protect yourself if you have to assign a POA.

When you are faced with a need to assign a POA, select a person who is both trustworthy and financially responsible. Before you sign the Power of Attorney form in the presence of a Notary public, read it over, think about what kinds of things you will need the POA to do for you. What kinds of things do you not want them to do! You should also fill in the expiration date you do not want to leave it open forever, if you only need it for a month while you are in the hospital or whatever put the end date in the expiration space. You can always create a new form if you find it needs to be continued longer.

The form has various things you can cross out and initial so your POA can’t sell your real estate or personal property. There is a section that could allow the POA to transfer your property to them if they chose to. You do have the ability to write on the form any special notes you might want to make and be sure to initial it before signing. Your POA should be able to provide you with receipts of all the transactions they made on your behalf as long as you initial the box requesting that they remain accountable for all the transactions they make.

If you need to stop the Power of Attorney before the expiration date then you will need to fill out a revocation form, make a copy for yourself also. The revocation form in essence stops the POA, but you have to present the form to the person acting as your POA and it is best to get the original POA paperwork back from them at the same time. If they don’t want to give you back the original you will need to send them another copy of the revocation form by certified mail. Retain the receipts for your records to prove the person did sign for the document delivered by the post office. If all else fails and they continue to exercise their POA than you may have to take it to the Courts for a legal judgment.
STATUTORY SHORT FORM POWER OF ATTORNEY
MINNESOTA STATUTES, SECTION 523.23

Before completing and signing this form, the principal must read and initial the IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL that appears after the signature lines in this form. Before acting on behalf of the principal, the attorney(s)-in-fact must sign this form acknowledging having read and understood the IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE ATTORNEY(S)-IN-FACT that appears after the notice to the principal.

PRINCIPAL (Name and address of person granting the power)


ATTORNEY(S)-IN-FACT
(Names and Addresses)


SUCCESSOR ATTORNEY(S)-IN-FACT
(Optional) To act if any named attorney-in-fact dies, resigns or is otherwise unable to serve.

(Name and Address)
First Successor


Second Successor


NOTICE: If more than one attorney-in-fact is designated to act at the same time, make a check or “x” on the line in front of one of the following statements:

_____ Each attorney-in-fact may independently exercise the powers granted.

_____ All attorneys-in-fact must jointly exercise the powers granted.

EXPIRATION DATE (Optional)
Use specific month, day and year only


I (the above named Principal), appoint the above named Attorney(s)-in-fact to act as my attorney(s) in fact:

**FIRST:** To act for me in any way I could act with respect to the following matters, as each of them is defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 523.24:

(To grant the attorney-in-fact any of the following powers, make a check or “x” on the line in front of each power being granted. You may, but need not, cross out each power not granted. Failure to make a check or “x” on the line in front of the power will have the effect of deleting the power unless the line in front of the power (N) is checked or x-ed.)

Check or “x”

(A) Real property transactions;

(If more space is needed, continue on the back or on an attachment.)

(B) Tangible personal property transactions;
(C) Bond, share, and commodity transactions;
(D) Banking transactions;
(E) Business operating transactions;
(F) Insurance transactions;
(G) Beneficiary transactions;
(H) Gift transactions;
(I) Fiduciary transactions;
(J) Claims and litigations;
(K) Family maintenance;
(L) Benefits from military service;
(M) Records, reports, and statements;
(N) All of the powers listed in (A) through (M) above and all other matters other than health care decisions under a health care directive that complies with Minnesota Statutes, chapter 145C.

**SECOND:** (you must indicate below whether or not this power of attorney will be effective if you become incapacitated or incompetent. Make a check or “x” on the line in front of the statement that expresses you intent.)

____ This power of attorney shall continue to be effective if I become incapacitated or incompetent.

____ This power of attorney shall not be effective if I become incapacitated or incompetent.
THIRD: My attorney(s)-in-fact MAY NOT make gifts to the attorney(s)-in-fact, or anyone the attorney-in-fact is legally obligated to support, UNLESS I have made a check or an “x” on the line in front of the second statement below and I have written in the name(s) of the attorney(s)-in-fact. The second option allows you to limit the gifting power to only the attorney(s)-in-fact you name in the statement. Minnesota Statutes, section 523.24, subdivision 8, clause (2), limits the annual gift(s) made to my attorney(s)-in-fact, or to anyone the attorney(s)-in-fact are legally obligated to support, to an amount, in the aggregate, that does not exceed the federal annual gift tax exclusion amount in the year of the gift.

I do not authorize any of my attorney(s)-in-fact to make gifts to themselves or to anyone the attorney(s) in fact have a legal obligation to support.

I authorize ____________________________ (write in names), as my attorney(s)-in-fact, to make gifts to themselves or to anyone the attorney(s)-in-fact have a legal obligation to support.

FOURTH: (you may indicate below whether or not the attorney-in-fact is required to make an accounting. Make a check or “x” on the line in front of the statement that expresses your intent.)

I authorize ______ My attorney-in-fact need not render an accounting unless I request it or the accounting is otherwise required by Minnesota Statutes, section 523.21.

I authorize ______ My attorney-in-fact must render ____________________________ (Monthly, Quarterly, Annual) accountings to me, or ____________________________ (Name and Address) during my lifetime, and a final accounting to the personal representative of my estate, if any is appointed, after my death.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto signed my name this ______ day of ______ 20_____

(Signature of Principal)

(Acknowledgment of Principal)

STATE OF MINNESOTA )

) ss.

COUNTY OF ____________ )

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this ______ day of ________________ 20____, by ________________________________

(Insert name of principal)

Signature of Notary Public or other official
Acknowledgment of notice to attorney(s)-in-fact and specimen signature of attorney(s)-in-fact.

By signing below, I acknowledge that I have read and understand the IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ATTORNEY(S)-IN-FACT required by Minnesota Statutes, section 523.23, and understand and accept the scope of any limitations to the powers and duties delegated to me by this instrument.

(Notarization not required)

Specimen signature(s) of Attorney(s)-in-Fact: ____________________________
(Notarization not required)

Specimen signature(s) of Attorney(s)-in-Fact: ____________________________
(Notarization not required)

This instrument was drafted by: ____________________________

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL

READ THIS NOTICE CAREFULLY. The power of attorney form that you will be signing is a legal document. It is governed by Minnesota Statutes, chapter 523. If there is anything about this form that you do not understand, you should seek legal advice.

PURPOSE: The purpose of the power of attorney is for you, the principal, to give broad and sweeping powers to your attorney(s)-in-fact, who is the person you designate to handle your affairs. Any action taken by your attorney(s)-in-fact pursuant to the powers you designate in this power of attorney form binds you, your heirs and assigns, and the representative of your estate in the same manner as though you took the action yourself.

POWERS GIVEN: You will be granting the attorney(s)-in-fact power to enter into transactions relating to any of your real or personal property, even without your consent or any advance notice to you. The powers granted to the attorney(s)-in-fact are broad and not supervised. THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY DOES NOT GRANT ANY POWERS TO MAKE HEALTH CARE DECISIONS FOR YOU. TO GIVE SOMEONE THOSE POWERS, YOU MUST USE A HEALTH CARE DIRECTIVE THAT COMPLIES WITH MINNESOTA STATUTES, CHAPTER 145(C).

DUTIES OF YOUR ATTORNEY(S)-IN-FACT: Your attorney(s)-in-fact must keep complete records of all transactions entered into on your behalf. You may request that your attorney(s)-in-fact provide you or someone else that you designate a periodic accounting, which is a written statement that gives reasonable notice of all transactions entered into on your behalf. Your attorney(s)-in-fact must also render an accounting if the attorney-in-fact reimburses himself or herself for any expenditure they made on behalf of you.

An attorney-in-fact is personally liable to any person, including you, who is injured by an action taken by an attorney-in-fact in bad faith under the power of attorney or by an attorney-in-fact's failure to account when the attorney-in-fact has a duty to account under this section. The attorney(s)-in-fact must act with your interests utmost in mind.

TERMINATION: If you choose, your attorney(s)-in-fact may exercise these powers throughout your lifetime, both before and after you become incapacitated. However, a court can take away the powers of your attorney(s)-in-fact because of improper acts. You may also revoke this power of attorney if you wish. This power of attorney is automatically terminated if the power is granted to your spouse and proceedings are commenced for dissolution, legal separation, or annulment of your marriage.

This power of attorney authorizes, but does not require, the attorney(s)-in-fact to act for you. You are not required to sign this power of attorney, but it will not take effect without your signature. You should not sign this power of attorney if you do not understand everything in it, and what your attorney(s)-in-fact will be able to do if you do sign it.

Please place your initials on the following line indicating you have read this IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL:
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE ATTORNEY(S)-IN-FACT

You have been nominated by the principal to act as an attorney-in-fact. You are under no duty to exercise the authority granted by the power of attorney. However, when you do exercise any power conferred by the power of attorney, you must:

1) act with the interests of the principal utmost in mind;

2) exercise the power in the same manner as an ordinarily prudent person of discretion and intelligence would exercise in the management of the person’s own affairs;

3) render accountings as directed by the principal or whenever you reimburse yourself for expenditures made on behalf of the principal;

4) act in good faith for the best interest of the principal, using due care, competence, and diligence;

5) cease acting on behalf of the principal if you learn of any event that terminates this power of attorney or terminates your authority under this power of attorney, such as revocation by the principal of the power of attorney, the death of the principal, or the commencement of proceedings for dissolution, separation, or annulment of your marriage to the principal;

6) disclose your identity as an attorney-in-fact whenever you act for the principal by signing in substantially the following manner: Signature by a person as “attorney-in-fact for (name of principal)” or “(name of principal) by (name of the attorney-in-fact) the principal’s attorney-in-fact”;

7) acknowledge you have read and understood this IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE ATTORNEY(S)-IN-FACT by signing the power of attorney form.

You are personally liable to any person, including the principal, who is injured by an action taken by you in bad faith under the power of attorney or by your failure to account when the duty to account has arisen.

The meaning of the powers granted to you is contained in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 523. If there is anything about this document or your duties that you do not understand, you should seek legal advice.