



Type of law:
CIVIL LAW

A 2019 Alberta Guide to the Law

Wills

Personal Directives

Powers of Attorney



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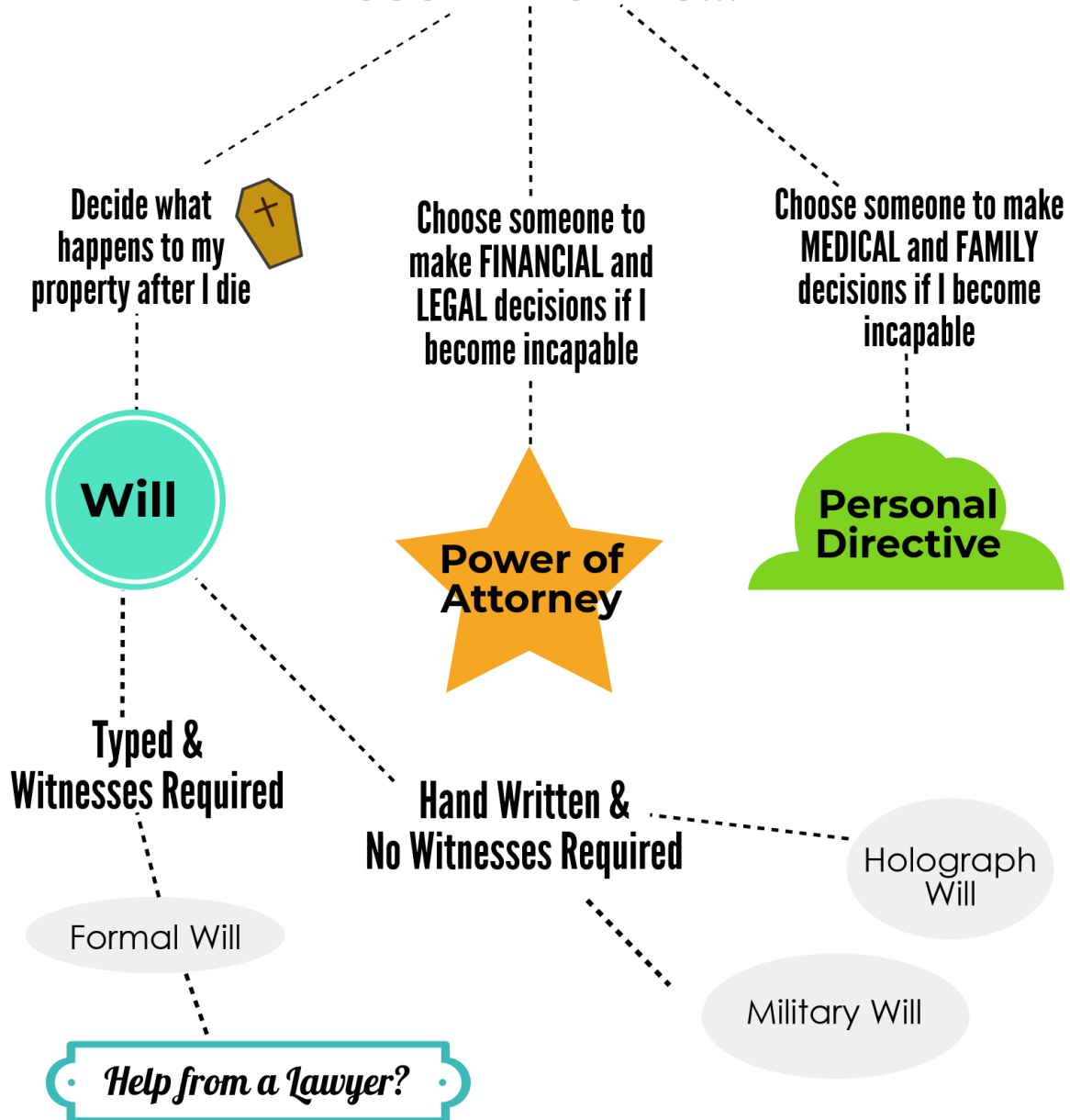
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What type of document do I need if I want to...



What if I die without a will?

If you do not have a will OR the will is incomplete OR lacks the necessary formalities, any property that is not dealt with in the will is distributed according to the Alberta Wills and Succession Act.

This act can be found online at <http://www.qp.alberta.ca>

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CHANGES IN LEGISLATION

The Alberta legislature has made significant changes to the laws governing wills and estates. The *Wills and Succession Act* combines the old laws dealing with wills, support for surviving dependents, and the distribution of intestate estates into one act. Specific sections of the new Act only apply if the will was made after February 1, 2012. If you wrote a will before February 1, 2012, it is recommended that you review it to see if the changes affect you.



The *Trustee Act* and the *Estate Administration Act* also concern the rights of an individual regarding the making and execution of a will. The *Trustee Act* sets out how trustees, acting under a will or other trust, must carry out their duties. The *Estate Administration Act* governs the tasks required for the personal representative to carry out in the administration of the estate.

Remember that if you are a trustee or personal representative under a will you should consult these acts in order to know your responsibilities and how to carry them out.



IMPORTANT TERMS

Estate: ALL the property owned by a person at the time of that person's death.

Testator: A person who made a will and whose estate is to be distributed according to the provisions in the will.

Testatrix: A female testator.

Net Value: The value of the testator's estate after payment of the charges, debts, funeral expenses, and administration expenses arising from the estate.

Beneficiary: An individual who is entitled to the estate, or a portion of the estate.

Personal Representative: A person named by the testator to gather the assets (property) of the estate, pay all outstanding debts of the estate, and ensure distribution in accordance with the terms of the will.

Administrator: Fulfills the role of a personal representative but is appointed by the Court when an executor is not named by the testator in his/her will, or:

- a. The named personal representative cannot serve his/her duties as such, or
- b. No will exists.

Minor: Anyone under 18 years of age.

Intestate: A person who dies without allocating his or her property in a will. When someone dies completely intestate he/she has not allocated *any* of his/her property through a will. Incomplete intestacy is when someone dies having allocated only a *portion* of his/her property through a will.

A person who dies intestate in Alberta AFTER February 1, 2012 will have his or her property distributed in accordance with Part III of the *Wills and Succession Act*. See the section on Dying Without a Will (pg. 8) for more information.

Simultaneous Death: This occurs when two or more deaths occur at the same time, or when it is uncertain which person died first. When this happens, if the will does not demonstrate a contrary intention, *courts will distribute the property as if one person died before the other(s)*.

Adult Interdependent Partners (AIP):

Adult Interdependent Partners were previously referred to as “Common Law” partners, in Alberta. You can enter into an Adult Interdependent Partnership, regardless of gender, in any of these three ways:

1. Live with that person in a “relationship of interdependence” for at least three years continuously;
 - A “relationship of interdependence” means that two people:
 - a. Share in one another’s lives;
 - b. Are emotionally committed to one another; and
 - c. Function as an economic and domestic unit.
2. Live with that person in a “relationship of interdependence” that is of somewhat permanent where there is a child by birth or adoption
3. Make an adult interdependent partner agreement with the other person.

Family Members*

- a. A child of the testator under the age of 18;
- b. A child who is at least 18 years of age and unable to earn a living because of mental or physical disability;
- c. A child between the ages of 18-22 who is a full-time student;
- d. A grandchild or great-grandchild, under 18, where the testator assumed the role of a parent;
- e. A spouse; or
- f. An adult interdependent partner.

*Previously referred to as Dependents

WHAT IS A WILL?

A will is a written legal document(s) that establishes how a testator’s property will be divided when the testator dies. All wills must be in writing and be signed by the testator making it apparent that the testator intended for the written document to be the will. A will must follow the formal requirements specified in the *Wills and Succession Act* to be valid.



Having a will is important because it can ensure that your property will go to those whom you want to receive it after your death. Any property that is not dealt with in a will shall be distributed in

accordance with Part III of the *Wills and Succession Act* (see the section Dying Without a Will for more information).

There are a few situations where a person's will can be overridden. A Court can alter a will to provide for the proper care and support of dependants (see the section *Application for Maintenance and Support of a Family Member* for more information). Also, creditors (people to whom a testator owes money) are paid before any beneficiary receives a gift from a will. Therefore, gifts in a will can be decreased if the estate has substantial debt.

There are three (3) types of wills in Alberta:

1. Formal Wills;
2. Holograph Wills; and
3. Military Wills.

FORMAL WILLS

Formal wills are generally written with the help of lawyers.



The formalities required include:

1. The will must be in writing
2. The will must be signed. Either the testator, or someone on behalf of and in the presence of the testator must sign the will;
 - a. The testator's signature must be placed in a way that it is clear that the signature applies to all of the writing in the will. The signature is usually at or near the end of the document.
 - b. A signature will not give effect to provisions made underneath the signature or that were added to the document after it was signed.
3. A formal will requires two witnesses to be valid. Witnesses can either be present to watch the testator sign his/her will; OR the testator can sign the will alone, and then later acknowledge to the witnesses that he/she has signed the will. However, the witnesses must both be present when the acknowledgement is made AND the witnesses must sign the will in the presence of the testator.

These formalities safeguard against fraud, forgery, and pressure. The formalities establish the intention of the testator to create a will and help to highlight the seriousness and importance of making a will. A formal will that does not have these formalities is invalid.

HOLOGRAPH WILLS

A holograph will is entirely **handwritten** by the testator and is signed by him/her. There CANNOT be any typing in a holograph will. No witnesses are required.

Because they are informal, holograph wills are often incomplete. So, it is best to use clear phrasing like: "I bequeath when I die..."



Common problems associated with holograph wills include:

- a. A failure by the testator to distribute the entire estate (resulting in intestacy)
- b. They can be difficult for a Court to interpret. Often the testator does not have enough legal knowledge to make his/her intentions clear to the Court.

- c. Holograph wills are valid in Alberta, but they are not valid in all provinces.

Holograph wills are often appropriate in emergencies when people do not have time to create a formal will.

MILITARY WILLS

Members of the Canadian Armed Forces or any other naval, land or air force may make a will using a written document signed by him/her or by someone on his/her behalf. No witnesses are required to create this type of will.



The formal requirements are:

1. Either the testator, or an agent of the testator, must sign the will.
 - a. If a person signs the will on the testator's behalf, the person must be in the presence of the testator and do so at the direction of the testator.
2. The testator must be on **active service** (employed full-time by the military) at the time the will is created.
 - a. For proof of active duty, Courts may obtain a certificate signed by the officer who has the records of the person at the time that the will was made. This document must state that the person was in active service at the time of the will's creation.
OR
 - b. If this certificate is not available, a testator may be deemed to be in active service if he or she took steps to get ready for active service under the orders of a superior officer.

MUTUAL AND JOINT WILLS



Requirements for a Mutual Will:

1. Disposition of mutual property by two individuals (usually husband and wife) according to an agreed upon will.
2. The parties intend to create a mutual will. This intention must be precise and certain.
3. Each person must leave everything in his or her estate to the surviving individual
 - a. After the death of the surviving member the property is disposed of to agreed upon persons according to the identical wills.
4. Both individuals agree to not alter or revoke the will without the consent of the other.
 - o The promise not to revoke may not be absolutely binding. If reasonable notice is given to the other party that one person wants to change or revoke the mutual will, the Courts may accept this revocation.

Requirements for a Joint Will:

- Each party signs the one document.
- By signing the document, both parties demonstrate their intention to be bound by the will and their intention not to revoke the will.
- To revoke a joint will, reasonable notice must be given to the other person.

There is a major problem with both mutual and joint wills—it is very difficult to ensure that all parties involved can sufficiently express their wishes in the will. Instead, it is usually easier and more effective to draft your own, separate will to ensure that your interests are represented.

APPLICATION FOR MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT OF A FAMILY MEMBER

If a testator has not made adequate provisions for proper care and support of his/her family members (for example: the testator failed to leave anything to their minor children), the family members can make an application for maintenance and support under the *Wills and Succession Act* s. 88.

The appropriate amount of maintenance and support is determined by considering all the circumstances of the applicant.



Factors include:

- a. The nature and length of the applicant's relationship with the deceased
- b. The applicant's age and state of health
- c. The applicant's ability to support themselves
- d. The estate's legal obligation to support any other family member
- e. The deceased's reasons for making or not making dispositions of property to the applicant (including any signed written reasons)
- f. Any relevant agreements or waivers made between the deceased and the applicant
- g. The size and nature of the estate
- h. The nature and number of gifts made to entitled beneficiaries from the deceased's estate
- i. Any trust properties that the deceased intended for the applicant or other beneficiaries to benefit from
- j. Any property or benefit that the applicant is entitled to receive under other legislation (*Matrimonial Property Act, Dower Act, other sections of the Wills and Succession Act*)

Who can apply for maintenance and support?*

- a. Spouses, partners, & children under 18
- b. Children over 18 who are physically or mentally disabled
- c. Adult children under 22 who are full-time students
- d. Minor grandchildren or great-grandchildren who were dependent on the deceased
- e. A representative applying on behalf of a dependent (for example, a legal guardian applying on behalf of a minor or an incapacitated person).

*The criteria listed above only apply in situations where the testator died after February 1, 2012. Please consult the *Dependents Relief Act* for testator deaths between June 1, 2003 and February 2012.

THE DOWER ACT

A spouse may be entitled to a part of the testator's estate, despite conflicting provisions in the testator's will. Under the *Dower Act*, a spouse is entitled to a life estate in the "homestead". A life estate is the ownership in land for the duration of the surviving spouses' life. A homestead is any home in which both individuals lived during the marriage. This law applies even



if the home is owned by only one of the spouses. If the testator owed more than one home, the surviving spouse must choose one.

The **surviving spouse** is entitled to live in the home for the rest of his/her life and is generally only responsible for ordinary recurring expenses (water, heat, taxes, lawn care, etc.).

When the surviving spouse passes away, the home will go to **the beneficiary** that the testator named in the will. The beneficiary is generally responsible for the other expenses (i.e. a major roof repair).

For example: If John and Jane were married and lived in a house together, that house is the homestead. John passed away and left the house to his son Jack in a will; however, Jane will still be allowed to live in the house. Once Jane passes away, Jack will own the home. In the meantime, Jane is only required to pay ordinary recurring expenses. Jack will have to pay any other expenses. If John and Jane had more than one homestead, Jane must choose only one of those houses to live in.

****If there is a conflict between the Wills and Succession Act, the Dower Act is paramount****

ALTERING A WILL

A will can be changed. However, the same formalities required to create a will must be followed when making alterations:



- i. Formal wills require the signature of two witnesses.
- ii. Holograph wills require the testator to handwrite the alteration and sign the document.
- iii. A will may be altered by another will made by the testator.
- iv. A court may make an order under s. 38 of the *Wills and Succession Act* to validate an alteration that is otherwise invalid.

If the document is physically changed (ex. a name is physically cut out), and the change is not done following the correct method of alteration for the type of will, then the court may allow for the original words of the will to be determined and restored by any means that the court decides appropriate.

A “**codicil**” is a separate document used to modify a will. The codicil must refer to the will it is amending, and it must be dated, signed and witnessed. A testator may make more than one codicil.

If you become separated, divorced, have children, your financial situation changes, or you experience a death in the family, you should review your will.

REVOKING A WILL

A will can be revoked by the testator at any time, so long as the individual has the mental capacity to do so. A testator can revoke a will so long as it is **done voluntarily and intentionally**. A testator can demonstrate intention to revoke his or her will by:



- a. Making a written declaration of his/her intention to revoke a will (a *codicil*);

- i. This declaration must follow the same formalities required to create a will.
- b. Making another will; the newer document will revoke the older one (but important to note the new will notes the revocation).
- c. Performing an act of destruction (burning, tearing, or shredding the will)
 - i. The testator must both fully destroy the will and clearly intend to revoke it.
 - ii. Another individual may destroy the will if given direction from the testator.

(Also note the special provisions for revoking a mutual or joint will as discussed above)

Gifts to ex-spouses or former adult interdependent partners are generally presumed to be revoked if the parties were divorced or ceased to be interdependent partners before the testator's death. If the beginning or breakdown of the marriage/relationship occurred prior to February 1, 2012, you should consult the *Wills and Intestate Succession Acts* to see how the old rules apply.

Getting married or starting an adult interdependent partnership no longer automatically revokes gifts under a will (if the marriage or new relationship began after February 1, 2012).

GENERAL ISSUES

The Testator

A testator must have the mental capacity to make a will. This means the testator must understand:

- a. What a will is;
- b. That he/she is making a will;
- c. What property he/she has to dispose of;
- d. The identity of the beneficiaries; and
- e. The ability to consider the relationship between the identity of the beneficiary and the property that the beneficiary is receiving.

It is ideal to write your will while you are still in good health. A grave illness or mental infirmity can raise issues with mental capacity. An individual may have capacity some of the time, while not having it at other times.

If you are unsure whether the individual has the capacity to make a will or had it at the time the will was created, then it is best to consult with the testator's doctor or have legal counsel address the matter. If an individual loses mental capacity after the will is made, then the will is still valid.

If the testator did not have mental capacity at the time the will was made, then the courts may invalidate the will. The testator will die intestate if they did not have a prior valid will or the courts may honour the wishes of a prior valid will.

Witnesses

Beneficiaries and spouses should *NOT* act as witnesses to the will. If these parties act as witnesses, gifts to them are void.



However, if only two (2) witnesses are required and a beneficiary signs as a third witness, his or her gift is still valid. Where no witnesses are required, as for holograph and soldier's wills, a beneficiary may sign as a witness.

A will is not invalidated because one of the witnesses was, or has since become, incompetent (lacks capacity to understand the document because of mental or physical disability).

If your will is not signed by the requisite number of witnesses, as required by the *Wills and Succession Act*, the will is invalid. Therefore, you may die either intestate or the courts may honour a prior valid will.

Minors

Generally, minors do not need a will. However, a minor can create a will if:

- a. the minor has or had a spouse or an adult interdependent partner
- b. the minor is on active service for the Canadian Forces.



A minor may also apply to the Court to make a will under s.36 of the *Wills and Succession Act*. In the application, a minor must demonstrate that they have the mental capacity to make a will, the will reflects the minor's intention, and the request is reasonable.

Informing Others About Your Will

Make sure that people know you have written a will and where the will is located. This will help to make sure that your intentions are followed upon your death.



Your will should be stored in a safe location because if the will is lost or destroyed then it cannot be used to distribute your property, and the rules used for people who die intestate (discussed below in *Dying Without a Will*) will be applied instead.

It is important to let people know what property you have in your estate. It is a good idea to keep a list of your property (including debts) with your will to make sure that all your property is found and distributed.

DYING WITHOUT A WILL

A person is "intestate" if part or all their estate is not disposed of in a will upon their death. In Alberta, an intestate estate is distributed under Part III of the *Wills and Succession Act*. **The rules below apply to deaths that occurred after February 1, 2012.** For deaths that occurred prior to February 1, 2012, please consult the *Intestate Succession Act*.



If a person dies:

- a. **With a surviving spouse or adult interdependent partner but no children** then the entire estate passes to the surviving spouse or adult interdependent partner;
- b. **With a surviving spouse/adult interdependent partner and surviving children:**
 - i. If the children are also the children of the surviving spouse/adult interdependent partner, then the entire estate goes to the surviving spouse/adult interdependent partner
 - ii. If the children are not descendants of the surviving spouse/partner:

1. The surviving spouse/partner receives \$150,000.00 or 50% of the estate, whichever amount is larger;
 2. The remainder is distributed between the children of the testator.
- c. With both a surviving spouse and an adult interdependent partner, AND**
- i. No children → the *estate* will be divided with ½ going to the spouse and ½ going to the adult interdependent partner
 - ii. With children → the *amount of \$150,000 or 50% of the estate, whichever is greater*, will be divided 50/50 between the spouse and the adult interdependent partner
- d.** When the testator and the surviving spouse have been living apart for at least 2 years at the time of the testator’s death, OR have a “declaration of irreconcilability” under the *Family Law Act*, OR are under an agreement showing the intention to end the marriage, the surviving spouse is not entitled to any gifts from the testator’s estate
- e. Without a surviving spouse but with children still alive**
- i. Each child receives a share of the estate according to the number of living children.
 - ii. Each deceased child receives a share of the estate to be divided among the deceased child’s descendants
- f. Without a surviving spouse, adult interdependent partner or surviving children**
- i. The entire estate will pass to the testator’s parent(s).
 - ii. If no parents are still alive, the entire estate will be split evenly amongst the deceased parent’s descendants.
 - iii. If there are no living relatives from the parental line, then the estate will be split 50/50 through your maternal and paternal grandparent lines (starting with your grandparents then moving to aunts/uncles, then cousins).
 - iv. If there are no living relatives from one side (maternal or paternal), 100% of the estate is passed down to the descendants on the other side.
 - v. If there are no living relatives from either grandparent line, the estate passes 50/50 to the maternal/paternal great grandparents, or if deceased to the descendants of those great-grandparents (ending with great aunts/uncles).
 - i. If there are no living great grandparents or descendants of them on one side, then the entire estate is passed down to descendants on the other side.
 - vi. If a relative (or person entitled to the estate) cannot be found within 2 years, then the net value of the estate will pass to the government. A beneficiary can come forward to claim the property within 10 years of the estate being transferred to the government. After 10 years, the remaining property belongs to the Crown.

PERSONAL DIRECTIVES

What is a Personal Directive?

A personal directive is a legal document that gives authority to an agent to make medical decisions on your behalf. Personal directives only operate while you are still living. A personal directive comes into effect when the maker lacks the capacity to make decisions regarding a certain matter.



A personal directive can give a person authority to make all non-financial decisions for you, including medical decisions and who shall temporarily care for and educate any minor children. A personal directive may include information and instructions on matters like:



- Who will act as your agent?
- Who will determine your capacity?
- Who is to be notified when the personal directive has come into effect?
- Who may access your confidential information?

If you don't make a personal directive, in emergency situations, a health care provider may provide emergency medical services without your consent.

If you are appointed as an agent under a personal directive then you will have certain legal obligations that you must fulfill. If you need guidance regarding your role as an agent then you should seek legal guidance.

The *Personal Directive Acts* governs personal directives; those made after December 1, 1997. Any one over the age of 18 years old, who understands both what a personal directive is and its effects, can make one.

Requirements

To be valid, a personal directive must be in writing, dated, and signed both by the maker in the presence of one witness and by the witness him/herself. If you cannot physically sign the personal directive, someone else can sign it on your behalf in the presence of a witness. A person that is an agent under the directive or a spouse/adult interdependent partner of a person designated as the agent CANNOT sign on behalf of the individual making the personal directive.

Witnesses to the signing CANNOT be the designated agent, the agent's spouse, the spouse of the maker, the person signing on behalf the maker, or that person's spouse.

A person can choose to register their personal directive with the Personal Directives Registry.

To register by mail, fill out the Personal Directives Registry Registration Form and mail it back to the Office of the Public Guardian and Trustee.

To register online, find the Personal Directives Registry Registration Form, or to get more information about personal directives please visit:

www.alberta.ca/personal-directive.aspx#toc-2

If you have registered your personal directive and your contact information, the agent's contact information, or have replaced your existing agent you should update the registry.

Capacity

A personal directive will come into effect when you no longer have the capacity to make a decision. If the agent and a service provider disagree about capacity, an additional service provider will be consulted to make a determination about the maker's capacity.

You may choose two (2) service providers (at least one of which is a physician or psychologist) who can provide a written declaration that you have lost capacity.

A personal directive no longer operates when you regain capacity (ex. recovery from an illness or injury) or pass away.

Agents

Agents must be over 18 years of age and must have the capacity to make personal decisions on your behalf. There is no limit on the number of agents you can list in a personal directive. If you have two (2) agents and they cannot agree, the first agent listed in the personal directive gets to make the decision. If there are more than two (2) agents, the majority will make the decision.

Agents generally CANNOT make decisions about**:

- a. Financial matters (requires Power of Attorney)
- b. Psychosurgery (defined in the *Mental Health Act*);
- c. Medically unnecessary sterilization;
- d. Removal of tissue from the maker's body for transplant or research; or
- e. Participation in medical research that offers little or no potential benefit to the maker,

**Unless the agent has been given explicit authority in the personal directive to make such decisions.

Agents must follow the instructions of the personal directive and, ask the maker about the decision before making it. If the personal directive doesn't have instructions, the agent must make the decisions that he/she believes the maker would have made in the circumstances (based on the maker's wishes, beliefs, and values). The agent must make the decisions that are in the best interests of the maker.

An agent or service provider won't be liable for a decision that is made in good faith. Actions performed in good faith do NOT disentitle an agent from a gift under the maker's will or the proceeds of the maker's life insurance policy.



Revoking a Personal Directive

If an individual understands the effect of revoking a personal directive they may do so. A personal directive may be revoked by any one of the following:

- a. Reaching its expiry date, if you choose to include one
- b. Creating a new personal directive that contradicts the earlier one;
- c. Destroying the personal directive document with the intention of revoking it;
- d. Creating a document that expresses the intention to revoke an earlier personal directive. This document must comply with all the formalities of a personal directive (in writing, signed, dated, and witnessed).

Termination of a Personal Directive

In addition to the methods of revocation outlined above, a personal directive will automatically terminate when you pass away. A personal directive will also cease to have effect when the maker regains capacity.

A Court can also order the termination of a personal directive.

POWER OF ATTORNEY

Power of attorney is a legal document that gives a person the power to make financial and legal decisions on someone else's behalf. Any competent adult can be appointed as an attorney.



The donor is the person who creates the power of attorney document, preparing for the possibility that someone else will need to manage his or her financial and legal affairs. The attorney is the person who will receive the power to manage the finances and legal affairs of the donor. The attorney should be someone who you trust and you believe can manage your finances and any legal matters.



There are two types of Powers of Attorney in Alberta:

1. General Power of Attorney
2. Enduring Power of Attorney

A general power of attorney is usually just called a power of attorney and is only valid while the donor has mental capacity. If the donor loses mental capacity, the power of attorney ceases to have effect.

An enduring power of attorney is similar to a general power of attorney. However, an enduring power of attorney will continue after the donor loses mental capacity. An enduring power of attorney can take effect either immediately, when the donor becomes mentally incapacitated, OR on an event that the donor specifies in the document.

Formalities

A properly drafted power of attorney must:

- a. Be in writing,
- b. Be dated,
- c. Be signed by the donor in the presence of a witness, and
- d. Be signed by a witness in the presence of the donor.
- e. If drafting an enduring power of attorney, then it must contain a statement indicating when the power of attorney will take effect.

To alter the document, the donor must have mental capacity and the formalities listed above must be followed. If the power of attorney is being revoked, it is important to notify the attorney and others who may be affected.

Terminating a power of attorney

Unless it is irrevocable, an enduring power of attorney terminates when:

- The donor revoked the power of attorney in writing when they have capacity;
- The person named as attorney rejects their appointment and informs the donor;
- The donor or the attorney dies;
- The court grants a trusteeship order respecting the donor or attorney;
- The court grants a termination order for the power of attorney.

Although it is possible to create a power of attorney without the help of a lawyer, it is highly recommended that you retain a lawyer when creating one.

WHERE CAN I GET HELP OR MORE INFORMATION AND HELP?



Alberta Justice and Solicitor General

Contact:

Web: www.justice.alberta.ca/programs_services/wills

More information about wills, personal directives, and enduring power of attorney.

Canadian Legal FAQs

Contact:

Web: www.law-faqs.org

This website provides information on a number of legal topics, including: wills, personal directives, and enduring power of attorney.

Lawyer Referral Service

Contact:

Toll free: 1-800-661-1095

When you call, you will speak to an operator and you will describe the nature of your problem to them. The operator will then provide you with the contact information for up to three lawyers who may be able to assist you. When contacting these referred lawyers, make sure to let them know that you were given their information by the Lawyer Referral Service. The first half hour of your conversation with a referred lawyer will be free and you can discuss your situation and explore options. **Note:** This free half hour is more for consultation and brief advice and is not intended for the lawyer to provide free work.

Oak Net

Contact:

Web: www.oaknet.ca/planning

This website provides information for older adults, including information on wills, power of attorney, and personal directives.

Student Legal Services – Civil Law Project

11036 88 Ave NW
Edmonton, AB T6G 0Z2

Contact:

Ph: 780-492-8244

Admin: 780-492-2226

Web: www.slsedmonton.com

The Civil Law Project of Student Legal Services consists of law students who can provide basic legal information on various topics in civil law, such as wills, landlord-tenant matters, employment, and certain small claims. They can also provide information about various resources available if you require more in-depth assistance. Please note that Student Legal Services cannot help people create a will.

Centre for Public Legal Education Alberta (cplea)

10050 112 St NW
Edmonton, AB T5K 2J1

Contact:

Ph: 780-451-8764

Web: <https://www.cplea.ca/>

CPLEA provides detailed legal information online to the Alberta public on various areas of the law.

NOTE: They do not provide legal assistance or advice or answer specific legal questions.

Civil Claims Duty Counsel

Room 262, Provincial Court

Hours of Operation:

Tuesday 10:00 to 2:00pm

1A Sir Winston Churchill Square
Edmonton, AB T5J 0R2

Wednesday 12:00 to 4:00pm
Thursday 9:00 to 4:00pm

Volunteer lawyers provide limited services for provincial court civil matters, including: Summary Legal Advice, Procedural Information, help preparing for trials, motions, and other appearances, and help completing forms. *Only available to assist with provincial court civil matters. ***Excluded:** pre-trial conferences and mediations as well as corporate matters