In Michigan, neither a Financial (Durable) Power of Attorney nor a Medical Power of Attorney (called a Patient Advocate Designation) has a built-in expiration date under state law. Both are designed to remain valid indefinitely — until the person who created it (the principal) dies, revokes it, or until a specific termination date or event that the document itself spells out is reached. There's no statute in Michigan that forces someone to redo either document at a certain age.

For the financial side, Michigan overhauled its law with the Uniform Power of Attorney Act, effective July 1, 2024. Under that law, POAs are automatically "durable," meaning they continue to work even if the principal later becomes incapacitated, and they stay in effect until death, revocation, a court order, or an end condition named in the document. A financial POA signed before July 1, 2024 remains valid as long as it was properly executed under the older law that applied at the time — it doesn't automatically expire just because the law changed.

The Patient Advocate Designation (Michigan's version of a medical/healthcare POA, governed by MCL 700.5501 and following sections) works the same way: it stays in force until the patient revokes it, passes away, or a termination condition written into the document is triggered. There's no statutory time limit or mandatory renewal age.

That said, there's a practical difference between "legally still valid" and "still useful," and this is where age and life changes matter even though the law doesn't require action:

Many Michigan elder law and estate planning attorneys recommend reviewing POAs roughly every three to five years, or sooner after a major life event — a divorce or remarriage, the death or serious illness of the named agent, a move to another state, a falling-out with the person named, or a meaningful change in your own wishes. There's no magic age (like 65 or 70) written into Michigan law, but many attorneys suggest a fresh look around retirement age or whenever health starts to decline, simply because that's when the document is most likely to actually be used.

There's also a real-world friction issue worth knowing about: banks and financial institutions have historically been reluctant to honor POAs that look "old," even though they remain legally valid, sometimes insisting on a document signed within the last year or two. Michigan's new Uniform Power of Attorney Act actually addresses this by adding penalties for institutions that unreasonably refuse to accept a valid POA, but some friction in practice can still happen with an older document. That's a common reason people choose to refresh their POA periodically even without a legal obligation to do so.

One more thing specific to your timing: if your existing Michigan POA (financial or medical) was signed before July 1, 2024, it's still valid, but since the law changed substantially, it may be worth having an attorney review it to make sure it lines up with the new statute and still reflects what you want.

Sources:

- **New Michigan Power of Attorney Law Effective July 1, 2024 (Michigan Legal Help)**
- **Michigan Power of Attorney Laws: Durable, Medical, and Financial POA (Recording Law)**
- **Is It Time to Update Your Patient Advocate Designation? (Estate Planning & Elder Law Services, P.C.)**
- **Michigan's New Power of Attorney Law: What You Need to Know (Andrew Byers, PLC)**
- **Michigan's Uniform Power of Attorney Act Goes into Effect (Miller Canfield)**
- **Six Reasons Your Powers of Attorney May Need Updating (Timothy Rice Estate & Elder Law)**
- **MCL 700.5501–700.5505 (Michigan Legislature)**