FIRST REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 1133

98TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE MCGAUGH.

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal section 404.830, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twelve new sections relating to designated health care decision-makers for medical treatment.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Section 404.830, RSMo, is repealed and twelve new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 404.830, 404.1100, 404.1101, 404.1102, 404.1103, 404.1104, 404.1105, 404.1106, 404.1107, 404.1108, 404.1109, and 404.1110, to read as follows:

404.830. 1. No physician, nurse, or other individual who is a health care provider or an employee of a health care facility shall be required to honor a health care decision of an attorney in fact if that decision is contrary to the individual's religious beliefs, or sincerely held moral convictions.

5 2. No hospital, nursing facility, residential care facility, or other health care facility shall 6 be required to honor a health care decision of an attorney in fact if that decision is contrary to the 7 hospital's or facility's institutional policy based on religious beliefs or sincerely held moral 8 convictions unless the hospital or facility received a copy of the durable power of attorney for 9 health care prior to commencing the current series of treatments or current confinement.

3. Any health care provider or facility which, pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 of this section, refuses to honor a health care decision of an attorney in fact shall not impede the attorney in fact from transferring the patient to another health care provider or facility.

4. Nothing in this section shall relieve or exonerate a health care provider or a
health care facility from the duty to provide for the health care, care, and comfort of a
patient pending transfer under this section. If withholding or withdrawing certain health

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

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16 care would, in reasonable medical judgment, result in or hasten the death of the patient,

17 such health care shall be provided pending completion of the transfer.

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19 Notwithstanding subsections 1 and 2 of this section, if the attorney in fact directs the 20 provision of life-preserving medical treatment or artificially supplied nutrition and 21 hydration to the patient, life-preserving medical treatment and, if the patient is unable to 22 ingest adequate nutrition and hydration through natural means, artificially supplied 23 nutrition and hydration, may not be denied to the patient:

(1) On the basis of a view that treats extending the life of an elderly, disabled, or
 terminally ill individual as of lower value than extending the life of an individual who is
 younger, nondisabled, or not terminally ill; or

(2) On the basis of the physician's or health care provider's disagreement with how
the patient or individual authorized to act on the patient's behalf values the tradeoff
between extending the length of the patient's life and the risk of disability.

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In an action to enforce this subsection, if the attorney in fact pleads a prima facie case, the health care provider or facility may defend his or her or its actions by pleading a legitimate different reason or reasons that provided a basis for the denial of treatment, subject to an opportunity for the attorney in fact to plead that the reason or reasons for the denial of treatment are being applied differently based on the grounds under subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 4 of this section.

404.1100. Sections 404.1100 to 404.1110 shall be known and may be cited as the 2 "Designated Health Care Decision-Maker Act".

404.1101. As used in sections 404.1100 to 404.1110 the following terms mean:

2 (1) "Artificially supplied nutrition and hydration", any medical procedure whereby
3 nutrition or hydration is supplied through a tube inserted into a person's nose, mouth,
4 stomach, or intestines, or nutrients or fluids are injected intravenously into a person's
5 bloodstream or provided subcutaneously;

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(2) "Best interests":

7 (a) Ensuring that the incapacitated person has the right to enjoy the highest 8 attainable standard of health for that person;

9 (b) Advocating that the person who is incapacitated receive the same range, quality, 10 and standard of health care, care, and comfort as is provided to an individual without a 11 disability;

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12 (c) Monitoring health care providers and health care facilities to ensure that they 13 provide health care, care, and comfort of the same quality to the person who is 14 incapacitated as they provide to other individuals without disabilities; and

15 (d) Preventing discriminatory denial of health care, care, or comfort, or food or 16 fluids, on the basis that the person who is incapacitated is an individual with a disability;

(3) "Designated health care decision-maker", the person designated to make health
 care decisions for a patient under section 404.1104;

(4) "Health care", a procedure to diagnose or treat a human disease, ailment,
 defect, abnormality, or complaint, whether of physical or mental origin and includes:

(a) Assisted living services, or intermediate or skilled nursing care provided in a
 facility licensed under chapter 198;

(b) Services for the rehabilitation or treatment of injured, disabled, or sick persons;
or

(c) Making arrangements for placement in or removal from a health care facility
 or health care provider that provides such forms of care;

(5) "Health care facility", any hospital, hospice, inpatient facility, nursing facility, skilled nursing facility, residential care facility, intermediate care facility, dialysis treatment facility, assisted living facility, home health or hospice agency; any entity that provides home or community-based health care services; or any other facility that provides or contracts to provide medical treatment, and which is licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized or permitted by law to provide medical treatment;

(6) "Health care provider", any individual who provides medical treatment to
persons and who is licensed, certified, registered or otherwise authorized or permitted by
law to provide medical treatment;

(7) "Incapacitated", a person who is unable by reason of any physical or mental
condition to receive and evaluate information or to communicate decisions to such an
extent that the person lacks capacity to meet essential requirements for food, clothing,
shelter, safety, or other care such that serious physical injury, illness, or disease is likely
to occur;

41 (8) "Patient", any adult person or any person otherwise authorized to make
42 treatment decisions for himself or herself under Missouri law;

43 (9) "Physician", a treating, attending, or consulting physician licensed to practice
 44 medicine under chapter 334;

(10) "Reasonable medical judgment", a medical judgment that would be made by
a reasonably prudent physician who is knowledgeable about the case and the treatment
possibilities with respect to the medical conditions involved.

404.1102. The determination that a patient is incapacitated shall be made as set forth in section 404.825. A health care provider or health care facility may rely in the 2 3 exercise of good faith and in accordance with reasonable medical judgment upon the health 4 care decisions made for a patient by a designated health care decision-maker selected in accordance with section 404.1104, provided two licensed physicians determine, after 5 reasonable inquiry and in accordance with reasonable medical judgment, that such patient 6 is incapacitated and has neither a guardian with medical decision-making authority 7 appointed in accordance with chapter 475, an attorney in fact appointed in a durable 8 9 power of attorney for health care in accordance with sections 404.800 to 404.865, nor any 10 other known person who has the legal authority to make health care decisions.

404.1103. Upon a determination that a patient is incapacitated, the physician or 2 another health care provider acting at the direction of the physician shall make reasonable efforts to inform potential designated health care decision-makers set forth in section 3 4 404.1104 of whom the physician or physician's designee is aware, of the need to appoint a designated health care decision-maker. Reasonable efforts includes, without limitation, 5 6 identifying a member of the patient's family, a guardian with medical decision-making authority appointed in accordance with chapter 475, or an attorney in fact appointed in 7 8 a durable power of attorney for health care in accordance with sections 404.800 to 404.865, 9 by examining the patient's personal effects and medical records. If a family member, 10 attorney-in-fact for health care or guardian with health care decision-making authority is identified, a documented attempt to contact that person by telephone, with all known 11 12 telephone numbers and other contact information used, shall be made within twenty-four 13 hours after a determination of incapacity is made as provided in section 404.1102.

404.1104. 1. If a patient is incapacitated under section 404.1102 and is unable to consent regarding his or her own health care, decisions concerning the patient's health care may be made by the following competent persons in the following order of priority:

4 (1) The spouse of the patient, unless the spouse and patient are separated under one 5 of the following:

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(a) Current dissolution of marriage or separation action;

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(b) A signed written property or marital settlement agreement;

8 (c) A permanent order of separate maintenance or support or a permanent order 9 approving a property or marital settlement agreement between the parties;

- 10 (2) An adult child of the patient;
- 11 **(3)** A parent;
- 12 (4) An adult sibling;
- 13 (5) Grandparent or adult grandchild;

14 (6) Niece or nephew or the next nearest other relative of the patient, by 15 consanguinity or affinity;

16 (7) Any nonrelative who demonstrates that he or she has a close personal 17 relationship with the patient and is familiar with the patient's personal values; or

18 (8) Any other person designated by the unanimous mutual agreement of the
 19 persons listed above who are involved in the patient's care.

20 2. If a person who is a member of the classes listed in subsection 1 of this section, 21 regardless of a priority, or a health care provider or a health care facility involved in the 22 care of the patient, disagree on whether certain health care should be provided to or 23 withheld or withdrawn from a patient, any such person, provider, or facility, or other 24 person interested in the welfare of the patient may petition the probate court for an order 25 for the appointment of a temporary or permanent guardian in accordance with subsection 26 7 of this section to act in the best interest of the patient.

27 3. Priority under this section shall not be given to persons in any of the following
 28 circumstances:

(1) If a report of abuse or neglect of the patient has occurred outside the state or under sections 198.070, 208.912, 210.115, 565.188, or 660.300 has been made, then unless the report has been determined to be unsubstantiated or unfounded, or a contrary determination was finally reversed after administrative or judicial review, the person reported as the alleged perpetrator shall not be given priority or authority to make health care decisions under subsection 1 of this section, provided that such a report shall not be based on the person's support for, or direction to provide, health care to the patient;

36 (2) If the patient's physician or the physician's designee reasonably determines, 37 after making a diligent effort to contact the designated health care decision-maker using 38 known telephone numbers and other contact information and receiving no response, that 39 such person is not reasonably available to make medical decisions as needed or is not 40 willing to make health care decisions for the patient; or

41 (3) If a probate court in a proceeding under subsection 7 of this section finds that 42 the involvement of the person in decisions concerning the patient's health care is contrary 43 to instructions that the patient had unambiguously, and without subsequent contradiction 44 or change, expressed before he or she became incapacitated. Such a statement to the 45 patient's physician or other health care provider in the presence of a witness, 46 contemporaneously recorded in the patient's medical record, and signed by the patient, 47 health care provider, and witness, shall be deemed an instruction, subject to the ability of 48 a party to a proceeding under subsection 7 of this section to dispute its accuracy, weight, or interpretation. 49

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50 4. (1) The designated health care decision-maker shall make reasonable efforts to 51 obtain information regarding the patient's treatment preferences from health care 52 providers, family, friends, or others who may have credible information.

(2) The designated health care decision-maker, and the probate court in any proceeding under subsection 7 of this section, shall always make health care decisions in the patient's best interests, and if the patient's religious and moral beliefs and treatment preferences are known and not inconsistent with the patient's best interests, in accordance with those beliefs and preferences.

58 5. This section does not authorize the provision or withholding of health care services that the patient has unambiguously, without contradiction or change of 59 60 instruction, expressed that he or she would or would not want at a time when such patient 61 had capacity. Such statement to the patient's physician or other health care provider in 62 the presence of a witness, contemporaneously recorded in the patient's medical record and 63 signed by the patient, health care provider, and witness, shall be deemed such evidence, 64 subject to the availability of a party to a proceeding under subsection 7 of this section to 65 dispute its accuracy, weight, or interpretation.

66 **6.** A designated health care decision-maker shall be deemed a personal 67 representative for the purposes of access to and disclosure of private medical information 68 under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), 42 USC 69 1320d and 45 CFR 160-164.

70 7. Nothing in sections 404.1100 to 404.1110 shall preclude any person interested in 71 the welfare of a patient, including but not limited to a designated health care 72 decision-maker, a member of the classes listed in subsection 1 of this section regardless of 73 priority, or a health care provider or health care facility involved in the care of the patient, 74 from petitioning the probate court for an order determining the care to be provided to the 75 patient or for the appointment of a temporary or permanent guardian for the patient, 76 including expedited adjudication under chapter 475, nor any other known person who has 77 the legal authority to make health care decisions.

78 8. Pending the final outcome of proceedings initiated under subsection 7 of this 79 section, the designated health care decision-maker, health care provider, health care 80 facility, court, or temporary or permanent guardian shall not withhold or withdraw, or 81 direct the withholding or withdrawal, of health care, nutrition, or hydration whose 82 withholding or withdrawal, in reasonable medical judgment, would result or hasten the 83 death of the patient, would jeopardize the health or limb of the patient, or would result in 84 disfigurement or impairment of the patient's faculties, except to the extent that all parties to the court proceeding including the person, provider, or facility who or which filed the 85

86 petition, agree in a written stipulation that certain specified health care may be withheld 87 or withdrawn. If a health care provider or a health care facility objects to the provision 88 of such health care, nutrition, or hydration on the basis of religious beliefs or sincerely held 89 moral convictions, the provider or facility shall not impede the transfer of the patient to 90 another health care provider or health care facility willing to provide it, and shall provide such health care, nutrition, or hydration to the patient pending the completion of the 91 92 transfer. For purposes of this section, artificially supplied nutrition and hydration may be 93 withheld or withdrawn during the pendency of the guardianship proceeding only if, based 94 on reasonable medical judgment, the patient's physician and a second licensed physician 95 certify that the patient cannot tolerate it in accordance with section 404.1105.

404.1105. No designated health care decision-maker may, with the intent of causing 2 the death of the patient, authorize the withdrawal or withholding of nutrition or hydration which the patient may ingest through natural means. A designated health care 3 4 decision-maker may authorize the withdrawal or withholding of artificially supplied nutrition and hydration only when the physician and a second licensed physician certify 5 6 in the patient's medical record based on reasonable medical judgment, that the provision 7 or continuation of artificially supplied nutrition and hydration cannot be tolerated by the patient. For purposes of this section, artificially supplied nutrition and hydration does not 8 9 medically benefit the patient if its withholding or withdrawal does not hasten the patient's 10 death and its provision will not comfort the patient. The decision to withdraw or withhold artificially supplied nutrition and hydration shall not be based, in whole or in part, on a 11 12 patient's preexisting mental or physical disability.

404.1106. If any of the individuals specified in section 404.1104 or the designated health care decision-maker or physician believes the patient is no longer incapacitated, the patient's physician shall reexamine the patient and determine in accordance with reasonable medical judgment whether the patient is no longer incapacitated, shall certify the decision and the basis therefore in the patient's medical record, and shall notify the patient, the designated health care decision-maker, and the person who initiated the redetermination of capacity. Rights of the designated health care decision-maker end upon the physician's certification that the patient is no longer incapacitated.

404.1107. Any health care provider or health care facility that makes good faith and reasonable attempts to identify, locate and communicate with potential designated health care decision-makers in accordance with sections 404.1100 to 404.1110 shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability or regulatory sanction for the effort to identify, locate, and communicate with such potential designated health care decision-makers. 404.1108. 1. A health care provider or a health care facility may decline to comply with the medical treatment decision of a patient or a designated health care decision-maker if such decision is contrary to the religious beliefs or sincerely held moral convictions of a health care provider or health care facility.

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5 2. If at any time, a health care facility or health care provider determines that any 6 known or anticipated treatment preferences expressed by the patient to the health care 7 provider or health care facility, or as expressed through the patient's designated health 8 care decision-maker, are contrary to the religious beliefs or sincerely held moral 9 convictions of the health care provider or health care facility, such provider or facility shall 10 promptly inform the patient or the patient's designated health care decision-maker.

3. If a health care provider declines to comply with such medical treatment decision, the health care provider or health care facility shall not impede the transfer of the patient to another health care provider or health care facility willing to comply with the medical treatment decision.

4. Nothing in this section shall relieve or exonerate a health care provider or a health care facility from the duty to provide for the medical treatment, care, and comfort of a patient pending transfer under this section. If withholding or withdrawing certain health care would, in reasonable medical judgment, result in or hasten the death of the patient, such health care shall be provided pending completion of the transfer.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections 1 and 2 of this section, if the health care decision to which the health care provider or facility objects is to provide lifepreserving medical treatment or artificially supplied nutrition and hydration, the provision of life-preserving medical treatment, and, if the patient is unable to ingest adequate nutrition and hydration through natural means, artificially supplied nutrition and hydration, shall not be denied to the patient:

(1) On the basis of a view that treats extending the life of an elderly, disabled, or
 terminally ill individual as of lower value than extending the life of an individual who is
 younger, nondisabled, or not terminally ill; or

(2) On the basis of the physician's or health care provider's disagreement with how
the patient or individual authorized to act on the patient's behalf values the tradeoff
between extending the length of the patient's life and the risk of disability.

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In an action to enforce the provisions of this subsection, if the patient or designated health care decision-maker pleads a prima facie case, the health care provider or facility may defend his, her, or its actions by pleading a legitimate different reason or reasons that provided a basis for the denial of treatment, subject to an opportunity for the patient or

37 designated health care decision-maker to plead that the reason or reasons for the denial

38 of treatment are being applied differently based on the grounds established in subdivision

39 (1) or (2) of this subsection.

404.1109. A health care decision-maker shall not withhold or withdraw medical treatment from a pregnant patient, consistent with existing law, as set forth in section 3 459.025.

404.1110. Nothing in this act is intended to:

2 (1) Encourage or discourage any particular medical treatment or to interfere with 3 or affect any method of religious or spiritual healing otherwise permitted by law;

- 4 (2) Be construed as condoning, authorizing, or approving euthanasia or mercy 5 killing; or
- 6 (3) Be construed as permitting any affirmative or deliberate act to end a person's 7 life, except to permit natural death as provided by this legislation.

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