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Health-Care Decisions Act Amendments

2025 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Michael K. McKell

House Sponsor:

LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill enacts the Uniform Health-Care Decisions Act.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
• defines terms;
• enacts the Uniform Health-Care Decisions Act;
• enacts provisions related to advance health-care directives including mental health-care
directives;
• creates an optional form;
• enacts provisions related to allowing a health-care provider to be a surrogate for
health-care decision making in limited circumstances;
 enacts provisions related to liability and immunity regarding health-care decision making;
repeals provisions related to advance-health care directives not contained in the Uniform
Health-Care Decisions Act;
 renumbers sections pertaining to orders for life sustaining treatment; and
makes conforming and technical changes.
Money Appropriated in this Bill:
None
Other Special Clauses:
None
Utah Code Sections Affected:
ENACTS:
75A-9-101 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
75A-9-102 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
75A-9-103 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
75A-9-104 , Utah Code Annotated 1953

75A-9-105, Utah Code Annotated 1953

31 **75A-9-106**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 32 **75A-9-107**. Utah Code Annotated 1953 33 **75A-9-108**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 34 **75A-9-109**. Utah Code Annotated 1953 35 **75A-9-110**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 36 **75A-9-111**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 37 **75A-9-112**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 38 **75A-9-113**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 39 **75A-9-114**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 40 **75A-9-115**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 41 **75A-9-116**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 42 **75A-9-117**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 43 **75A-9-118**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 44 **75A-9-119**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 45 **75A-9-120**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 46 **75A-9-121**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 47 **75A-9-122**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 48 **75A-9-123**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 49 **75A-9-124**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 50 **75A-9-125**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 51 **75A-9-126**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 52 **75A-9-127**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 53 **75A-9-128**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 54 **75A-9-129**. Utah Code Annotated 1953 55 **RENUMBERS AND AMENDS:** 56 **26B-2-801**, (Renumbered from 75A-3-101, as renumbered and amended by Laws of 57 Utah 2024, Chapter 364) 58 **26B-2-802**, (Renumbered from 75A-3-106) 59 REPEALS: 60 **75A-3-102**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364 61 75A-3-103, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364 62 **75A-3-104**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364 63 **75A-3-105**, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364

75A-3-107, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364

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65	75A-3-201, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364
66	75A-3-202, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364
67	75A-3-203, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364
68	75A-3-204, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364
69	75A-3-205, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364
70	75A-3-206, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364
71	75A-3-207, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364
72	75A-3-208, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364
73	75A-3-301, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364
74	75A-3-302, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364
75	75A-3-303, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364
76	75A-3-304, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364
77	75A-3-305, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364
78	75A-3-306, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364
79	75A-3-307, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364
80	75A-3-308, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364
81	75A-3-309, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 364
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	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
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82 83	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah: Section 40. Section 26B-2-801, which is renumbered from Section 75A-3-101 is renumbered and amended to read:
82 83 84	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah: Section 40. Section 26B-2-801, which is renumbered from Section 75A-3-101 is renumbered
82838485	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah: Section 40. Section 26B-2-801, which is renumbered from Section 75A-3-101 is renumbered and amended to read:
82 83 84 85 86	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah: Section 40. Section 26B-2-801, which is renumbered from Section 75A-3-101 is renumbered and amended to read: Part 8. Order for Life Sustaining Treatment
82 83 84 85 86 87	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah: Section 40. Section 26B-2-801, which is renumbered from Section 75A-3-101 is renumbered and amended to read: Part 8. Order for Life Sustaining Treatment [75A-3-101] 26B-2-801. Definitions.
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99	requirements of this chapter; or]
100	[(ii) a witnessed oral statement, made in accordance with the requirements of this chapter;
101	and]
102	[(c) does not include an order for life sustaining treatment.]
103	[(3) "Agent" means an adult designated in an advance health care directive to make health
104	care decisions for the declarant.]
105	[(4)] (2) "APRN" means an individual who is:
106	(a) certified or licensed as an advance practice registered nurse under Subsection
107	58-31b-301(2)(e);
108	(b) an independent practitioner; and
109	(c) acting within the scope of practice for that individual, as provided by law, rule, and
110	specialized certification and training in that individual's area of practice.
111	(3) "Capacity" means the same as that term is defined in Section 75A-9-101.
112	[(5) "Best interest" means that the benefits to the individual resulting from a treatment
113	outweigh the burdens to the individual resulting from the treatment, taking into account:]
114	[(a) the effect of the treatment on the physical, emotional, and cognitive functions of the
115	individual;]
116	[(b) the degree of physical pain or discomfort caused to the individual by the treatment or
117	the withholding or withdrawal of treatment;]
118	[(c) the degree to which the individual's medical condition, the treatment, or the
119	withholding or withdrawal of treatment, result in a severe and continuing impairment of
120	the dignity of the individual by subjecting the individual to humiliation and dependency;]
121	[(d) the effect of the treatment on the life expectancy of the individual;]
122	[(e) the prognosis of the individual for recovery with and without the treatment;]
123	[(f) the risks, side effects, and benefits of the treatment, or the withholding or withdrawal
124	of treatment; and]
125	[(g) the religious beliefs and basic values of the individual receiving treatment, to the
126	extent these may assist the decision maker in determining the best interest.]
127	[(6) "Capacity to appoint an agent" means that the adult understands the consequences of
128	appointing a particular individual as agent.]
129	[(7) "Child" means the same as that term is defined in Section 75-1-201.]
130	[(8) "Declarant" means an adult who has completed and signed or directed the signing of
131	an advance health care directive.]
132	[(9) "Default surrogate" means the adult who may make decisions for an individual when

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133	either:]
134	[(a) an agent or guardian has not been appointed; or]
135	[(b) an agent is not able, available, or willing to make decisions for an adult.]
136	[(10)] (4) "Emergency medical services provider" means a person that is licensed,
137	designated, or certified under Title 53, Chapter 2d, Emergency Medical Services Act.
138	[(11) "Estate" means the same as that term is defined in Section 75-1-201.]
139	[(12) "Generally accepted health care standards":]
140	[(a) is defined only for the purpose of:]
141	[(i) this chapter and does not define the standard of care for any other purpose under Utah
142	law; and]
143	[(ii) enabling health care providers to interpret the statutory form set forth in Section
144	75A-3-303; and]
145	[(b) means the standard of care that justifies a provider in declining to provide life
146	sustaining care because the proposed life sustaining care:]
147	[(i) will not prevent or reduce the deterioration in the health or functional status of an
148	individual;]
149	[(ii) will not prevent the impending death of an individual; or]
150	[(iii) will impose more burden on the individual than any expected benefit to the individual.]
151	[(13)] (5) "Guardian" means the same as that term is defined in Section 75-1-201.
152	[(14)] (6) "Health care" means [any care, treatment, service, or procedure to improve,
153	maintain, diagnose, or otherwise affect an individual's physical or mental condition] the
154	same as that term is defined in Section 75A-9-101.
155	[(15) "Health care decision":]
156	[(a) means a decision about an adult's health care made by, or on behalf of, an adult, that is
157	eommunicated to a health care provider;]
158	[(b) includes:]
159	[(i) selection and discharge of a health care provider and a health care facility;]
160	[(ii) approval or disapproval of diagnostic tests, procedures, programs of medication, and
161	orders not to resuscitate; and]
162	[(iii) directions to provide, withhold, or withdraw artificial nutrition and hydration and all
163	other forms of health care; and]
164	[(e) does not include decisions about an adult's financial affairs or social interactions other
165	than as indirectly affected by the health care decision.]
166	[(16) "Health care decision making capacity" means an adult's ability to make an informed

167	decision about receiving or refusing health care, including:
168	[(a) the ability to understand the nature, extent, or probable consequences of health status
169	and health care alternatives;]
170	[(b) the ability to make a rational evaluation of the burdens, risks, benefits, and alternatives
171	of accepting or rejecting health care; and]
172	[(c) the ability to communicate a decision.]
173	[(17) "Health care facility" means:]
174	[(a) a health care facility as defined in Title 26B, Chapter 2, Part 2, Health Care Facility
175	Licensing and Inspection; and]
176	[(b) private offices of physicians, dentists, and other health care providers licensed to
177	provide health care under Title 58, Occupations and Professions.]
178	[(18)] (7) "Health care provider" means the same as that term is defined in Section
179	78B-3-403, except that "health care provider" does not include an emergency medical
180	services provider.
181	[(19) "Incapacitated" means the same as that term is defined in Section 75-1-201.]
182	[(20) "Incapacity" means the same as that term is defined in Section 75-1-201.]
183	[(21)] (8)(a) "Life sustaining care" means any medical intervention, including
184	procedures, administration of medication, or use of a medical device, that maintains
185	life by sustaining, restoring, or supplanting a vital function.
186	(b) "Life sustaining care" does not include care provided for the purpose of keeping an
187	individual comfortable.
188	[(22)] <u>(9)</u> "Minor" means an individual who:
189	(a) is under 18 years old; and
190	(b) is not an emancipated minor.
191	[(23)] (10) "Order for life sustaining treatment" means an order related to life sustaining
192	treatment, on a form designated by the Department of Health and Human Services under
193	Section [75-3-106] <u>26B-2-802</u> , that gives direction to health care providers, health care
194	facilities, and emergency medical services providers regarding the specific health care
195	decisions of the individual to whom the order relates.
196	[(24)] (11) "Parent" means the same as that term is defined in Section 75-1-201.
197	[(25) "Personal representative" means the same as that term is defined in Section 75-1-201.]
198	[(26)] (12) "Physician" means a physician and surgeon or osteopathic surgeon licensed
199	under Title 58, Chapter 67, Utah Medical Practice Act or Chapter 68, Utah Osteopathic
200	Medical Practice Act.

201	[(27)] (13) "Physician assistant" means an individual licensed as a physician assistant under
202	Title 58, Chapter 70a, Utah Physician Assistant Act.
203	[(28) "Reasonably available" means:]
204	[(a) readily able to be contacted without undue effort; and]
205	[(b) willing and able to act in a timely manner considering the urgency of the
206	circumstances.]
207	[(29) "State" means the same as that term is defined in Section 75-1-201.]
208	[(30)] (14) "Substituted judgment" means the standard to be applied by a surrogate when
209	making a health care decision for an adult who previously had the capacity to make
210	health care decisions, which requires the surrogate to consider:
211	(a) specific preferences expressed by the adult:
212	(i) when the adult had the capacity to make health care decisions; and
213	(ii) at the time the decision is being made;
214	(b) the surrogate's understanding of the adult's health care preferences;
215	(c) the surrogate's understanding of what the adult would have wanted under the
216	circumstances; and
217	(d) to the extent that the preferences described in Subsections [(30)(a)] (14)(a) through
218	(c) are unknown, the best interest of the adult.
219	[(31)] (15) "Surrogate" means [a health care decision maker who is:] the same as that term is
220	defined in Section 75A-9-101.
221	[(a) an appointed agent;]
222	[(b) a default surrogate under the provisions of Section 75A-3-203; or]
223	[(c) a guardian].
224	[(32) "Trust" means the same as that term is defined in Section 75-1-201.]
225	[(33) "Will" means the same as that term is defined in Section 75-1-201.]
226	Section 42. Section 26B-2-802, which is renumbered from Section 75A-3-106 is renumbered
227	and amended to read:
228	[75A-3-106] $26B-2-802$. Order for life sustaining treatment.
229	(1) An order for life sustaining treatment may be created by or on behalf of an individual as
230	described in this section.
231	(2) An order for life sustaining treatment shall, in consultation with the individual
232	authorized to consent to the order pursuant to this section, be prepared by:
233	(a) the physician, APRN, or physician assistant of the individual to whom the order for
234	life sustaining treatment relates; or

235	(b) a health care provider who:
236	(i) is acting under the supervision of an individual described in Subsection (2)(a); and
237	(ii) is:
238	(A) a nurse, licensed under Title 58, Chapter 31b, Nurse Practice Act;
239	(B) a physician assistant, licensed under Title 58, Chapter 70a, Utah Physician
240	Assistant Act;
241	(C) a mental health professional, licensed under Title 58, Chapter 60, Mental
242	Health Professional Practice Act; or
243	(D) another health care provider, designated by rule as described in Subsection
244	(10).
245	(3) An order for life sustaining treatment shall be signed:
246	(a) personally, by the physician, APRN, or physician assistant of the individual to whom
247	the order for life sustaining treatment relates; and
248	(b)(i) if the individual to whom the order for life sustaining treatment relates is an
249	adult with [health care decision making]capacity, by:
250	(A) the individual; or
251	(B) an adult who is directed by the individual to sign the order for life sustaining
252	treatment on behalf of the individual;
253	(ii) if the individual to whom the order for life sustaining treatment relates is an adult
254	who lacks [health care decision making-]capacity, by:
255	(A) the surrogate with the highest priority under Section [75A-3-206] 75A-9-111;
256	(B) the majority of the class of surrogates with the highest priority under Section [
257	75A-3-206] <u>75A-9-111</u> ; or
258	(C) an individual directed to sign the order for life sustaining treatment by, and on
259	behalf of, the individuals described in Subsection (3)(b)(ii)(A) or (B); or
260	(iii) if the individual to whom the order for life sustaining treatment relates is a
261	minor, by a parent or guardian of the minor.
262	(4) If an order for life sustaining treatment relates to a minor and directs that life sustaining
263	treatment be withheld or withdrawn from the minor, the order shall include a
264	certification by two physicians that, in their clinical judgment, an order to withhold or
265	withdraw life sustaining treatment is in the best interest of the minor.
266	(5) An order for life sustaining treatment:
267	(a) shall be in writing, on a form designated by the Department of Health and Human
268	Services;

269	(b) shall state the date on which the order for life sustaining treatment was made;
270	(c) may specify the level of life sustaining care to be provided to the individual to whom
271	the order relates; and
272	(d) may direct that life sustaining care be withheld or withdrawn from the individual to
273	whom the order relates.
274	(6) A health care provider or emergency medical service provider, licensed or certified
275	under Title 53, Chapter 2d, Emergency Medical Services Act, is immune from civil or
276	criminal liability, and is not subject to discipline for unprofessional conduct, for:
277	(a) complying with an order for life sustaining treatment in good faith; or
278	(b) providing life sustaining treatment to an individual when an order for life sustaining
279	treatment directs that the life sustaining treatment be withheld or withdrawn.
280	(7) To the extent that the provisions of an order for life sustaining treatment described in
281	this section conflict with the provisions of an advance health care directive made under
282	Section [75A-3-301] 75A-9-906, the provisions of the order for life sustaining treatment
283	take precedence.
284	(8) An adult, or a parent or guardian of a minor, may revoke an order for life sustaining
285	treatment by:
286	(a) orally informing emergency service personnel;
287	(b) writing "void" across the order for life sustaining treatment form;
288	(c) burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying or defacing:
289	(i) the order for life sustaining treatment form; or
290	(ii) a bracelet or other evidence of the order for life sustaining treatment;
291	(d) asking another adult to take the action described in this Subsection (8) on the
292	individual's behalf;
293	(e) signing or directing another adult to sign a written revocation on the individual's
294	behalf;
295	(f) stating, in the presence of an adult witness, that the individual wishes to revoke the
296	order; or
297	(g) completing a new order for life sustaining treatment.
298	(9)(a) Except as provided in Subsection (9)(c), a surrogate for an adult who lacks [
299	health care decision making]capacity may only revoke an order for life sustaining
300	treatment if the revocation is consistent with the substituted judgment standard.
301	(b) Except as provided in Subsection (9)(c), a surrogate who has authority under this
302	section to sign an order for life sustaining treatment may revoke an order for life

303	sustaining treatment, in accordance with Subsection (9)(a), by:
304	(i) signing a written revocation of the order for life sustaining treatment; or
305	(ii) completing and signing a new order for life sustaining treatment.
306	(c) A surrogate may not revoke an order for life sustaining treatment during the period
307	of time beginning when an emergency service provider is contacted for assistance,
308	and ending when the emergency ends.
309	(10)(a) The Department of Health and Human Services shall make rules, in accordance
310	with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, to:
311	(i) create the forms and systems described in this section; and
312	(ii) develop uniform instructions for the form established in Section [75A-3-303]
313	<u>75A-9-110</u> .
314	(b) The Department of Health and Human Services may make rules, in accordance with
315	Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, to designate health care
316	professionals, in addition to those described in Subsection (2)(b)(ii), who may
317	prepare an order for life sustaining treatment.
318	(c) The Department of Health and Human Services may assist others with training of
319	health care professionals regarding this chapter.
320	(11)(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section:
321	(i) the provisions of Title 46, Chapter 4, Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, apply
322	to any signature required on the order for life sustaining treatment; and
323	(ii) a verbal confirmation satisfies the requirement for a signature from an individual
324	under Subsection (3)(b)(ii) or (iii), if:
325	(A) requiring the individual described in Subsection (3)(b)(i)(B), (ii), or (iii) to
326	sign the order for life sustaining treatment in person or electronically would
327	require significant difficulty or expense; and
328	(B) a licensed health care provider witnesses the verbal confirmation and signs the
329	order for life sustaining treatment attesting that the health care provider
330	witnessed the verbal confirmation.
331	(b) The health care provider described in Subsection (11)(a)(ii)(B):
332	(i) may not be the same individual who signs the order for life sustaining treatment
333	under Subsection (3)(a); and
334	(ii) shall verify, in accordance with HIPAA as defined in Section 26B-3-126, the
335	identity of the individual who is providing the verbal confirmation.
336	Section 1. Section 75A-9-101 is enacted to read:

337	CHAPTER 9. <u>UNIFORM HEALTH-CARE DECISIONS ACT</u>
338	<u>75A-9-101</u> . Definitions.
339	As used in this chapter:
340	(1)(a) "Advance health-care directive" means a power of attorney for health care,
341	health-care instruction, or both.
342	(b) "Advance health-care directive" includes an advance mental health-care directive.
343	(2) "Advance mental health-care" directive means a power of attorney for health care,
344	health-care instruction, or both, created under Section 75A-9-108.
345	(3)(a) "Agent" means an individual appointed under a power of attorney for health care
346	to make a health-care decision for the individual who made the appointment.
347	(b) "Agent" includes a co-agent or alternate agent appointed under Section 75A-9-119.
348	(4) "Capacity" means having capacity under Section 75A-9-102.
349	(5) "Cohabitant" means each of two individuals who have been living together as a couple
350	for at least one year after each became an adult or was emancipated and who are not
351	married to each other.
352	(6) "Default surrogate" means an individual authorized under Section 75A-9-111 to make a
353	health-care decision for another individual.
354	(7) "Electronic" means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless,
355	optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities.
356	(8) "Emergency medical services provider" means a person that is licensed, designated, or
357	certified under Title 53, Chapter 2d, Emergency Medical Services Act.
358	(9) "Family member" means a spouse, adult child, parent, or grandparent, or an adult
359	descendant of a spouse, child, parent, or grandparent.
360	(10)(a) "Guardian" means a person appointed under other law by a court to make
361	decisions regarding the personal affairs of an individual, which may include
362	health-care decisions.
363	(b) "Guardian" does not include a guardian ad litem.
364	(11)(a) "Health care" means care or treatment or a service or procedure to maintain,
365	monitor, diagnose, or otherwise affect an individual's physical or mental illness,
366	injury, or condition.
367	(b) "Health care" includes mental health care.
368	(12) "Health-care decision" means a decision made by an individual or the individual's
369	surrogate regarding the individual's health care, including:
370	(a) selection or discharge of a health-care professional or health-care institution:

371	(b) approval or disapproval of a diagnostic test, surgical procedure, medication,
372	therapeutic intervention, or other health care; and
373	(c) direction to provide, withhold, or withdraw artificial nutrition or hydration,
374	mechanical ventilation, or other health care.
375	(13) "Health-care institution" means a facility or agency licensed, certified, or otherwise
376	authorized or permitted by other law to provide health care in this state in the ordinary
377	course of business.
378	(14)(a) "Health-care instruction" means a direction, whether or not in a record, made by
379	an individual that indicates the individual's goals, preferences, or wishes concerning
380	the provision, withholding, or withdrawal of health care.
381	(b) "Health-care instruction" includes a direction intended to be effective if a specified
382	condition arises.
383	(15) "Health-care professional" means a physician or other individual licensed, certified, or
384	otherwise authorized or permitted by other law of this state to provide health care in this
385	state in the ordinary course of business or the practice of the physician's or individual's
386	profession.
387	(16) "Individual" means an adult or emancipated minor.
388	(17) "Mental health care" means care or treatment or a service or procedure to maintain,
389	monitor, diagnose, or otherwise affect an individual's mental illness or other psychiatric,
390	psychological, or psychosocial condition.
391	(18) "Nursing home" means a nursing facility as defined in Sec. 1919(a)(1) of the Social
392	Security Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 1396r(a)(1), as amended or skilled nursing facility as
393	defined in Section 1819(a)(1) of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. Section
394	1395i3(a)(1), as amended.
395	(19) "Person" means an individual, estate, business or nonprofit entity, government or
396	governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or other legal entity.
397	(20) "Person interested in the welfare of the individual" means:
398	(a) the individual's surrogate;
399	(b) a family member of the individual;
400	(c) the cohabitant of the individual;
401	(d) a public entity providing health-care case management or protective services to the
402	individual;
403	(e) a person appointed under other law to make decisions for the individual under a
404	power of attorney for finances; or

405	(f) a person that has an ongoing personal or professional relationship with the individual
406	including a person that has provided educational or health-care services or supported
407	decision making to the individual.
408	(21) "Physician" means an individual licensed to practice as a physician or osteopath under
409	Title 58, Chapter 67, Utah Medical Practice Act, or Title 58, Chapter 68, Utah
410	Osteopathic Medical Practice Act.
411	(22) "Power of attorney for health care" means a record in which an individual appoints an
412	agent to make health-care decisions for the individual.
413	(23) "Reasonably available" means being able to be contacted without undue effort and
414	being willing and able to act in a timely manner considering the urgency of an
415	individual's health-care situation. When used to refer to an agent or default surrogate, the
416	term includes being willing and able to comply with the duties under Section 75A-9-116
417	in a timely manner considering the urgency of an individual's health-care situation.
418	(24) "Record" means information:
419	(a) inscribed on a tangible medium; or
420	(b) stored in an electronic or other medium and retrievable in perceivable form.
421	(25) "Responsible health-care professional" means:
422	(a) a health-care professional designated by an individual or the individual's surrogate to
423	have primary responsibility for the individual's health care or for overseeing a course
424	of treatment; or
425	(b) in the absence of a designation under Subsection (25)(a) or, if the professional
426	designated under Subsection (25)(a) is not reasonably available, a health-care
427	professional who has primary responsibility for overseeing the individual's health
428	care or for overseeing a course of treatment.
429	(26) "Sign" means, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record:
430	(a) execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or
431	(b) attach to or logically associate with the record an electronic symbol, sound, or
432	process.
433	(27) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the
434	United States Virgin Islands, any other territory or possession subject to the jurisdiction
435	of the United States, or a federally recognized Indian tribe.
436	(28) "Supported decision making" means assistance, from one or more persons of an
437	individual's choosing, that helps the individual make or communicate a decision,
438	including by helping the individual understand the nature and consequences of the

439	decision.
440	(29) "Surrogate" means:
441	(a) an agent;
442	(b) a default surrogate; or
443	(c) a guardian authorized to make health-care decisions.
444	Section 2. Section 75A-9-102 is enacted to read:
445	<u>75A-9-102</u> . Capacity.
446	(1) An individual has capacity for the purpose of this chapter if the individual:
447	(a) is willing and able to communicate a decision independently or with appropriate
448	services, technological assistance, supported decision making, or other reasonable
449	accommodation; and
450	(b) in making or revoking:
451	(i) a health-care decision, understands the nature and consequences of the decision,
452	including the primary risks and benefits of the decision;
453	(ii) a health-care instruction, understands the nature and consequences of the
454	instruction, including the primary risks and benefits of the choices expressed in
455	the instruction; and
456	(iii) an appointment of an agent under a health-care power of attorney or
457	identification of a default surrogate under Section 75A-9-111, recognizes the
458	identity of the individual being appointed or identified and understands the
459	general nature of the relationship of the individual making the appointment or
460	identification with the individual being appointed or identified.
461	(2) The right of an individual who has capacity to make a decision about the individual's
462	health care is not affected by whether the individual creates or revokes an advance
463	health-care directive.
464	Section 3. Section 75A-9-103 is enacted to read:
465	75A-9-103. Presumption of capacity Overcoming presumption.
466	(1) An individual is presumed to have capacity to make or revoke a health-care decision,
467	health-care instruction, and power of attorney for health care unless:
468	(a) a court has found the individual lacks capacity to do so; or
469	(b) the presumption is rebutted under Subsection (2).
470	(2) Subject to Sections 75A-9-104 and 75A-9-105, a presumption under Subsection (1) may
471	be rebutted by a finding that the individual lacks capacity:
472	(a) subject to Subsection (3), made on the basis of a contemporaneous examination by

4/3	any of the following:
474	(i) a physician;
475	(ii) a psychologist licensed or otherwise authorized to practice in this state;
476	(iii) an individual with training and expertise in the finding of lack of capacity who is
477	licensed or otherwise authorized to practice in this state as:
478	(A) a physician assistant; or
479	(B) an advanced practice registered nurse; or
480	(iv) a responsible health-care professional not described in Subsections (2)(a)(i)
481	through (iii) if:
482	(A) the individual about whom the finding is to be made is experiencing a health
483	condition requiring a decision regarding health-care treatment to be made
484	promptly to avoid loss of life or serious harm to the health of the individual;
485	<u>and</u>
486	(B) an individual described in Subsections (2)(a)(i) through (iii) is not reasonably
487	available;
488	(b) made in accordance with accepted standards of the profession and the scope of
489	practice of the individual making the finding and to a reasonable degree of certainty;
490	<u>and</u>
491	(c) documented in a record signed by the individual making the finding that includes an
492	opinion of the cause, nature, extent, and probable duration of the lack of capacity.
493	(3) The finding under Subsection (2) may not be made by:
494	(a) a family member of the individual presumed to have capacity;
495	(b) the cohabitant of the individual or a descendant of the cohabitant; or
496	(c) the individual's surrogate, a family member of the surrogate, or a descendant of the
497	surrogate.
498	(4) If the finding under Subsection (2) was based on a condition the individual no longer
499	has or a responsible health-care professional subsequently has good cause to believe the
500	individual has capacity, the individual is presumed to have capacity unless a court finds
501	the individual lacks capacity or the presumption is rebutted under Subsection (2).
502	Section 4. Section 75A-9-104 is enacted to read:
503	75A-9-104. Notice of finding of lack of capacity Right to object.
504	(1) As soon as reasonably feasible, an individual who makes a finding under Subsection
505	75A-9-103(2) shall inform the individual about whom the finding was made or the
506	individual's responsible health-care professional of the finding

507	(2) As soon as reasonably feasible, a responsible health-care professional who is informed
508	of a finding under Subsection 75A-9-103(2) shall inform the individual about whom the
509	finding was made and the individual's surrogate.
510	(3) An individual found under Subsection 75A-9-103(2) to lack capacity may object to the
511	<u>finding:</u>
512	(a) by orally informing a responsible health-care professional;
513	(b) in a record provided to a responsible health-care professional or the health-care
514	institution in which the individual resides or is receiving care; or
515	(c) by another act that clearly indicates the individual's objection.
516	(4) If the individual objects under Subsection (3), the finding under Subsection
517	75A-9-103(2) is not sufficient to rebut a presumption of capacity in Subsection
518	75A-9-103(1) and the individual must be treated as having capacity unless:
519	(a) the individual withdraws the objection;
520	(b) a court finds the individual lacks the presumed capacity;
521	(c) the individual is experiencing a health condition requiring a decision regarding
522	health-care treatment to be made promptly to avoid imminent loss of life or serious
523	harm to the health of the individual; or
524	(d) subject to Subsection (5), the finding is confirmed by a second finding made by an
525	individual authorized under Subsection 75A-9-103(2)(a) who:
526	(i) did not make the first finding;
527	(ii) is not a family member of the individual who made the first finding; and
528	(iii) is not the cohabitant of the individual who made the first finding or a descendar
529	of the cohabitant.
530	(5) A second finding that the individual lacks capacity under Subsection (4)(d) is not
531	sufficient to rebut the presumption of capacity if the individual is requesting the
532	provision or continuation of life-sustaining treatment and the finding is being used to
533	make a decision to withhold or withdraw the treatment.
534	(6) As soon as reasonably feasible, a health-care professional who is informed of an
535	objection under Subsection (3) shall:
536	(a) communicate the objection to a responsible health-care professional; and
537	(b) document the objection and the date of the objection in the individual's medical
538	record or communicate the objection and the date of the objection to an administrato
539	with responsibility for medical records of the health-care institution providing health
540	care to the individual, who shall document the objection and the date of the objection

541	in the individual's medical record.
542	Section 5. Section 75A-9-105 is enacted to read:
543	75A-9-105. Judicial review of finding of lack of capacity.
544	(1) An individual found under Subsection 75A-9-103(2) to lack capacity, a responsible
545	health-care professional, the health-care institution providing health care to the
546	individual, or a person interested in the welfare of the individual may petition the court
547	in the county in which the individual resides or is located to determine whether the
548	individual lacks capacity.
549	(2)(a) The court in which a petition under Subsection (1) is filed shall appoint legal
550	counsel to represent the individual if the individual does not have legal counsel.
551	(b) The court shall hear the petition as soon as possible.
552	(c) As soon as possible the court shall determine whether the individual lacks capacity.
553	(d) The court may determine the individual lacks capacity only if the court finds by clear
554	and convincing evidence that the individual lacks capacity.
555	Section 6. Section 75A-9-106 is enacted to read:
556	75A-9-106 . Health-care instructions.
557	(1) An individual may create a health-care instruction that expresses the individual's
558	preferences for future health care, including preferences regarding:
559	(a) health-care professionals or health-care institutions;
560	(b) how a health-care decision will be made and communicated;
561	(c) persons that should or should not be consulted regarding a health-care decision;
562	(d) a person to serve as guardian for the individual if one is appointed; and
563	(e) an individual to serve as a default surrogate.
564	(2) A health-care professional to whom an individual communicates or provides an
565	instruction under Subsection (1) shall document the instruction and the date of the
566	instruction in the individual's medical record or communicate the instruction and date of
567	the instruction to an administrator with responsibility for medical records of the
568	health-care institution providing health care to the individual, who shall document the
569	instruction and the date of the instruction in the individual's medical record.
570	(3) A health-care instruction made by an individual that conflicts with an earlier health-care
571	instruction made by the individual, including an instruction documented in a medical
572	order, revokes the earlier instruction to the extent of the conflict.
573	(4) A health-care instruction may be in the same record as a power of attorney for health
574	care.

575		Section 7. Section 75A-9-107 is enacted to read:
576		75A-9-107. Power of attorney for health care.
577	<u>(1)</u>	An individual may create a power of attorney for health care to appoint an agent to
578		make health-care decisions for the individual.
579	<u>(2)</u>	An individual is disqualified from acting as agent for an individual who lacks capacity
580		to make health-care decisions if:
581		(a) a court finds that the potential agent poses a danger to the individual's well-being,
582		even if the court does not issue a protective order against the potential agent; or
583		(b) the potential agent is an owner, operator, employee, or contractor of a nursing home
584		or assisted living facility in which the individual resides or is receiving care, unless
585		the owner, operator, employee, or contractor is a family member of the individual,
586		the cohabitant of the individual, or a descendant of the cohabitant.
587	<u>(3)</u>	A health-care decision made by an agent is effective without judicial approval.
588	<u>(4)</u>	A power of attorney for health care must be in a record, signed by the individual
589		creating the power, and signed by an adult witness who:
590		(a) reasonably believes the act of the individual to create the power of attorney is
591		voluntary and knowing;
592		(b) is not:
593		(i) the agent appointed by the individual;
594		(ii) the agent's spouse or cohabitant; or
595		(iii) if the individual resides or is receiving care in a nursing home or assisted living
596		facility, the owner, operator, employee, or contractor of the nursing home or
597		assisted living facility; and
598		(c) is present when the individual signs the power of attorney or when the individual
599		represents that the power of attorney reflects the individual's wishes.
600	<u>(5)</u>	A witness under Subsection (4) is considered present if the witness and the individual
601		<u>are:</u>
602		(a) physically present in the same location;
603		(b) using electronic means that allow for real time audio and visual transmission and
604		communication in real time to the same extent as if the witness and the individual
605		were physically present in the same location; or
606		(c) able to speak to and hear each other in real time through audio connection if:
607		(i) the identity of the individual is personally known to the witness; or
608		(ii) the witness is able to authenticate the identity of the individual by receiving

609	accurate answers from the individual that enable the authentication.
610	(6) A power of attorney for health care may include a health-care instruction.
611	Section 8. Section 75A-9-108 is enacted to read:
612	75A-9-108. Advance mental health-care directive.
613	(1)(a) An individual may create an advance health-care directive that addresses only
614	mental health care for the individual.
615	(b) The directive may include a health-care instruction, a power of attorney for health
616	care, or both.
617	(2) A health-care instruction under this section may include the individual's:
618	(a) general philosophy and objectives regarding mental health care; or
619	(b) specific goals, preferences, and wishes regarding the provision, withholding, or
620	withdrawal of a form of mental health care, including:
621	(i) preferences regarding professionals, programs, and facilities;
622	(ii) admission to a mental-health facility, including duration of admission;
623	(iii) preferences regarding medications;
624	(iv) refusal to accept a specific type of mental health care, including a medication; and
625	(v) preferences regarding crisis intervention.
626	(3) A power of attorney for health care under this section may appoint an agent to make
627	decisions only for mental health care.
628	Section 9. Section 75A-9-109 is enacted to read:
629	75A-9-109 . Relationship of advance mental health-care directive and other
630	advance health-care directive.
631	(1) If a direction in an advance mental health-care directive of an individual conflicts with a
632	direction in another advance health-care directive of the individual, the later direction
633	revokes the earlier direction to the extent of the conflict.
634	(2)(a) An appointment of an agent to make decisions only for mental health care for an
635	individual does not revoke an earlier appointment of an agent to make other
636	health-care decisions for the individual.
637	(b) A later appointment revokes the authority of an agent under the earlier appointment
638	to make decisions about mental health care unless otherwise specified in the power of
639	attorney making the later appointment.
640	(3) An appointment of an agent to make health-care decisions for an individual other than
641	decisions about mental health care made after appointment of an agent authorized to
642	make only mental health-care decisions does not revoke the appointment of the agent

643	authorized to make only mental health-care decisions.
644	Section 10. Section 75A-9-110 is enacted to read:
645	<u>75A-9-110</u> . Optional form.
646	The following form may be used to create an advance health-care directive:
647	ADVANCE HEALTH-CARE DIRECTIVE
648	
649	HOW YOU CAN USE THIS FORM
650	
651	You can use this form if you wish to name someone to make health-care decisions for you
652	in case you cannot make decisions for yourself. This is called giving the person a power of
653	attorney for health care. This person is called your Agent.
654	
655	You can also use this form to state your wishes, preferences, and goals for health care, and
656	to say if you want to be an organ donor after you die.
657	
658	YOUR NAME AND DATE OF BIRTH
659	
660	Name:
661	
662	Date of birth:
663	
664	PART A: NAMING AN AGENT
665	
666	This part lets you name someone else to make health-care decisions for you. You may leave
667	any item blank.
668	
669	
670	1. NAMING AN AGENT
671	
672	I want the following person to make health-care decisions for me if I cannot make
673	decisions for myself:
674	
675	Name:
676	

677	Optional contact information (it is helpful to include information such as address, phone,
678	and email):
679	
680	2. NAMING AN ALTERNATE AGENT
681	
682	I want the following person to make health-care decisions for me if I cannot and my
683	Agent is not able or available to make them for me:
684	
685	Name:
686	
687	Optional contact information (it is helpful to include information such as address, phone,
688	and email):
689	
690	3. LIMITING YOUR AGENT'S AUTHORITY
691	
692	I give my Agent the power to make all health-care decisions for me if I cannot make
693	those decisions for myself, except the following:
694	
695	(If you do not add a limitation here, your Agent will be able to make all health-care
696	decisions that an Agent is permitted to make under state law.)
697	
698	PART B: HEALTH-CARE INSTRUCTIONS
699	
700	This part lets you state your priorities for health care and to state types of health care you
701	do and do not want.
702	
703	1. INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT LIFE-SUSTAINING TREATMENT
704	
705	This section gives you the opportunity to say how you want your Agent to act while making
706	decisions for you. You may mark or initial each choice. You also may leave any choice blank
707	
708	Treatment. Medical treatment needed to keep me alive but not needed for comfort or any
709	other purpose should (mark or initial all that apply):
710	() Always be given to me. (If you mark or initial this choice, you should not mark

711	or initial other choices in this "treatment" section.)
712	() Not be given to me if I have a condition that is not curable and is expected to
713	cause my death soon, even if treated.
714	() Not be given to me if I am unconscious and I am not expected to be conscious
715	again.
716	() Not be given to me if I have a medical condition from which I am not expected
717	to recover that prevents me from communicating with people I care about, caring for myself.
718	and recognizing family and friends.
719	() Other (write what you want or do not want):
720	
721	
722	Food and liquids. If I can't swallow and staying alive requires me to get food or liquids
723	through a tube or other means for the rest of my life, then food or liquids should (mark or
724	initial all that apply):
725	() Always be given to me. (If you mark or initial this choice, you should not mark
726	or initial other choices in this food and liquids section.)
727	() Not be given to me if I have a condition that is not curable and is expected to
728	cause me to die soon, even if treated.
729	() Not be given to me if I am unconscious and am not expected to be conscious
730	again.
731	() Not be given to me if I have a medical condition from which I am not expected
732	to recover that prevents me from communicating with people I care about, caring for myself
733	and recognizing family and friends.
734	() Other (write what you want or do not want):
735	
736	
737	Pain relief. If I am in significant pain, care that will keep me comfortable but is likely to
738	shorten my life should (mark or initial all that apply):
739	() Always be given to me. (If you mark or initial this choice, you should not mark
740	or initial other choices in this pain relief section.)
741	() Never be given to me. (If you mark or initial this choice, you should not mark or
742	initial other choices in this pain relief section.)
743	() Be given to me if I have a condition that is not curable and is expected to cause
744	me to die soon, even if treated.

745	() Be given to me if I am unconscious and am not expected to be conscious again.
746	() Be given to me if I have a medical condition from which I am not expected to
747	recover that prevents me from communicating with people I care about, caring for myself, and
748	recognizing family and friends.
749	() Other (write what you want or do not want):
750	
751	
752	2. MY PRIORITIES
753	
754	You can use this section to indicate what is important to you, and what is not important to
755	you. This information can help your Agent make decisions for you if you cannot. It also helps
756	others understand your preferences.
757	
758	You may mark or initial each choice. You also may leave any choice blank.
759	
760	Staying alive as long as possible even if I have substantial physical limitations is:
761	() Very important
762	() Somewhat important
763	() Not important
764	
765	Staying alive as long as possible even if I have substantial mental limitations is:
766	() Very important
767	() Somewhat important
768	() Not important
769	
770	Being free from significant pain is:
771	() Very important
772	() Somewhat important
773	() Not important
774	
775	Being independent is:
776	() Very important
777	() Somewhat important
778	() Not important

779	
780	Having my Agent talk with my family before making decisions about my care is:
781	() Very important
782	() Somewhat important
783	() Not important
784	
785	Having my Agent talk with my friends before making decisions about my care is:
786	() Very important
787	() Somewhat important
788	() Not important
789	
790	3. OTHER INSTRUCTIONS
791	
792	You can write in this section more information about your goals, values, and preferences
793	for treatment, including care you want or do not want. You can also use this section to name
794	anyone who you do not want to make decisions for you under any conditions.
795	
796	PART C: OPTIONAL SPECIAL POWERS AND GUIDANCE
797	
798	This part lets you give your Agent additional powers and provide more guidance about your
799	wishes. You may mark or initial each choice. You also may leave any choice blank.
800	
801	1. OPTIONAL SPECIAL POWERS
802	
803	My Agent can do the following things ONLY if I have marked or initialed them below:
804	
805	() Admit me as a voluntary patient to a facility for mental health treatment for
806	up to days (write in the number of days you want like 7, 14, 30, or another number).
807	(If I do not mark or initial this choice, my Agent MAY NOT admit me as a voluntary
808	patient to this type of facility.)
809	
810	() Place me in a nursing home for more than 100 days even if my needs can be
811	met somewhere else, I am not terminally ill, and I object.
812	(If I do not mark or initial this choice, my Agent MAY NOT do this.)

813	
814	2. ACCESS TO MY HEALTH INFORMATION
815	
816	My Agent may obtain, examine, and share information about my health needs and health
817	care if I am not able to make decisions for myself. If I mark or initial below, my Agent may
818	also do that at any time my Agent thinks it will help me.
819	
820	() I give my Agent permission to obtain, examine, and share information about
821	my health needs and health care whenever my Agent thinks it will help me.
822	
823	3. FLEXIBILITY FOR MY AGENT
824	
825	Mark or initial below if you want to give your Agent flexibility in following instructions
826	you provide in this form. If you do not, your Agent must follow the instructions even if your
827	Agent thinks something else would be better for you.
828	
829	() I give my Agent permission to be flexible in applying these instructions if my
830	Agent thinks it would be in my best interest based on what my Agent knows about me.
831	
832	4. NOMINATION OF GUARDIAN
833	
834	You can say who you would want as your guardian if you needed one. A guardian is a
835	person appointed by a court to make decisions for someone who cannot make decisions.
836	Filling this out does NOT mean you want or need a guardian.
837	
838	If a court appoints a guardian to make personal decisions for me, I want the court to
839	choose:
840	() My Agent named in this form. If my Agent cannot be a guardian, I want the
841	Alternate Agent named in this form.
842	() Other (write who you would want and their contact information):
843	
844	PART D: ORGAN DONATION
845	
846	This part lets you donate your organs after you die. You may leave any item blank.

847	
848	1. DONATION
849	
850	You may mark or initial only one choice.
851	() I donate my organs, tissues, and other body parts after I die, even if it
852	requires maintaining treatments that conflict with other instructions I have put in this form,
853	EXCEPT for those I list below (list any body parts you do NOT want to donate):
854	
855	() I do not want my organs, tissues, or body parts donated to anybody for any
856	reason. (If you mark or initial this choice, you should skip the purpose of donation section.)
857	
858	2. PURPOSE OF DONATION
859	
860	You may mark or initial all that apply. (If you do not mark or initial any of the purposes
861	below, your donation can be used for all of them.)
862	
863	Organs, tissues, or body parts that I donate may be used for:
864	() Transplant
865	() Therapy
866	() Research
867	() Education
868	() All of the above
869	
870	PART E: SIGNATURES
871	
872	YOUR SIGNATURE
873	
874	Sign your name:
875	
876	<u>Today's date:</u>
877	
878	City/Town/Village and State (optional):
879	
880	SIGNATURE OF A WITNESS

881	
882	You need a witness if you are using this form to name an Agent. The witness must be an
883	adult and cannot be the person you are naming as Agent or the Agent's spouse or someone the
884	Agent lives with as a couple. If you live or are receiving care in a nursing home, the witness
885	cannot be an employee or contractor of the home or someone who owns or runs the home.
886	
887	Name of Witness:
888	
889	Signature of Witness: (Only sign as a witness if you think the person signing above is doing
890	it voluntarily.)
891	
892	Date witness signed:
893	
894	PART F: INFORMATION FOR AGENTS
895	
896	1. If this form names you as an Agent, you can make decisions about health care for the
897	person who named you when the person cannot make their own.
898	
899	2. If you make a decision for the person, follow any instructions the person gave, including
900	any in this form.
901	
902	3. If you do not know what the person would want, make the decision that you think is in
903	the person's best interest. To figure out what is in the person's best interest, consider the
904	person's values, preferences, and goals if you know them or can learn them. Some of these
905	preferences may be in this form. You should also consider any behavior or communication
906	from the person that indicates what the person currently wants.
907	
908	4. If this form names you as an Agent, you can also get and share the person's health
909	information. But unless the person has said so in this form, you can get or share this
910	information only when the person cannot make decisions about the person's health care.
911	Section 11. Section 75A-9-111 is enacted to read:
912	75A-9-111 . Default surrogate.
913	(1) A default surrogate may make a health-care decision for an individual who lacks
914	capacity to make health-care decisions and for whom an agent, or guardian authorized to

915	make health-care decisions, has not been appointed or is not reasonably available.
916	(2) Unless the individual has an advance health-care directive that indicates otherwise, a
917	member of the following classes, in descending order of priority, who is reasonably
918	available and not disqualified under Section 75A-9-113, may act as a default surrogate
919	for the individual:
920	(a) an adult the individual has identified, other than in a power of attorney for health
921	care, to make a health-care decision for the individual if the individual cannot make
922	the decision;
923	(b) the individual's spouse unless:
924	(i) a petition for annulment, divorce, dissolution of marriage, legal separation, or
925	termination has been filed and not dismissed or withdrawn;
926	(ii) a decree of annulment, divorce, dissolution of marriage, legal separation, or
927	termination has been issued;
928	(iii) the individual and the spouse have agreed in a record to a legal separation; or
929	(iv) the spouse has willfully deserted the individual for more than one year;
930	(c) the individual's adult child or parent;
931	(d) the individual's cohabitant;
932	(e) the individual's adult sibling;
933	(f) the individual's adult grandchild or grandparent;
934	(g) an adult not listed in Subsections (2)(a) through (f) who has assisted the individual
935	with supported decision making routinely during the preceding six months;
936	(h) the individual's adult stepchild not listed in Subsections (2)(a) through (g) whom the
937	individual actively parented during the stepchild's minor years and with whom the
938	individual has an ongoing relationship;
939	(i) an adult not listed in Subsections (2)(a) through (h) who has exhibited special care
940	and concern for the individual and is familiar with the individual's personal values; or
941	(j) a physician designated in accordance with Subsection (6).
942	(3) $\hat{\mathbf{S}} \rightarrow (\mathbf{a}) \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{S}}$ A responsible health-care professional may require an individual who assumes
942a	authority
943	to act as a default surrogate to provide a declaration in a record under penalty of
943a	<u>perjury</u>
944	stating facts and circumstances reasonably sufficient to establish the authority.
944a	$\hat{S} \rightarrow \underline{(b)}$ The Department of Health and Human Services shall create a uniform form to be
)44b	used in accordance with Subsection (3)(a) $\leftarrow \hat{S}$

945	(4) If a responsible health-care professional reasonably determines that an individual who	
946	assumed authority to act as a default surrogate is not willing or able to comply with a	
947	duty under Section 75A-9-116 or fails to comply with the duty in a timely manner, the	
948	professional may recognize the individual next in priority under Subsection (2) as the	
949	default surrogate.	
950	(5) A health-care decision made by a default surrogate is effective without judicial approv	<u>al.</u>
951	(6) If an individual resides in or is receiving care in a health-care institution, and is	
952	determined to lack capacity to make a health-care decision, the responsible health-care	-
953	professional may designate a willing physician to make the decision on behalf of the	
954	individual if:	
955	(a) the responsible health-care professional, or person acting under the supervision of	the
956	responsible health-care professional, after using best efforts cannot identify and	
957	<u>locate:</u>	
958	(i) an agent who has been appointed by the individual to make health-care decision	ns;
959	(ii) a guardian authorized to make health-care decisions for the individual; or	
960	(iii) a default surrogate under Subsections (2)(a) through (i);	
961	(b)(i) the responsible health-care professional has consulted with and obtained a	
962	consensus on the designation with the medical ethics committee of the health-care	
963	institution where the individual resides or is receiving care; or	
964	(ii) if no medical ethics committee exists within the health-care institution, has	
965	consulted with and obtained consensus from a similar entity utilized by the	
966	health-care institution;	
967	(c) the physician designated to act as default surrogate under this subsection is not:	
968	(i) providing health care to the individual;	
969	(ii) under the actual or constructive authority of the responsible health-care	
970	professional;	
971	(iii) a family member or cohabitant of the responsible health-care professional; or	
972	(iv) disqualified from acting as default surrogate under Section 75A-9-113;	
973	(d) the responsible health-care professional informs the individual of the designation of	of a
974	willing physician, the identity of the designated physician, and of the individual's	
975	right to object to the designation; and	
976	(e) the identity of the physician designated by the responsible health-care professional	is
977	documented in the individual's medical record.	
978	(7) The power of a physician designated under Subsection (6) to act as default surrogate	

979	terminates if:
980	(a) a person listed in Subsections (2)(a) through (i) is identified and located and is
981	reasonably available and willing to serve as default surrogate;
982	(b) the individual no longer is residing in or receiving care from the health-care
983	institution; or
984	(c) the conditions in Subsection (1) do not exist.
985	(8) If the authority of the responsible health-care professional to make the designation
986	under Subsection (6) or the authority of the physician designated by the responsible
987	health-care professional to make a health-care decision for the individual terminates for
988	any reason, including a reason designated in Subsection (7), the responsible health-care
989	professional shall document the termination and the reason in the individual's medical
990	record.
991	(9) In making a health-care decision on behalf of the individual, a physician designated to
992	act as default surrogate under Subsection (6):
993	(a) shall comply with the duties of a default surrogate set forth in Section 75A-9-116; and
994	(b) may consult with the medical ethics committee or similar entity and rely on the
995	committee or entity's evaluation of the individual's best interest if the goals,
996	preferences, and wishes of the individual regarding a health-care decision are not
997	known or reasonably ascertainable by the physician.
998	Section 12. Section 75A-9-112 is enacted to read:
999	75A-9-112 . Disagreement among default surrogates.
1000	(1) A default surrogate who assumes authority under Section 75A-9-111 shall inform a
1001	responsible health-care professional if two or more members of a class under Subsection
1002	75A-9-111(2) have assumed authority to act as default surrogates and the members do
1003	not agree on a health-care decision.
1004	(2) A responsible health-care professional shall comply with the decision of a majority of
1005	the members of the class with highest priority under Subsection 75A-9-111(2) who have
1006	communicated their views to the professional and the professional reasonably believes
1007	are acting consistent with their duties under Section 75A-9-116.
1008	(3)(a) If a responsible health-care professional is informed that the members of the class
1009	who have communicated their views to the professional are evenly divided
1010	concerning the health-care decision, the $\hat{S} \rightarrow [\underline{professional}] \leftarrow \hat{S} - \hat{S} \rightarrow \underline{default surrogate who}$
	assumes
1010a	authority under Section 75A-9-111 ←\$ shall make a reasonable effort to

1011	solicit the views of members of the class who are reasonably available but have not
1012	yet communicated their views to the professional.
1013	(b) The professional, after the solicitation, shall comply with the decision of a majority
1014	of the members who have communicated their views to the professional and the
1015	professional reasonably believes are acting consistent with their duties under Section
1016	<u>75A-9-116.</u>
1017	(4) If the class remains evenly divided after the effort is made under Subsection (3), the
1018	health-care decision must be made as provided by other law of this state regarding the
1019	treatment of an individual who is found to lack capacity.
1020	Section 13. Section 75A-9-113 is enacted to read:
1021	75A-9-113. Disqualification to act as default surrogate.
1022	(1)(a) An individual for whom a health-care decision would be made may disqualify
1023	another individual from acting as default surrogate for the first individual.
1024	(b) The disqualification must be in a record signed by the first individual or
1025	communicated verbally or nonverbally to the individual being disqualified, another
1026	individual, or a responsible health-care professional.
1027	(c) Disqualification under this subsection is effective even if made by an individual who
1028	lacks capacity to make an advance directive if the individual clearly communicates a
1029	desire that the individual being disqualified not make health-care decisions for the
1030	individual.
1031	(2) An individual is disqualified from acting as a default surrogate for an individual who
1032	lacks capacity to make health-care decisions if:
1033	(a) a court finds that the potential default surrogate poses a danger to the individual's
1034	well-being, even if the court does not issue a protective order against the potential
1035	surrogate;
1036	(b) the potential default surrogate is an owner, operator, employee, or contractor of a
1037	nursing home or assisted living facility in which the individual is residing or
1038	receiving care unless the owner, operator, employee, or contractor is a family
1039	member of the individual, the cohabitant of the individual, or a descendant of the
1040	cohabitant; or
1041	(c) the potential default surrogate refuses to provide a timely declaration under
1042	Subsection 75A-9-111(3).
1043	Section 14. Section 75A-9-114 is enacted to read:
1044	75A-9-114 . Revocation.

1045	<u>(1)</u>	An individual may revoke the appointment of an agent, the designation of a default
1046		surrogate, or a health-care instruction in whole or in part, unless:
1047		(a) a court finds the individual lacks capacity to do so; or
1048		(b) the individual is found under Subsection 75A-9-103(2) to lack capacity to do so and,
1049		if the individual objects to the finding, the finding is confirmed under Subsection
1050		75A-9-104(4)(d).
1051	<u>(2)</u>	Revocation under Subsection (1) may be by any act of the individual that clearly
1052		indicates that the individual intends to revoke the appointment, designation, or
1053		instruction, including an oral statement to a health-care professional.
1054	<u>(3)</u>	Except as provided in Section 75A-9-109, an advance health-care directive of an
1055		individual that conflicts with another advance health-care directive of the individual
1056		revokes the earlier directive to the extent of the conflict.
1057	<u>(4)</u>	Unless otherwise provided in an individual's advance health-care directive appointing an
1058		agent, the appointment of a spouse of an individual as agent for the individual is revoked
1059		<u>if:</u>
1060		(a) a petition for annulment, divorce, dissolution of marriage, legal separation, or
1061		termination has been filed and not dismissed or withdrawn;
1062		(b) a decree of annulment, divorce, dissolution of marriage, legal separation, or
1063		termination has been issued;
1064		(c) the individual and the spouse have agreed in a record to a legal separation; or
1065		(d) the spouse has willfully deserted the individual for more than one year.
1066		Section 15. Section 75A-9-115 is enacted to read:
1067		75A-9-115 . Validity of advance health-care directive Conflict with other law.
1068	<u>(1)</u>	An advance health-care directive created outside this state is valid if it complies with:
1069		(a) the law of the state specified in the directive or, if a state is not specified, the state in
1070		which the individual created the directive; or
1071		(b) this chapter.
1072	<u>(2)</u>	A person may assume without inquiry that an advance health-care directive is genuine,
1073		valid, and still in effect, and may implement and rely on it, unless the person has good
1074		cause to believe the directive is invalid or has been revoked.
1075	<u>(3)</u>	An advance health-care directive, revocation of a directive, or a signature on a directive
1076		or revocation may not be denied legal effect or enforceability solely because it is in
1077		electronic form.
1078	<u>(4)</u>	Evidence relating to an advance health-care directive, revocation of a directive, or a

1079		signature on a directive or revocation may not be excluded in a proceeding solely
1080		because the evidence is in electronic form.
1081	<u>(5)</u>	This chapter does not affect the validity of an electronic record or signature that is valid
1082		under Title 46, Chapter 4, Uniform Electronic Transactions Act.
1083	<u>(6)</u>	If this chapter conflicts with other law of this state relating to the creation, execution,
1084		implementation, or revocation of an advance health-care directive, this chapter prevails.
1085		Section 16. Section 75A-9-116 is enacted to read:
1086		75A-9-116 . Duties of agent or default surrogate.
1087	<u>(1)</u>	An agent or default surrogate has a fiduciary duty to the individual for whom the agent
1088		or default surrogate is acting when exercising or purporting to exercise a power under
1089		Section 75A-9-117.
1090	<u>(2)</u>	An agent or default surrogate shall make a health-care decision in accordance with the
1091		direction of the individual in an advance health-care directive and other goals,
1092		preferences, and wishes of the individual to the extent known or reasonably
1093		ascertainable by the agent or default surrogate.
1094	<u>(3)</u>	If there is not a direction in an advance health-care directive and the goals, preferences,
1095		and wishes of the individual regarding a health-care decision are not known or
1096		reasonably ascertainable by the agent or default surrogate, the agent or default surrogate
1097		shall make the decision in accordance with the agent's or default surrogate's
1098		determination of the individual's best interest.
1099	<u>(4)</u>	In determining the individual's best interest under Subsection (3), the agent or default
1100		surrogate shall:
1101		(a) give primary consideration to the individual's contemporaneous communications,
1102		including verbal and nonverbal expressions;
1103		(b) consider the individual's values to the extent known or reasonably ascertainable by
1104		the agent or default surrogate; and
1105		(c) consider the risks and benefits of the potential health-care decision.
1106	<u>(5)</u>	As soon as reasonably feasible, an agent or default surrogate who is informed of a
1107		revocation of an advance health-care directive or disqualification of the agent or default
1108		surrogate shall communicate the revocation or disqualification to a responsible
1109		health-care professional.
1110		Section 17. Section 75A-9-117 is enacted to read:
1111		75A-9-117 . Powers of agent and default surrogate.
1112	<u>(1)</u> ((a) Except as provided in Subsection (3), the power of an agent or default surrogate

1113	commences when the individual is found under Subsection 75A-9-103(2) or by a
1114	court to lack capacity to make a health-care decision.
1115	(b) The power ceases if the individual later is found to have capacity to make a
1116	health-care decision, or the individual objects under Subsection 75A-9-104(3) to the
1117	finding of lack of capacity under Subsection 75A-9-103(2).
1118	(c) The power resumes if:
1119	(i) the power ceased because the individual objected under Subsection 75A-9-104(3);
1120	<u>and</u>
1121	(ii) the finding of lack of capacity is confirmed under Subsection 75A-9-104(4)(d) or
1122	a court finds that the individual lacks capacity to make a health-care decision.
1123	(2) An agent or default surrogate may request, receive, examine, copy, and consent to the
1124	disclosure of medical and other health-care information about the individual if the
1125	individual would have the right to request, receive, examine, copy, or consent to the
1126	disclosure of the information.
1127	(3) A power of attorney for health care may provide that the power of an agent under
1128	Subsection (1) commences on appointment.
1129	(4)(a) If no other person is authorized to do so, an agent or default surrogate may apply
1130	for public or private health insurance and benefits on behalf of the individual.
1131	(b) An agent or default surrogate who may apply for insurance and benefits does not,
1132	solely by reason of the power, have a duty to apply for the insurance or benefits.
1133	(5) An agent or default surrogate may not consent to voluntary admission of the individual
1134	to a facility for mental health treatment unless:
1135	(a) voluntary admission is specifically authorized by the individual in an advance
1136	health-care directive in a record; and
1137	(b) the admission is for no more than the maximum of the number of days specified in
1138	the directive.
1139	(6) Except as provided in Subsection (7), an agent or default surrogate may not consent to
1140	placement of the individual in a nursing home if the placement is intended to be for
1141	more than 100 days if:
1142	(a) an alternative living arrangement is reasonably feasible;
1143	(b) the individual objects to the placement; or
1144	(c) the individual is not terminally ill.
1145	(7) If specifically authorized by the individual in an advance health-care directive in a
1146	record, an agent or default surrogate may consent to placement of the individual in a

1147	nursing home for more than 100 days even if:
1148	(a) an alternative living arrangement is reasonably feasible;
1149	(b) the individual objects to the placement; and
1150	(c) the individual is not terminally ill.
1151	Section 18. Section 75A-9-118 is enacted to read:
1152	75A-9-118 . Limitations on powers.
1153	(1) If an individual has a long-term disability requiring routine treatment by artificial
1154	nutrition, hydration, or mechanical ventilation and a history of using the treatment
1155	without objection, an agent or default surrogate may not consent to withhold or
1156	withdraw the treatment unless:
1157	(a) the treatment is not necessary to sustain the individual's life or maintain the
1158	individual's well-being:
1159	(b) the individual has expressly authorized the withholding or withdrawal in a
1160	health-care instruction that has not been revoked; or
1161	(c) the individual has experienced a major reduction in health or functional ability from
1162	which the individual is not expected to recover, even with other appropriate
1163	treatment, and the individual has not:
1164	(i) given a direction inconsistent with withholding or withdrawal; or
1165	(ii) communicated by verbal or nonverbal expression a desire for artificial nutrition,
1166	hydration, or mechanical ventilation.
1167	(2) A default surrogate may not make a health-care decision if, under other law of this state,
1168	the decision:
1169	(a) may not be made by a guardian; or
1170	(b) may be made by a guardian only if the court appointing the guardian specifically
1171	authorizes the guardian to make the decision.
1172	Section 19. Section 75A-9-119 is enacted to read:
1173	75A-9-119 . Co-agents Alternate agent.
1174	(1)(a) An individual in a power of attorney for health care may appoint multiple
1175	individuals as co-agents.
1176	(b) Unless the power of attorney provides otherwise, each co-agent may exercise
1177	independent authority.
1178	(2) An individual in a power of attorney for health care may appoint one or more
1179	individuals to act as alternate agents if a predecessor agent resigns, dies, becomes
1180	disqualified is not reasonably available or otherwise is unwilling or unable to act as

1181	agent.
1182	(3) Unless the power of attorney provides otherwise, an alternate agent has the same
1183	authority as the original agent:
1184	(a) at any time the original agent is not reasonably available or is otherwise unwilling or
1185	unable to act, for the duration of the unavailability, unwillingness, or inability to act;
1186	<u>or</u>
1187	(b) if the original agent and all other predecessor agents have resigned or died or are
1188	disqualified from acting as agent.
1189	Section 20. Section 75A-9-120 is enacted to read:
1190	75A-9-120 . Duties of health-care professional, responsible health-care
1191	professional, and health-care institution.
1192	(1) A responsible health-care professional who is aware that an individual has been found
1193	to lack capacity to make a decision shall make a reasonable effort to determine if the
1194	individual has a surrogate.
1195	(2) If possible before implementing a health-care decision made by a surrogate, a
1196	responsible health-care professional as soon as reasonably feasible shall communicate to
1197	the individual the decision made and the identity of the surrogate.
1198	(3) A responsible health-care professional who makes or is informed of a finding that an
1199	individual lacks capacity to make a health-care decision or no longer lacks capacity, or
1200	that other circumstances exist that affect a health-care instruction or the authority of a
1201	surrogate, as soon as reasonably feasible, shall:
1202	(a) document the finding or circumstance in the individual's medical record; and
1203	(b) if possible, communicate to the individual and the individual's surrogate the finding
1204	or circumstance and that the individual may object under Subsection 75A-9-104(3) to
1205	the finding under Subsection 75A-9-103(2).
1206	(4) A responsible health-care professional who is informed that an individual has created or
1207	revoked an advance health-care directive, or that a surrogate for an individual has been
1208	appointed, designated, or disqualified, shall:
1209	(a) document the information as soon as reasonably feasible in the individual's medical
1210	record; and
1211	(b) if evidence of the directive, revocation, appointment, designation, or disqualification
1212	is in a record, request a copy and, on receipt, cause the copy to be included in the
1213	individual's medical record.
1214	(5) Except as provided in Subsections (6) and (7), a health-care professional or health-care

1215	institution providing health care to an individual shall comply with:
1216	(a) a health-care instruction given by the individual regarding the individual's health care
1217	(b) a reasonable interpretation by the individual's surrogate of an instruction given by the
1218	individual; and
1219	(c) a health-care decision for the individual made by the individual's surrogate in
1220	accordance with Sections 75A-9-116 and 75A-9-117 to the same extent as if the
1221	decision had been made by the individual at a time when the individual had capacity.
1222	(6) A health-care professional or a health-care institution may refuse to provide health care
1223	consistent with a health-care instruction or health-care decision if:
1224	(a) the instruction or decision is contrary to a policy of the health-care institution
1225	providing care to the individual that is based expressly on reasons of conscience and
1226	the policy was timely communicated to the individual or to the individual's surrogate;
1227	(b) the care would require health care that is not available to the professional or
1228	institution; or
1229	(c) compliance with the instruction or decision would:
1230	(i) require the professional to provide care that is contrary to the professional's
1231	religious belief or moral conviction if other law permits the professional to refuse
1232	to provide care for that reason;
1233	(ii) require the professional or institution to provide care that is contrary to generally
1234	accepted health-care standards applicable to the professional or institution; or
1235	(iii) violate a court order or other law.
1236	(7) A health-care professional or health-care institution that refuses to provide care under
1237	Subsection (6) shall:
1238	(a) as soon as reasonably feasible, inform the individual, if possible, and the individual's
1239	surrogate of the refusal;
1240	(b) immediately make a reasonable effort to transfer the individual to another health-care
1241	professional or health-care institution that is willing to comply with the instruction or
1242	decision; and
1243	(c) either:
1244	(i) if care is refused under Subsection (6)(a) or (b), provide life-sustaining care and
1245	care needed to keep or make the individual comfortable, consistent with accepted
1246	medical standards to the extent feasible, until a transfer is made; or
1247	(ii) if care is refused under Subsection (6)(c), provide life-sustaining care and care
1248	needed to keep or make the individual comfortable, consistent with accepted

1249	medical standards, until a transfer is made or, if the professional or institution
1250	reasonably believes that a transfer cannot be made, for at least 10 days after the
1251	<u>refusal.</u>
1252	Section 21. Section 75A-9-121 is enacted to read:
1253	75A-9-121 . Decision by guardian.
1254	(1) A guardian may refuse to comply with or revoke the individual's advance health-care
1255	directive only if the court appointing the guardian expressly orders the noncompliance or
1256	revocation.
1257	(2) Unless a court orders otherwise, a health-care decision made by an agent appointed by
1258	an individual subject to guardianship prevails over a decision of the guardian appointed
1259	for the individual.
1260	Section 22. Section 75A-9-122 is enacted to read:
1261	<u>75A-9-122</u> . Immunity.
1262	(1) A health-care professional or health-care institution acting in good faith is not subject to
1263	civil or criminal liability or to discipline for unprofessional conduct for:
1264	(a) complying with a health-care decision made for an individual by another person if
1265	compliance is based on a reasonable belief that the person has authority to make the
1266	decision, including a decision to withhold or withdraw health care;
1267	(b) refusing to comply with a health-care decision made for an individual by another
1268	person if the refusal is based on a reasonable belief that the person lacked authority or
1269	capacity to make the decision;
1270	(c) complying with an advance health-care directive based on a reasonable belief that the
1271	directive is valid;
1272	(d) refusing to comply with an advance health-care directive based on a reasonable
1273	belief that the directive is not valid, including a reasonable belief that the directive
1274	was not made by the individual or, after its creation, was substantively altered by a
1275	person other than the individual who created it; or
1276	(e) determining that an individual who otherwise might be authorized to act as an agent
1277	or default surrogate is not reasonably available.
1278	(2) An agent, default surrogate, or individual with a reasonable belief that the individual is
1279	an agent or a default surrogate is not subject to civil or criminal liability or to discipline
1280	for unprofessional conduct for a health-care decision made in a good faith effort to
1281	comply with Section 75A-9-116.
1282	Section 23. Section 75A-9-123 is enacted to read:

1283	75A-9-123 . Prohibited conduct Damages.
1284	(1) A person may not:
1285	(a) intentionally falsify, in whole or in part, an advance health-care directive;
1286	(b) for the purpose of frustrating the intent of the individual who created an advance
1287	health-care directive or with knowledge that doing so is likely to frustrate the intent:
1288	(i) intentionally conceal, deface, obliterate, or delete the directive or a revocation of
1289	the directive without consent of the individual who created or revoked the
1290	directive; or
1291	(ii) intentionally withhold knowledge of the existence or revocation of the directive
1292	from a responsible health-care professional or health-care institution providing
1293	health care to the individual who created or revoked the directive;
1294	(c) coerce or fraudulently induce an individual to create, revoke, or refrain from creating
1295	or revoking an advance health-care directive or a part of a directive; or
1296	(d) require or prohibit the creation or revocation of an advance health-care directive as a
1297	condition for providing health care.
1298	(2) An individual who is the subject of conduct prohibited under Subsection (1), or the
1299	individual's estate, has a cause of action against a person that violates Subsection (1) for
1300	statutory damages of \$25,000 or actual damages resulting from the violation, whichever
1301	is greater.
1302	(3) Subject to Subsection (4), an individual who makes a health-care instruction, or the
1303	individual's estate, has a cause of action against a health-care professional or health-care
1304	institution that intentionally violates Section 75A-9-120 for statutory damages of
1305	\$50,000 or actual damages resulting from the violation, whichever is greater.
1306	(4) A health-care professional who is an emergency medical services provider is not liable
1307	under Subsection (3) for a violation of Subsection 75A-9-120(5) if:
1308	(a) the violation occurs in the course of providing care to an individual experiencing a
1309	health condition for which the emergency medical services provider reasonably
1310	believes the care was appropriate to avoid imminent loss of life or serious harm to the
1311	individual;
1312	(b) the failure to comply is consistent with accepted standards of the profession of the
1313	emergency medical services provider; and
1314	(c) the provision of care does not begin in a health-care institution in which the
1315	individual resides or was receiving care.
1316	(5) In an action under this section, a prevailing plaintiff may recover reasonable attorney

1317		fees, court costs, and other reasonable litigation expenses.
1318	<u>(6)</u>	A cause of action or remedy under this section is in addition to any cause of action or
1319		remedy under other law.
1320		Section 24. Section 75A-9-124 is enacted to read:
1321		75A-9-124. Effect of copy Certified physical copy.
1322	<u>(1)</u>	A physical or electronic copy of an advance health-care directive, revocation of an
1323		advance health-care directive, or appointment, designation, or disqualification of a
1324		surrogate has the same effect as the original.
1325	<u>(2)</u>	An individual may create a certified physical copy of an advance health-care directive
1326		or revocation of an advance health-care directive that is in electronic form by affirming
1327		under penalty of perjury that the physical copy is a complete and accurate copy of the
1328		directive or revocation.
1329		Section 25. Section 75A-9-125 is enacted to read:
1330		<u>75A-9-125</u> . Judicial relief.
1331	<u>(1)</u>	On petition of an individual, the individual's surrogate, a health-care professional or
1332		health-care institution providing health care to the individual, or a person interested in
1333		the welfare of the individual, the court may:
1334		(a) enjoin implementation of a health-care decision made by an agent or default
1335		surrogate on behalf of the individual, on a finding that the decision is inconsistent
1336		with Section 75A-9-116 or 75A-9-117;
1337		(b) enjoin an agent from making a health-care decision for the individual, on a finding
1338		that the individual's appointment of the agent has been revoked or the agent:
1339		(i) is disqualified under Subsection 75A-9-107(2);
1340		(ii) is unwilling or unable to comply with Section 75A-9-116; or
1341		(iii) poses a danger to the individual's well-being;
1342		(c) enjoin another individual from acting as a default surrogate, on a finding that the
1343		other individual:
1344		(i) acting as a default surrogate did not comply with Section 75A-9-111;
1345		(ii) is disqualified under Section 75A-9-113;
1346		(iii) is unwilling or unable to comply with Section 75A-9-116;
1347		(iv) poses a danger to the first individual's well-being; or
1348		(d) order implementation of a health-care decision made:
1349		(i) by and for the individual; or
1350		(ii) by an agent or default surrogate who is acting in compliance with the powers and

1351	duties of the agent or default surrogate.
1352	(2) In this chapter, advocacy for the withholding or withdrawal of health care or mental
1353	health care from an individual is not itself evidence that an agent or default surrogate, or
1354	a potential agent or default surrogate, poses a danger to the individual's well-being.
1355	(3) A proceeding under this chapter is governed by the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure and
1356	shall be expedited by the court.
1357	Section 26. Section 75A-9-126 is enacted to read:
1358	<u>75A-9-126</u> . Construction.
1359	(1) This chapter does not authorize mercy killing, assisted suicide, or euthanasia.
1360	(2) This chapter does not affect other law of this state governing treatment for mental
1361	illness of an individual involuntarily committed under Section 26B-5-332.
1362	(3) Death of an individual caused by withholding or withdrawing health care in accordance
1363	with this chapter does not constitute a suicide or homicide or legally impair or invalidate
1364	a policy of insurance or an annuity providing a death benefit, notwithstanding any term
1365	of the policy or annuity.
1366	(4) This chapter does not create a presumption concerning the intention of an individual
1367	who has not created an advance health-care directive.
1368	(5) An advance health-care directive created before, on, or after May 7, 2025, shall be
1369	interpreted in accordance with law of this state, excluding the state's choice-of-law rules,
1370	at the time the directive is implemented.
1371	Section 27. Section 75A-9-127 is enacted to read:
1372	75A-9-127. Uniformity of application and construction.
1373	In applying and construing this uniform act, a court shall consider the promotion of
1374	uniformity of the law among jurisdictions that enact it.
1375	Section 28. Section 75A-9-128 is enacted to read:
1376	75A-9-128 . Saving provision.
1377	(1) An advance health-care directive created before May 7, 2025, is valid if it complies with
1378	this chapter or complied at the time of creation with the law of the state in which it was
1379	<u>created.</u>
1380	(2) This chapter does not affect the validity or effect of an act done before May 7, 2025.
1381	(3) An individual who assumed authority to act as default surrogate before May 7, 2025,
1382	may continue to act as default surrogate until the individual for whom the default
1383	surrogate is acting has capacity or the default surrogate is disqualified, whichever occurs
1384	first

1385 Section 29. Section **75A-9-129** is enacted to read: 1386 75A-9-129. Transitional provision. 1387 This chapter applies to an advance health-care directive created before, on, or after May 1388 7, 2025. 1389 Section 37. Repealer. 1390 This bill repeals: 1391 Section 75A-3-102, Intent statement. 1392 Section 75A-3-103, Effect of chapter. 1393 Section 75A-3-104, Provisions cumulative with existing law. 1394 Section 75A-3-105, Severability. Section 75A-3-107, Judicial relief. 1395 1396 Section 75A-3-201, Capacity to make health care decisions -- Presumption --1397 Overcoming presumption. 1398 Section 75A-3-202, Effect of current health care preferences -- Health care decision making. 1399 1400 Section 75A-3-203, Default surrogates. 1401 Section 75A-3-204, Surrogate decision making -- Scope of authority. 1402 Section 75A-3-205, Health care decisions by guardian. 1403 Section 75A-3-206, Priority of decision makers. 1404 Section 75A-3-207, Notification to health care provider -- Obligations of health care 1405 providers -- Liability. 1406 Section 75A-3-208, Personal representative status. 1407 Section 75A-3-301, Advance health care directive -- Appointment of agent -- Powers of 1408 agent. 1409 Section 75A-3-302, Capacity to complete an advance health care directive. 1410 Section 75A-3-303, Optional form for advance health care directive. 1411 Section 75A-3-304, Presumption of validity of advance health care directive. 1412 Section 75A-3-305, Advance health care directive effect on insurance policies. 1413 Section 75A-3-306, Advance health care directive effect during pregnancy. 1414 Section 75A-3-307, Revocation of advance health care directive. 1415 Section 75A-3-308, Illegal destruction or falsification of advance health care directive. 1416 Section 75A-3-309, Reciprocity of advance health care directive -- Application of 1417 former provisions of law.

1418

Section 43. Effective Date.

1419 This bill takes effect on May 7, 2025.