CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2342

Chapter 108, Laws of 2006

59th Legislature 2006 Regular Session

HEALTH CARE DECLARATIONS REGISTRY

EFFECTIVE DATE: 6/7/06

Passed by the House February 8, 2006 Yeas 97 Nays 1

FRANK CHOPP

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Passed by the Senate March 3, 2006 Yeas 47 Nays 1

CERTIFICATE

I, Richard Nafziger, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2342** as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

RICHARD NAFZIGER

BRAD OWEN Chief Clerk

President of the Senate

Approved March 17, 2006.

FILED

March 17, 2006 - 11:30 a.m.

CHRISTINE GREGOIRE

Governor of the State of Washington

Secretary of State State of Washington

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 2342

Passed Legislature - 2006 Regular Session

State of Washington

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59th Legislature

2006 Regular Session

By House Committee on Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Moeller, Appleton, Nixon, Hunt, Curtis, Lantz, Morrell, Springer, Wallace, Fromhold, Kagi, Roberts, Cody, Ericks, Green and Ormsby)

READ FIRST TIME 02/03/06.

available when it is needed.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to establishing a health care declarations
- 2 registry; amending RCW 70.122.040, 71.32.080, and 70.122.051; adding
- 3 new sections to chapter 70.122 RCW; and creating a new section.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. The legislature finds that communication between patients, their families, and their care givers 6 7 regarding their wishes if they become incapacitated results in health 8 care decisions that are more respectful of patients' desires. Whether the communication is for end-of-life planning or incapacity resulting 9 10 from mental illness, the state must respect those wishes and support efforts to facilitate such communications and to make that information 11
- It is the intent of the legislature to establish an electronic registry to improve access to health care decision-making documents. The registry would support, not supplant, the current systems for advance directives and mental health advance directives by improving access to these documents. It is the legislature's intent that the registry would be consulted by health care providers in every instance where there may be a question about the patient's wishes for periods of

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- 1 incapacity and the existence of a document that may clarify a patient's
- 2 intentions unless the circumstances are such that consulting the
- 3 registry would compromise the emergency care of the patient.
- 4 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 70.122 RCW to read as follows:
- 6 (1) The department of health shall establish and maintain a 7 statewide health care declarations registry containing the health care declarations identified in subsection (2) of this section as submitted 8 by residents of Washington. The department shall digitally reproduce 9 and store health care declarations in the registry. The department may 10 11 establish standards for individuals to submit digitally reproduced health care declarations directly to the registry, but is not required 12 to review the health care declarations that it receives to ensure they 13 comply with the particular statutory requirements applicable to the 14 document. The department may contract with an organization that meets 15 16 the standards identified in this section.
- 17 (2)(a) An individual may submit any of the following health care 18 declarations to the department of health to be digitally reproduced and 19 stored in the registry:
 - (i) A directive, as defined by this chapter;
- 21 (ii) A durable power of attorney for health care, as authorized in 22 chapter 11.94 RCW;
- 23 (iii) A mental health advance directive, as defined by chapter 24 71.32 RCW; or
- 25 (iv) A form adopted pursuant to the department of health's 26 authority in RCW 43.70.480.
- 27 (b) Failure to submit a health care declaration to the department 28 of health does not affect the validity of the declaration.
- 29 (c) Failure to notify the department of health of a valid 30 revocation of a health care declaration does not affect the validity of 31 the revocation.
- 32 (d) The entry of a health care directive in the registry under this 33 section does not:
 - (i) Affect the validity of the document;
- 35 (ii) Take the place of any requirements in law necessary to make 36 the submitted document legal; or
- 37 (iii) Create a presumption regarding the validity of the document.

- 1 (3) The department of health shall prescribe a procedure for an 2 individual to revoke a health care declaration contained in the 3 registry.
 - (4) The registry must:

- (a) Be maintained in a secure data base that is accessible through a web site maintained by the department of health;
- (b) Send annual electronic messages to individuals that have submitted health care declarations to request that they review the registry materials to ensure that it is current;
- (c) Provide individuals who have submitted one or more health care declarations with access to their documents and the ability to revoke their documents at all times; and
- (d) Provide the personal representatives of individuals who have submitted one or more health care declarations to the registry, attending physicians, advanced registered nurse practitioners, health care providers licensed by a disciplining authority identified in RCW 18.130.040 who is acting under the direction of a physician or an advanced registered nurse practitioner, and health care facilities, as defined in this chapter or in chapter 71.32 RCW, access to the registry at all times.
- (5) In designing the registry and web site, the department of health shall ensure compliance with state and federal requirements related to patient confidentiality.
 - (6) The department shall provide information to health care providers and health care facilities on the registry web site regarding the different federal and Washington state requirements to ascertain and document whether a patient has an advance directive.
 - (7) The department of health may accept donations, grants, gifts, or other forms of voluntary contributions to support activities related to the creation and maintenance of the health care declarations registry and statewide public education campaigns related to the existence of the registry. All funds received shall be transferred to the health care declarations registry account, created in section 3 of this act.
- 35 (8) The department of health may adopt rules as necessary to 36 implement this act.
- 37 (9) By December 1, 2008, the department shall report to the house 38 and senate committees on health care the following information:

- 1 (a) Number of participants in the registry;
- 2 (b) Number of health care declarations submitted by type of declaration as defined in this section;
- 4 (c) Number of health care declarations revoked and the method of revocation;
- 6 (d) Number of providers and facilities, by type, that have been 7 provided access to the registry;
 - (e) Actual costs of operation of the registry;
- 9 (f) Donations received by the department for deposit into the 10 health care declarations registry account, created in section 3 of this 11 act by type of donor.
- 12 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 70.122 RCW 13 to read as follows:

The health care declarations registry account is created in the state treasury. All receipts from donations made under section 2 of this act, and other contributions and appropriations specifically made for the purposes of creating and maintaining the registry established by section 2 of this act and statewide public education campaigns related to the existence of the registry, shall be deposited into the account. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation.

- 21 Expenditures from the account may be used only for purposes of the 22 health care declarations registry.
- 23 **Sec. 4.** RCW 70.122.040 and 1979 c 112 s 5 are each amended to read 24 as follows:
 - (1) A directive may be revoked at any time by the declarer, without regard to <u>the</u> declarer's mental state or competency, by any of the following methods:
- 28 (a) By being canceled, defaced, obliterated, burned, torn, or 29 otherwise destroyed by the declarer or by some person in <u>the</u> declarer's 30 presence and by <u>the</u> declarer's direction.
- a written revocation of the 31 (b) declarer expressing ((declarer's)) his or her intent to revoke, signed, and dated by the 32 Such revocation shall become effective only upon 33 declarer. 34 communication to the attending physician by the declarer or by a person 35 acting on behalf of the declarer. The attending physician shall record

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in the patient's medical record the time and date when ((said)) the physician received notification of the written revocation.

- (c) By a verbal expression by the declarer of ((declarer's)) his or her intent to revoke the directive. Such revocation shall become effective only upon communication to the attending physician by the declarer or by a person acting on behalf of the declarer. The attending physician shall record in the patient's medical record the time, date, and place of the revocation and the time, date, and place, if different, of when ((said)) the physician received notification of the revocation.
- (d) In the case of a directive that is stored in the health care declarations registry under section 2 of this act, by an online method established by the department of health. Failure to use this method of revocation for a directive that is stored in the registry does not invalidate a revocation that is made by another method described under this section.
- (2) There shall be no criminal or civil liability on the part of any person for failure to act upon a revocation made pursuant to this section unless that person has actual or constructive knowledge of the revocation except as provided in RCW 70.122.051(4).
- (3) If the declarer becomes comatose or is rendered incapable of communicating with the attending physician, the directive shall remain in effect for the duration of the comatose condition or until such time as the declarer's condition renders the declarer able to communicate with the attending physician.
- Sec. 5. RCW 71.32.080 and 2003 c 283 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1)(a) A principal with capacity may, by written statement by the principal or at the principal's direction in the principal's presence, revoke a directive in whole or in part.
 - (b) An incapacitated principal may revoke a directive only if he or she elected at the time of executing the directive to be able to revoke when incapacitated.
 - (2) The revocation need not follow any specific form so long as it is written and the intent of the principal can be discerned. <u>In the case of a directive that is stored in the health care declarations</u> registry created by section 2 of this act, the revocation may be by an

- online method established by the department of health. Failure to use
 the online method of revocation for a directive that is stored in the
 registry does not invalidate a revocation that is made by another
 method described under this section.
 - (3) The principal shall provide a copy of his or her written statement of revocation to his or her agent, if any, and to each health care provider, professional person, or health care facility that received a copy of the directive from the principal.
 - (4) The written statement of revocation is effective:
 - (a) As to a health care provider, professional person, or health care facility, upon receipt. The professional person, health care provider, or health care facility, or persons acting under their direction shall make the statement of revocation part of the principal's medical record; and
 - (b) As to the principal's agent, upon receipt. The principal's agent shall notify the principal's health care provider, professional person, or health care facility of the revocation and provide them with a copy of the written statement of revocation.
 - (5) A directive also may:

- (a) Be revoked, in whole or in part, expressly or to the extent of any inconsistency, by a subsequent directive; or
- (b) Be superseded or revoked by a court order, including any order entered in a criminal matter. A directive may be superseded by a court order regardless of whether the order contains an explicit reference to the directive. To the extent a directive is not in conflict with a court order, the directive remains effective, subject to the provisions of RCW 71.32.150. A directive shall not be interpreted in a manner that interferes with: (i) Incarceration or detention by the department of corrections, in a city or county jail, or by the department of social and health services; or (ii) treatment of a principal who is subject to involuntary treatment pursuant to chapter 10.77, 70.96A, 71.05, 71.09, or 71.34 RCW.
- (6) A directive that would have otherwise expired but is effective because the principal is incapacitated remains effective until the principal is no longer incapacitated unless the principal has elected to be able to revoke while incapacitated and has revoked the directive.
- (7) When a principal with capacity consents to treatment that differs from, or refuses treatment consented to in, the provisions of

- 1 his or her directive, the consent or refusal constitutes a waiver of
- 2 that provision and does not constitute a revocation of the provision or
- 3 directive unless the principal also revokes the directive or provision.
- **Sec. 6.** RCW 70.122.051 and 1992 c 98 s 5 are each amended to read 5 as follows:

- (1) For the purposes of this section, "provider" means a physician, advanced registered nurse practitioner, health care provider acting under the direction of a physician or an advanced registered nurse practitioner, or health care facility, as defined in this chapter or in chapter 71.32 RCW, and its personnel.
- (2) Any ((physician, health care provider acting under the direction of a physician, or health facility and its personnel)) provider who participates in good faith in the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment from a qualified patient in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, shall be immune from legal liability, including civil, criminal, or professional conduct sanctions, unless otherwise negligent.
- (3) The establishment of a health care declarations registry does not create any new or distinct obligation for a provider to determine whether a patient has a health care declaration.
- (4) A provider is not subject to civil or criminal liability or sanctions for unprofessional conduct under the uniform disciplinary act, chapter 18.130 RCW, when in good faith and without negligence:
- (a) The provider provides, does not provide, withdraws, or withholds treatment to a patient in the absence of actual knowledge of the existence of a health care declaration stored in the health care declarations registry established in section 2 of this act;
- (b) The provider provides, does not provide, withdraws, or withholds treatment pursuant to a health care declaration stored in the health care declarations registry established in section 2 of this act in the absence of actual knowledge of the revocation of the declaration;
- (c) The provider provides, does not provide, withdraws, or withholds treatment according to a health care declaration stored in the health care declarations registry established in section 2 of this act in good faith reliance upon the validity of the health care declaration and the declaration is subsequently found to be invalid; or

- (d) The provider provides, does not provide, withdraws, or withholds treatment according to the patient's health care declaration stored in the health care declarations registry established in section 2 of this act.
 - (5) Except for acts of gross negligence, willful misconduct, or intentional wrongdoing, the department of health is not subject to civil liability for any claims or demands arising out of the administration or operation of the health care declarations registry established in section 2 of this act.

Passed by the House February 8, 2006. Passed by the Senate March 3, 2006. Approved by the Governor March 17, 2006. Filed in Office of Secretary of State March 17, 2006.

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