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1 AN ACT concerning regulation.

## Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Nursing Home Care Act is amended by changing Section 2-104.2 as follows:
- 6 (210 ILCS 45/2-104.2) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 4152-104.2)
- 7 Sec. 2-104.2. Do-Not-Resuscitate Orders.
- (a) Every facility licensed under this Act shall establish 8 9 a policy for the implementation of physician orders limiting 10 such those commonly referred resuscitation as "Do-Not-Resuscitate" orders. This policy may only prescribe 11 the format, method of documentation and duration of any 12 physician orders limiting resuscitation. Any orders under this 13 14 policy shall be honored by the facility. The Department of Public Health Uniform DNR Advance Directive or a copy of that 15 16 Advance Directive shall be honored by the facility.
  - (b) Within 30 days after admission, new residents who do not have a guardian of the person or an executed power of attorney for health care shall be provided with written notice, in a form and manner provided by rule of the Department, of their right to provide the name of one or more potential health care surrogates that a treating physician should consider in selecting a surrogate to act on the resident's behalf should

the resident lose decision-making capacity. The notice shall 1 2 include a form of declaration that may be utilized by the 3 resident to identify potential health care surrogates or by the facility to document any inability or refusal to make such a 4 5 declaration. A signed copy of the resident's declaration of a potential health care surrogate or decision to decline to make 6 7 such a declaration, or documentation by the facility of the resident's inability to make such a declaration, shall be 8 9 placed in the resident's clinical record and shall satisfy the 10 facility's obligation under this Section. Such a declaration 11 shall be used only for informational purposes in the selection 12 of a surrogate pursuant to the Health Care Surrogate Act. A facility that complies with this Section is not liable to any 13 healthcare provider, resident, or resident's representative or 14 any other person relating to the identification or selection of 15 16 a surrogate or potential health care surrogate.

- 17 (Source: P.A. 94-865, eff. 6-16-06.)
- Section 10. The Health Care Surrogate Act is amended by 18 19 changing Section 15 as follows:
- 20 (755 ILCS 40/15) (from Ch. 110 1/2, par. 851-15)
- 21 Sec. 15. Applicability. This Act applies to patients who lack decisional capacity or who have a qualifying condition. 22 23 This Act does not apply to instances in which the patient has an operative and unrevoked living will under the Illinois 24

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Living Will Act, an operative and unrevoked declaration for mental health treatment under the Mental Health Treatment Preferences Declaration Act, or an authorized agent under a power of attorney for health care under the Illinois Power of Attorney Act and the patient's condition falls within the coverage of the living will, the declaration for mental health treatment, or the power of attorney for health care. In those instances, the living will, declaration for mental health treatment, or power of attorney for health care, as the case may be, shall be given effect according to its terms. This Act does apply in circumstances in which a patient has a qualifying condition but the patient's condition does not fall within the coverage of the living will, the declaration for mental health treatment, or the power of attorney for health care.

Each health care facility shall maintain any advance directives proffered by the patient or other authorized person, including a do not resuscitate order, a living will, a declaration for mental health treatment, a declaration of a potential surrogate or surrogates should the person become incapacitated or impaired, or a power of attorney for health care, in the patient's medical records for the duration of the patient's stay. This Act does apply to patients without a qualifying condition. If a patient is an adult with decisional capacity, then the right to refuse medical treatment or life-sustaining treatment does not require the presence of a qualifying condition.

1 (Source: P.A. 90-246, eff. 1-1-98.)