HOUSE BILL No. 2109

By Committee on Judiciary

1-27

AN ACT concerning health care; enacting the Kansas uniform health care decisions act; amending K.S.A. 39-1401, 40-2130 and 65-1734 and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 58-654, 59-3075, 65-2837 and 65-4974 and repeal-ing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 58-625, 58-626, 58-627, 58-628, 58-629, 58-630, 58-631, 58-632, 65-28,101, 65-28,102, 65-28,103, 65-28,104, 65-28,105, 65-28,106, 65-28,108, 65-28,109, 65-4941, 65-4942, 65-4943, 65-4944, 65-4945, 65-4946, 65-4947 and 65-4948 and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 65-28,107.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

New Section 1. Sections 1 through 16, and amendments thereto, shall be known and may be cited as the Kansas uniform health care decisions act.

New Sec. 2. As used in the Kansas uniform health care decisions act:

- (a) "Advance health care directive" means an individual instruction or a power of attorney for health care.
- (b) "Agent" means an individual designated in a power of attorney for health care to make a health care decision for the individual granting the power.
- (c) "Capacity" means an individual's ability to understand to a minimally reasonable extent the significant benefits, risks and alternatives to proposed health care and to make and communicate a health care decision with reasonable accommodation, interpreter or assistive technology when needed. A determination by a physician that an individual lacks capacity does not constitute a determination that the individual is incompetent as a matter of law.
- (d) "Guardian" means a judicially appointed guardian as defined in subsection (e) of K.S.A. 59-3051, and amendments thereto, having authority to make a health care decision for an individual.
- (e) "Health care" means any care, treatment, service or procedure to maintain, diagnose or otherwise affect an individual's physical or mental condition.
- (f) "Health care decision" means a decision made by an individual or the individual's agent, guardian or surrogate, regarding the individual's health care, including:

- (1) Selection and discharge of health care providers and institutions;
- (2) approval or disapproval of diagnostic tests, surgical procedures, programs of medication and orders not to resuscitate; and
- (3) directions to provide, withhold or withdraw nutrition and hydration provided through medical intervention and all other forms of health care.
- (g) "Health care institution" means an institution, facility or agency licensed, certified or otherwise authorized or permitted by law to provide health care in the ordinary course of business.
- (h) "Health care provider" means an individual licensed, certified or otherwise authorized or permitted by Kansas law to provide health care in the ordinary course of business or practice of a profession.
- (i) "Individual instruction" means an individual's direction concerning a health care decision for the individual.
- (j) "Life-sustaining procedure" means any medical procedure or intervention which, when applied to a patient, would serve only to prolong the dying process and where, in the judgment of the primary physician, death will occur whether or not such procedure or intervention is utilized. "Life-sustaining procedure" shall not mean the administration of medication or the performance of any medical procedure deemed necessary to provide comfort care or to alleviate pain.
- (k) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision, agency or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity.
- (l) "Physician" means a person licensed to practice medicine or surgery by the state board of healing arts.
- (m) "Power of attorney for health care" means the designation of an agent to make health care decisions for the individual granting the power.
- (n) "Primary physician" means a physician designated by an individual or the individual's agent, guardian or surrogate, to have primary responsibility for the individual's health care or, in the absence of a designation or if the designated physician is not reasonably available, a physician who undertakes the responsibility.
- (o) "Reasonably available" means readily able to be contacted without undue effort and willing and able to act in a timely manner considering the urgency of the person's health care needs.
- (p) "Reasonable medical judgment" means a medical judgment that would be made by a reasonably prudent physician who is knowledgeable about the case and the treatment possibilities with respect to the medical conditions involved.
- 42 (q) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Colum-43 bia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico or a territory or insular possession

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subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

- (r) "Supervising health care provider" means the primary physician or, if there is no primary physician or the primary physician is not reasonably available, the health care provider who has undertaken primary responsibility for an individual's health care.
- (s) "Surrogate" means an individual, other than a person's agent or guardian, authorized under this act to make a health care decision for the person.
- New Sec. 3. (a) An adult or emancipated minor may give an individual instruction. The instruction may be oral or written, except that an instruction directing the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures shall be in writing and signed by the principal or by another person in the principal's presence and by the principal's expressed direction. The instruction may be limited to take effect only if a specified condition arises.
- (b) An adult or emancipated minor may execute a power of attorney for health care, which may authorize the agent to make any health care decision the principal could have made while having capacity. The power must be in writing and signed by the principal. The power remains in effect notwithstanding the principal's later incapacity and may include individual instructions. Unless related to the principal by blood, marriage or adoption, an agent may not be an owner, operator or employee of an adult care home or a long-term care unit of the medical care facility at which the principal is receiving care.
- (c) An individual instruction directing the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures or a power of attorney for health care shall be:
- (1) Signed in the presence of two or more witnesses at least 18 years of age, neither of whom shall be the agent, the person who signed the individual instruction on behalf of the principal, related to the principal by blood, marriage or adoption, entitled to any portion of the estate of the principal according to the laws of intestate succession of this state or under any will of the principal or codicil thereto, or directly financially responsible for the principal's medical care; or
 - (2) acknowledged before a notary public.
- (d) If a person has executed, and has not revoked, an individual instruction directing the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures or a power of attorney for health care, and if withholding or withdrawal of nutrition or hydration provided through medical intervention would in reasonable medical judgment be likely to result in or hasten the death of the person, it may be withheld or withdrawn only if the instruction specifically authorizes the withholding or withdrawal of nutrition or hydration or both provided through medical intervention, or the

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power of attorney for health care either specifically authorizes its with-holding or withdrawal or authorizes the agent to direct its withholding or withdrawal, either by a statement in the signer's own words or in a separate section, separate paragraph or other separate subdivision that deals only with nutrition or hydration or both provided through medical intervention and which section, paragraph or other subdivision is separately initialed, separately signed or otherwise separately marked by the person executing the directive.

- (e) Unless otherwise specified in a power of attorney for health care, the authority of an agent becomes effective only upon a determination that the principal lacks capacity and ceases to be effective upon a determination that the principal has recovered capacity.
- (f) Unless otherwise specified in a written advance health care directive, a determination that an individual lacks or has recovered capacity, or that another condition exists that affects an individual instruction or the authority of an agent, must be made by the primary physician.
- (g) An agent shall make a health care decision in accordance with the principal's individual instructions, if any, and other wishes to the extent known to the agent. The powers of an agent shall be limited to the extent set out in writing in the power of attorney for health care and shall not include the power to revoke or invalidate a previously existing individual instruction by the principal.
- (h) A health care decision made by an agent for a principal is effective without judicial approval.
- (i) A written advance health care directive may include the individual's nomination of a guardian of the person.
- (j) An advance health care directive is valid for purposes of this act if it complies with this act, regardless of when or where executed or communicated.
- (k) An individual instruction made before July 1, 2009, shall not be limited or otherwise affected by the provisions of this act. A power of attorney executed before July 1, 2009, that specifically authorizes the attorney in fact or agent to make decisions relating to the health care of the principal, shall not be limited or otherwise affected by the provisions of this act.
- (l) Any individual instruction which is valid under the laws of the state of the principal's residence at the time the individual instruction was made shall be an individual instruction under this act. Any power of attorney for health care which is valid under the laws of the state of the principal's residence at the time the power of attorney for health care was signed shall be a power of attorney for health care under this act. All acts taken by an agent in this state under such a power of attorney for health care, which would be valid under the laws of this state, shall be valid acts.

All acts taken by an agent for a principal whose residence is Kansas at the time the power of attorney for health care is signed shall be valid if valid under Kansas law.

New Sec. 4. (a) An individual may revoke a written advance health care directive at any time by any of the following methods:

- (1) By obliterating, burning, tearing or otherwise destroying or defacing the advance health care directive in a manner indicating intent to cancel;
- (2) by a written revocation of the advance health care directive signed and dated by the individual or person acting at the direction of the individual; or
- (3) by a verbal expression of the intent to revoke the advance health care directive, in the presence of a witness at least 18 years of age who signs and dates a writing confirming that such expression of intent was made. Any verbal revocation shall become effective upon receipt by the supervising health care provider of the above-mentioned writing. The supervising health care provider shall record in the person's medical record the time, date and place when the provider received notice of the revocation.
- (b) A health care provider, agent, guardian or surrogate who is informed of a revocation shall promptly communicate the fact of the revocation to the supervising health care provider and to any health care institution at which the person is receiving care.
- (c) A decree of annulment, divorce, dissolution of marriage or legal separation revokes a previous designation of a spouse as agent unless otherwise specified in the decree or in a power of attorney for health care. The designation of an agent shall be revoked effective upon the filing of an order of protection by the principal against the agent. The agent shall be reinstated upon the termination of the order of protection.
- (d) An advance health care directive that conflicts with an earlier advance health care directive revokes the earlier directive to the extent of the conflict.
- New Sec. 5. An advance health care directive shall be deemed sufficient if in substantial compliance with the form set forth by the Kansas judicial council.
- New Sec. 6. (a) A surrogate may make a health care decision for a person who is an adult or emancipated minor if the person has been determined by the primary physician to lack capacity and no agent or guardian has been appointed or the agent or guardian is not reasonably available.
- (b) An adult or emancipated minor may designate any individual to act as surrogate by personally informing the supervising health care provider. In the absence of a designation, or if the designee is not reasonably

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available, any member of the following classes of the person's family who is reasonably available, in descending order of priority, may act as 2 3 surrogate:

- The spouse, unless legally separated; (1)
- (2)an adult child;
- (3)a parent; or
 - (4) an adult brother or sister.
 - If none of the individuals eligible to act as surrogate under subsection (b) are reasonably available, an adult who has exhibited special care and concern for the person, who is familiar with the person's personal values and who is reasonably available, may act as surrogate.
 - A person shall be disqualified from acting as surrogate if the patient has filed an order of protection against that person and the order is still in effect.
 - (e) A surrogate shall communicate the surrogate's assumption of authority as promptly as practicable to the members of the person's family specified in subsection (b) who can be readily contacted.
 - (f) If more than one member of a class assumes authority to act as surrogate and they do not agree on a health care decision and the supervising health care provider is so informed, the supervising health care provider shall comply with the decision of a majority of the members of that class who have communicated their views to the provider. If the class is evenly divided concerning the health care decision and the supervising health care provider is so informed, that class and all individuals having lower priority are disqualified from making the decision.
 - (g) A surrogate shall make a health care decision in accordance with the person's individual instructions, if any, and other wishes to the extent known to the surrogate. Otherwise, the surrogate shall make the decision in accordance with the surrogate's determination of the person's best interest. In determining the person's best interest, the surrogate shall consider the person's personal values to the extent known to the surrogate.
 - A health care decision made by a surrogate for a person is effective without judicial approval.
 - An individual at any time may disqualify another, including a member of the individual's family, from acting as the individual's surrogate by a signed writing or by personally informing the supervising health care provider of the disqualification.
 - (j) Unless related to the person by blood, marriage or adoption, a surrogate may not be an owner, operator or employee of an adult care home or a long-term care unit of the medical care facility at which the person is receiving care.
 - (k) A supervising health care provider may require an individual

 claiming the right to act as surrogate for a person to provide a written declaration under penalty of perjury stating facts and circumstances reasonably sufficient to establish the claimed authority.

New Sec. 7. (a) If, following execution of a power of attorney for health care, a court of the principal's domicile appoints a guardian charged with the responsibility for the principal's person, the guardian has the same power to revoke or amend the power of attorney for health care that the principal would have had if the principal were not impaired.

- (b) In exercising the authority provided for in subsection (a), a guardian remains subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 59-3075, and amendments thereto.
- (c) A health care decision made by a guardian for the ward is effective without judicial approval.

New Sec. 8. (a) Before implementing a health care decision made for a patient, a supervising health care provider, if possible, shall promptly communicate to the patient the decision made and the identity of the person making the decision.

- (b) A supervising health care provider who knows of the existence of an advance health care directive, a revocation of an advance health care directive or a designation or disqualification of a surrogate, shall promptly record its existence in the patient's health care record and, if it is in writing, shall request a copy and if one is furnished shall arrange for its maintenance in the health care record.
- (c) A primary physician who makes or is informed of a determination that a patient lacks or has recovered capacity, or that another condition exists which affects an individual instruction or the authority of an agent, guardian or surrogate, shall promptly record the determination in the patient's health care record and communicate the determination to the patient, if possible, and to any person then authorized to make health care decisions for the patient.
- (d) Except as provided in subsections (e) and (f), a health care provider or institution providing care to a patient shall:
- (1) Comply with an individual instruction of the patient and with a reasonable interpretation of that instruction made by a person then authorized to make health care decisions for the patient; and
- (2) comply with a health care decision for the patient made by a person then authorized to make health care decisions for the patient to the same extent as if the decision had been made by the patient while having capacity.
- (e) A health care provider may decline to comply with an individual instruction or health care decision for reasons of conscience. A health care institution may decline to comply with an individual instruction or health care decision if the instruction or decision is contrary to a policy

of the institution which is expressly based on reasons of conscience and if the policy was timely communicated to the patient or to a person then authorized to make health care decisions for the patient.

- (f) A health care provider or institution may decline to comply with an individual instruction or health care decision that requires medically ineffective health care or health care contrary to generally accepted health care standards applicable to the health care provider or institution.
- (g) A health care provider or institution that declines to comply with an individual instruction or health care decision shall:
- (1) Promptly so inform the patient, if possible, and any person then authorized to make health care decisions for the patient;
- (2) provide continuing care to the patient until a transfer can be effected; and
- (3) unless the patient or person then authorized to make health care decisions for the patient refuses assistance, immediately make all reasonable efforts to assist in the transfer of the patient to another health care provider or institution that is willing to comply with the instruction or decision.
- (h) A health care provider or institution may not require or prohibit the execution or revocation of an advance health care directive as a condition for providing health care.
- New Sec. 9. Unless otherwise specified in an advance health care directive, a person then authorized to make health care decisions for a patient has the same rights as the patient to request, receive, examine, copy and consent to the disclosure of medical or any other health care information.
- New Sec. 10. (a) A health care provider or institution acting in good faith and in accordance with generally accepted health care standards applicable to the health care provider or institution is not subject to civil or criminal liability or to discipline for unprofessional conduct for:
- (1) Complying with a health care decision of a person apparently having authority to make a health care decision for a patient, including a decision to withhold or withdraw health care;
- (2) declining to comply with a health care decision of a person based on a belief that the person then lacked authority; or
- (3) complying with an advance health care directive and assuming that the directive was valid when made and has not been revoked or terminated.
- (b) An individual acting as agent or surrogate under this act is not subject to civil or criminal liability or to discipline for unprofessional conduct for health care decisions made in good faith.
- New Sec. 11. (a) A health care provider or institution that intentionally violates this act is subject to liability to the aggreed individual for

damages of \$500 or actual damages resulting from the violation, whichever is greater, plus reasonable attorney's fees.

- (b) A person who intentionally falsifies, forges, conceals, defaces or obliterates an individual's advance health care directive or a revocation of an advance health care directive without the individual's consent, or who coerces or fraudulently induces an individual to give, revoke or not to give an advance health care directive, is subject to liability to that individual for damages of \$2,500 or actual damages resulting from the action, whichever is greater, plus reasonable attorney's fees.
- New Sec. 12. (a) This act does not affect the right of an individual to make health care decisions while having capacity to do so.
- (b) An individual is presumed to have capacity to make a health care decision, to give or revoke an advance health care directive and to designate or disqualify a surrogate.
- New Sec. 13. A copy of a written advance health care directive, revocation of an advance health care directive or designation or disqualification of a surrogate has the same effect as the original.
- New Sec. 14. (a) This act does not create a presumption concerning the intention of an individual who has not made or who has revoked an advance health care directive.
- (b) Death resulting from the withholding or withdrawal of health care in accordance with this act does not for any purpose constitute a suicide or homicide or legally impair or invalidate a policy of insurance or an annuity providing a death benefit, notwithstanding any term of the policy or annuity to the contrary.
- (c) This act does not authorize mercy killing, assisted suicide, euthanasia or the provision, withholding or withdrawal of health care, to the extent prohibited by other statutes of this state.
- (d) This act does not authorize or require a health care provider or institution to provide health care contrary to generally accepted health care standards applicable to the health care provider or institution except as provided by section 8, and amendments thereto.
- (e) This act does not authorize an agent or surrogate to consent to the admission of an individual to a mental health care institution unless the individual's written advance health care directive expressly so provides.
- (f) This act does not affect other statutes of this state governing treatment for mental illness of an individual involuntarily committed pursuant to the provisions of the care and treatment act for mentally ill persons, K.S.A. 59-2945 et seq., and amendments thereto.
- New Sec. 15. On petition of a person, the person's agent, guardian or surrogate, a health care provider or institution involved with the person's care, or an individual described in subsections (b) or (c) of section

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6, and amendments thereto, the court may enjoin or direct a health care decision or order other equitable relief. A proceeding under this section 3 is governed by the provisions of K.S.A. 60-901 et seq., and amendments thereto. 4

New Sec. 16. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other 6 provisions or applications of this act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

- Sec. 17. K.S.A. 39-1401 is hereby amended to read as follows: 39-10 1401. As used in this act: 11
 - "Resident" means:
 - (1)Any resident, as defined by K.S.A. 39-923 and amendments thereto; or
 - (2) any individual kept, cared for, treated, boarded or otherwise accommodated in a medical care facility; or
 - any individual, kept, cared for, treated, boarded or otherwise accommodated in a state psychiatric hospital or state institution for the mentally retarded.
 - "Adult care home" has the meaning ascribed thereto in K.S.A. 39-923 and amendments thereto.
 - (c) "In need of protective services" means that a resident is unable to perform or obtain services which are necessary to maintain physical or mental health, or both.
 - "Services which are necessary to maintain physical and mental health" include, but are not limited to, the provision of medical care for physical and mental health needs, the relocation of a resident to a facility or institution able to offer such care, assistance in personal hygiene, food, clothing, adequately heated and ventilated shelter, protection from health and safety hazards, protection from maltreatment the result of which includes, but is not limited to, malnutrition, deprivation of necessities or physical punishment and transportation necessary to secure any of the above stated needs, except that this term shall not include taking such person into custody without consent, except as provided in this act.
 - (e) "Protective services" means services provided by the state or other governmental agency or any private organizations or individuals which are necessary to prevent abuse, neglect or exploitation. Such protective services shall include, but not be limited to, evaluation of the need for services, assistance in obtaining appropriate social services and assistance in securing medical and legal services.
 - "Abuse" means any act or failure to act performed intentionally or recklessly that causes or is likely to cause harm to a resident, including:
 - (1) Infliction of physical or mental injury;

- (2) any sexual act with a resident when the resident does not consent or when the other person knows or should know that the resident is incapable of resisting or declining consent to the sexual act due to mental deficiency or disease or due to fear of retribution or hardship;
- (3) unreasonable use of a physical restraint, isolation or medication that harms or is likely to harm a resident;
- (4) unreasonable use of a physical or chemical restraint, medication or isolation as punishment, for convenience, in conflict with a physician's orders or as a substitute for treatment, except where such conduct or physical restraint is in furtherance of the health and safety of the resident or another resident;
- (5) a threat or menacing conduct directed toward a resident that results or might reasonably be expected to result in fear or emotional or mental distress to a resident;
 - (6) fiduciary abuse; or
- (7) omission or deprivation by a caretaker or another person of goods or services which are necessary to avoid physical or mental harm or illness.
- (g) "Neglect" means the failure or omission by one's self, caretaker or another person with a duty to provide goods or services which are reasonably necessary to ensure safety and well-being and to avoid physical or mental harm or illness.
- (h) "Caretaker" means a person or institution who has assumed the responsibility, whether legally or not, for the care of the resident voluntarily, by contract or by order of a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (i) "Exploitation" means misappropriation of resident property or intentionally taking unfair advantage of an adult's physical or financial resources for another individual's personal or financial advantage by the use of undue influence, coercion, harassment, duress, deception, false representation or false pretense by a caretaker or another person.
- (j) "Medical care facility" means a facility licensed under K.S.A. 65-425 et seq. and amendments thereto but shall not include, for purposes of this act, a state psychiatric hospital or state institution for the mentally retarded, including Larned state hospital, Osawatomie state hospital and Rainbow mental health facility, Kansas neurological institute and Parsons state hospital and training center.
- (k) "Fiduciary abuse" means a situation in which any person who is the caretaker of, or who stands in a position of trust to, a resident, takes, secretes, or appropriates the resident's money or property, to any use or purpose not in the due and lawful execution of such person's trust.
- (I) "State psychiatric hospital" means Larned state hospital, Osawatomie state hospital and Rainbow mental health facility.
- (m) "State institution for the mentally retarded" means Kansas neurological institute and Parsons state hospital and training center.

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- "Report" means a description or accounting of an incident or incidents of abuse, neglect or exploitation under this act and for the purposes of this act shall not include any written assessment or findings.
- (o) "Law enforcement" means the public office which is vested by law with the duty to maintain public order, make arrests for crimes and investigate criminal acts, whether that duty extends to all crimes or is limited to specific crimes.
- "Legal representative" means an agent designated in a durable power of attorney power of attorney or durable power of attorney for health care decisions or a court appointed guardian, conservator or trustee.
- "Financial institution" means any bank, trust company, escrow company, finance company, saving institution or credit union, chartered and supervised under state or federal law.
- (r) "Governmental assistance provider" means an agency, or employee of such agency, which is funded solely or in part to provide assistance within the Kansas senior care act, K.S.A. 75-5926 et seq., and amendments thereto, including medicaid and medicare.

No person shall be considered to be abused, neglected or exploited or in need of protective services for the sole reason that such person relies upon spiritual means through prayer alone for treatment in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination in lieu of medical treatment.

- Sec. 18. K.S.A. 40-2130 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-2130. The association or a member insurer thereof shall provide every applicant for health coverage under the provisions of this act with a form for making a declaration an individual instruction directing the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures in a terminal condition in substantial conformance with subsection (e) of K.S.A. 65-28,103, the provisions of the Kansas uniform health care decisions act, sections 1 through 16, and amendments thereto. If such applicant elects to execute such declaration an individual instruction, the applicant shall submit a copy of such declaration the individual instruction to the association or member insurer thereof, and such copy shall be retained and made a part of the applicant's permanent records.
- Sec. 19. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 58-654 is hereby amended to read as follows: 58-654. (a) A principal may delegate to an attorney in fact in a power of attorney general powers to act in a fiduciary capacity on the principal's behalf with respect to all lawful subjects and purposes or with respect to one or more express subjects or purposes. A power of attorney with general powers may be durable or nondurable.
- (b) If the power of attorney states that general powers are granted to the attorney in fact and further states in substance that it grants power 43

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41 42 to the attorney in fact to act with respect to all lawful subjects and purposes or that it grants general powers for general purposes or does not by its terms limit the power to the specific subject or purposes set out in the instrument, then the authority of the attorney in fact acting under the power of attorney shall extend to and include each and every action or power which an adult who is not disabled may carry out through an agent specifically authorized in the premises, with respect to any and all matters whatsoever, except as provided in subsection (f) and (g). When a power of attorney grants general powers to an attorney in fact to act with respect to all lawful subjects and purposes, the enumeration of one or more specific subjects or purposes does not limit the general authority granted by that power of attorney, unless otherwise provided in the power of attorney. An attorney in fact vested with general powers shall be authorized to execute a power of attorney required by any governmental agency or other legal entity on behalf of the principal, naming such attorney in fact as the attorney in fact authorized to enter into any transaction with such agency or legal entity.

- (c) If the power of attorney states that general powers are granted to an attorney in fact with respect to one or more express subjects or purposes for which general powers are conferred, then the authority of the attorney in fact acting under the power of attorney shall extend to and include each and every action or power, but only with respect to the specific subjects or purposes expressed in the power of attorney that an adult who is not disabled may carry out through an agent specifically authorized in the premises, with respect to any and all matters whatsoever, except as provided in subsection (f) and (g).
- (d) Except as provided in subsections (f) and (g), an attorney in fact with general powers has, with respect to the subjects or purposes for which the powers are conferred, all rights, power and authority to act for the principal that the principal would have with respect to the principal's own person or property, including property owned jointly or by the entireties with another or others, as an adult who is not disabled. Without limiting the foregoing an attorney in fact with general powers has, with respect to the subject or purposes of the power, complete discretion to make a decision for the principal, to act or not act, to consent or not consent to, or withdraw consent for, any act, and to execute and deliver or accept any deed, bill of sale, bill of lading, assignment, contract, note, security instrument, consent, receipt, release, proof of claim, petition or other pleading, tax document, notice, application, acknowledgment or other document necessary or convenient to implement or confirm any act, transaction or decision. An attorney in fact with general powers, whether power to act with respect to all lawful subjects and purposes, or only with respect to one or more express subjects or purposes, shall have

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the power, unless specifically denied by the terms of the power of attorney, to make, execute and deliver to or for the benefit of or at the request of a third person, who is requested to rely upon an action of the attorney in fact, an agreement indemnifying and holding harmless any third person or persons from any liability, claims or expenses, including legal expenses, incurred by any such third person by reason of acting or refraining from acting pursuant to the request of the attorney in fact. Such indemnity agreement shall be binding upon the principal who has executed such power of attorney and upon the principal's successor or successors in interest. No such indemnity agreement shall protect any third person from any liability, claims or expenses incurred by reason of the fact that, and to the extent that, the third person has honored the power of attorney for actions outside the scope of authority granted by the power of attorney. In addition, the attorney in fact has complete discretion to employ and compensate real estate agents, brokers, attorneys, accountants and subagents of all types to represent and act for the principal in any and all matters, including tax matters involving the United States government or any other government or taxing entity, including, but not limited to, the execution of supplemental or additional powers of attorney in the name of the principal in form that may be required or preferred by any such taxing entity or other third person, and to deal with any or all third persons in the name of the principal without limitation. No such supplemental or additional power of attorney shall broaden the scope of authority granted to the attorney in fact in the original power of attorney executed by the principal.

- (e) An attorney in fact, who is granted general powers for all subjects and purposes or with respect to any express subjects or purposes, shall exercise the powers conferred according to the principal's instructions, in the principal's best interest, in good faith, prudently and in accordance with K.S.A. 58-655 and 58-656, and amendments thereto.
- (f) Any power of attorney, whether or not it grants general powers for all subjects and purposes or with respect to express subjects or purposes, shall be construed to grant power or authority to an attorney in fact to carry out any of the actions described in this subsection only if the actions are expressly enumerated and authorized in the power of attorney. Any power of attorney may grant power or authority to an attorney in fact to carry out any of the following actions if the actions are expressly authorized in the power of attorney:
 - (1) To execute, amend or revoke any trust agreement;
- (2) to fund with the principal's assets any trust not created by the principal;
- 42 (3) to make or revoke a gift of the principal's property in trust or 43 otherwise;

- (4) to disclaim a gift or devise of property to or for the benefit of the principal;
- (5) to create or change survivorship interests in the principal's property or in property in which the principal may have an interest. The inclusion of the authority set out in this paragraph shall not be necessary in order to grant to an attorney in fact acting under a power of attorney granting general powers with respect to all lawful subjects and purposes the authority to withdraw funds or other property from any account, contract or other similar arrangement held in the names of the principal and one or more other persons with any financial institution, brokerage company or other depository to the same extent that the principal would be authorized to do if the principal were present, not disabled and seeking to act in the principal's own behalf;
- (6) to designate or change the designation of beneficiaries to receive any property, benefit or contract right on the principal's death;
- (7) to give or withhold consent to an autopsy or postmortem examination;
- (8) to make a gift of, or decline to make a gift of, the principal's body parts under the revised uniform anatomical gift act, K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 65-3220 through 65-3244, and amendments thereto;
- (9) to nominate a guardian or conservator for the principal; and if so stated in the power of attorney, the attorney in fact may nominate such attorney in fact's self as such;
- (10) to give consent on behalf of the principal to the sale, gift, transfer, mortgage or other alienation of the principal's homestead or interest therein if:
- (A) The principal's spouse, personally or through such spouse's attorney in fact, has also consented to such alienation;
- (B) the power of attorney specifically describes the homestead by reference to a legal description and the street address of the property; and
- (C) the principal's spouse, in a written document duly acknowledged by the spouse, has stated such spouse's consent that the attorney in fact may alienate the interests, in whole or in part, of the principal in the described homestead and, further, the spouse agrees that the consent of the attorney in fact will constitute the consent of the principal required by Article 15, Section 9 of the Kansas Constitution. Nothing herein shall be construed as a limitation or abridgement of the right of the spouse of the principal to consent or withhold such spouse's consent to the alienation of the spouse's homestead, or any rights therein, under Article 15, section 9 of the Kansas Constitution:
- (11) to designate one or more substitute or successor or additional attorneys in fact;

- (12) to delegate any or all powers granted in a power of attorney pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A. 58-660, and amendments thereto; or
- (13) to pay reasonable expenses incurred for the funeral and burial or other disposition of the body of the principal.
- (g) No power of attorney, whether or not it delegates general powers, may delegate or grant power or authority to an attorney in fact to do or carry out any of the following actions for the principal:
- (1) To make, publish, declare, amend or revoke a will for the principal;
- (2) to make, execute, modify or revoke a declaration under K.S.A. 65-28,101 et seq., and amendments thereto, for the principal or to make, execute, modify or revoke a do not resuscitate directive under K.S.A. 65-4941, and amendments thereto, for the principal or to make, execute, modify or revoke a durable power of attorney for health care decisions pursuant to K.S.A. 58-625, et seq. an advance health care directive pursuant to the provisions of the Kansas uniform health care decisions act, sections 1 through 16, and amendments thereto, for the principal;
- (3) to require the principal, against the principal's will, to take any action or to refrain from taking any action; or
- (4) to carry out any actions specifically forbidden by the principal while not under any disability or incapacity.
- (h) A third person may freely rely on, contract and deal with an attorney in fact delegated general powers with respect to the subjects and purposes encompassed or expressed in the power of attorney without regard to whether the power of attorney expressly identifies the specific property, account, security, storage facility or matter as being within the scope of a subject or purpose contained in the power of attorney, and without regard to whether the power of attorney expressly authorizes the specific act, transaction or decision by the attorney in fact.
- (i) It is the policy of this state that an attorney in fact acting pursuant to the provisions of a power of attorney granting general powers shall be accorded the same rights and privileges with respect to the personal welfare, property and business interests of the principal, and if the power of attorney enumerate some express subjects or purposes, with respect to those subjects or purposes, as if the principal was personally present and acting or seeking to act; and any provision of law and any purported waiver, consent or agreement executed or granted by the principal to the contrary shall be void and unenforceable.
- (j) K.S.A. 58-650 through 58-665, and amendments thereto, shall not be construed to preclude any person or business enterprise from providing in a contract with the principal as to the procedure that thereafter must be followed by the principal or the principal's attorney in fact in order to give a valid notice to the person or business enterprise of any

modification or termination of the appointment of an attorney in fact by the principal. Any such contractual provision for notice shall be valid and binding on the principal and the principal's successors so long as such provision is reasonably capable of being carried out.

Sec. 20. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 59-3075 is hereby amended to read as follows: 59-3075. (a) (1) The individual or corporation appointed by the court to serve as the guardian shall carry out diligently and in good faith, the general duties and responsibilities, and shall have the general powers and authorities, provided for in this section as well as any specific duties, responsibilities, powers and authorities assigned to the guardian by the court. In doing so, a guardian shall at all times be subject to the control and direction of the court, and shall act in accordance with the provisions of any guardianship plan filed with the court pursuant to K.S.A. 59-3076, and amendments thereto. The court shall have the authority to appoint counsel for the guardian, and the fees of such attorney may be assessed as costs pursuant to K.S.A. 59-3094, and amendments thereto.

- A guardian shall become and remain personally acquainted with the ward, the spouse of the ward and with other interested persons associated with the ward and who are knowledgeable about the ward, the ward's needs and the ward's responsibilities. A guardian shall exercise authority only as necessitated by the ward's limitations. A guardian shall encourage the ward to participate in making decisions affecting the ward. A guardian shall encourage the ward to act on the ward's own behalf to the extent the ward is able. A guardian shall encourage the ward to develop or regain the skills and abilities necessary to meet the ward's own essential needs and to otherwise manage the ward's own affairs. In making decisions on behalf of the ward, a guardian shall consider the expressed desires and personal values of the ward to the extent known to the guardian. A guardian shall strive to assure that the personal, civil and human rights of the ward are protected. A guardian shall at all times act in the best interests of the ward and shall exercise reasonable care, diligence and prudence.
- $\mbox{\ \ }$ (b) A guardian shall have the following general duties, responsibilities, powers and authorities:
- (1) If the ward is a minor, to have the custody and control of the minor, and to provide for the minor's care, treatment, habilitation, education, support and maintenance;
- (2) if the ward is an adult, to take charge of the person of the ward, and to provide for the ward's care, treatment, habilitation, education, support and maintenance;
- (3) to consider and either provide on behalf of the ward necessary or required consents or refuse the same;
- (4) to assure that the ward resides in the least restrictive setting ap-

 propriate to the needs of the ward and which is reasonably available;

- (5) to assure that the ward receives any necessary and reasonably available medical care, consistent with the provisions of K.S.A. 59-3077, and amendments thereto, when applicable, and any reasonably available nonmedical care or other services as may be needed to preserve the health of the ward or to assist the ward to develop or retain skills and abilities;
- (6) to promote and protect the comfort, safety, health and welfare of the ward;
- (7) to make necessary determinations and arrangements for, and to give the necessary consents in regard to, the ward's funeral arrangements, burial or cremation, the performance of an autopsy upon the body of the ward, and anatomical gifts of the ward, subject to the provisions and limitations provided for in K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 65-3228, K.S.A. 65-2893 and 65-1734, and amendments thereto; and
- (8) to exercise all powers and to discharge all duties necessary or proper to implement the provisions of this section.
- (c) A guardian shall not be obligated by virtue of the guardian's appointment to use the guardian's own financial resources for the support of the ward.
- (d) A guardian shall not be liable to a third person for the acts of the ward solely by virtue of the guardian's appointment, nor shall a guardian who exercises reasonable care in selecting a third person to provide any medical or other care, treatment or service for the ward be liable for any injury to the ward resulting from the wrongful conduct of that third person.
 - (e) A guardian shall not have the power:
 - (1) To prohibit the marriage or divorce of the ward;
- (2) to consent, on behalf of the ward, to the termination of the ward's parental rights;
- (3) to consent to the adoption of the ward, unless approved by the court;
- (4) to consent, on behalf of the ward, to any psychosurgery, removal of any bodily organ, or amputation of any limb, unless such surgery, removal or amputation has been approved in advance by the court, except in an emergency and when necessary to preserve the life of the ward or to prevent serious and irreparable impairment to the physical health of the ward:
- (5) to consent, on behalf of the ward, to the sterilization of the ward, unless approved by the court following a due process hearing held for the purposes of determining whether to approve such, and during which hearing the ward is represented by an attorney appointed by the court;
- (6) to consent, on behalf of the ward, to the performance of any experimental biomedical or behavioral procedure on the ward, or for the

 ward to be a participant in any biomedical or behavioral experiment, without the prior review and approval of such by either an institutional review board as provided for in title 45, part 46 of the code of federal regulations, or if such regulations do not apply, then by a review committee established by the agency, institution or treatment facility at which the procedure or experiment is proposed to occur, composed of members selected for the purposes of determining whether the proposed procedure or experiment:

- (A) Does not involve any significant risk of harm to the physical or mental health of the ward, or the use of aversive stimulants, and is intended to preserve the life or health of the ward or to assist the ward to develop or regain skills or abilities; or
- (B) involves a significant risk of harm to the physical or mental health of the ward, or the use of an aversive stimulant, but that the conducting of the proposed procedure or experiment is intended either to preserve the life of the ward, or to significantly improve the quality of life of the ward, or to assist the ward to develop or regain significant skills or abilities, and that the guardian has been fully informed concerning the potential risks and benefits of the proposed procedure or experiment or of any aversive stimulant proposed to be used, and as to how and under what circumstances the aversive stimulant may be used, and has specifically consented to such;
- (7) to consent, on behalf of the ward, to the withholding or withdrawal of life-saving or life sustaining medical care, treatment, services or procedures, except:
- (A) In accordance with the provisions of any declaration individual instruction of the ward made pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 65-28,101 through 65-28,109, the Kansas uniform health care decisions act, sections 1 through 16, and amendments thereto; or
- (B) if the ward, prior to the court's appointment of a guardian pursuant to K.S.A. 59-3067, and amendments thereto, shall have executed a durable power of attorney for health care decisions pursuant to K.S.A. 58-629, the provisions of the Kansas uniform health care decisions act, sections 1 through 16, and amendments thereto, and such shall not have been revoked by the ward prior thereto, and there is included therein any provision relevant to the withholding or withdrawal of life-saving or life-sustaining medical care, treatment, services or procedures, then the guardian shall have the authority to act as provided for therein, even if the guardian has revoked or otherwise amended that power of attorney pursuant to the authority of K.S.A. 58-627, section 7, and amendments thereto, or the guardian may allow the agent appointed by the ward to act on the ward's behalf if the guardian has not revoked or otherwise amended that power of attorney; or

- (C) in the circumstances where the ward's treating physician shall certify in writing to the guardian that the ward is in a persistent vegetative state or is suffering from an illness or other medical condition for which further treatment, other than for the relief of pain, would not likely prolong the life of the ward other than by artificial means, nor would be likely to restore to the ward any significant degree of capabilities beyond those the ward currently possesses, and which opinion is concurred in by either a second physician or by any medical ethics or similar committee to which the health care provider has access established for the purposes of reviewing such circumstances and the appropriateness of any type of physician's order which would have the effect of withholding or withdrawing life-saving or life-sustaining medical care, treatment, services or procedures. Such written certification shall be approved by an order issued by the court;
- (8) to exercise any control or authority over the ward's estate, except if the court shall specifically authorize such. The court may assign such authority to the guardian, including the authority to establish certain trusts as provided in K.S.A. 59-3080, and amendments thereto, and may waive the requirement of the posting of a bond, only if:
- (A) Initially, the combined value of any funds and property in the possession of the ward or in the possession of any other person or entity, but which the ward is otherwise entitled to possess, equals \$10,000 or less; and
- (B) either the court requires the guardian to report to the court the commencement of the exercising of such authority, or requires the guardian to specifically request of the court the authority to commence the exercise of such authority, as the court shall specify; and
- (C) the court also requires the guardian, whenever the combined value of such funds and property exceeds \$10,000, to:
- (i) File a guardianship plan as provided for in K.S.A. 59-3076, and amendments thereto, which contains elements similar to those which would be contained in a conservatorship plan as provided for in K.S.A. 59-3078, and amendments thereto;
- (ii) petition the court for appointment of a conservator as provided for in K.S.A. 59-3058, 59-3059 or 59-3060, and amendments thereto; or
- (iii) notify the court as the court shall specify that the value of the conservatee's estate has equaled or exceeded \$10,000, if the court has earlier appointed a conservator but did not issue letters of conservatorship pending such notification; and
- (9) to place the ward in a treatment facility as defined in K.S.A. 59-3077, and amendments thereto, except if authorized by the court as provided for therein.
- (f) The guardian shall file with the court reports concerning the status

of the ward and the actions of the guardian as the court shall direct pursuant to K.S.A. 59-3083, and amendments thereto.

- Sec. 21. K.S.A. 65-1734 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-1734. (a) The following persons, in order of priority stated, may order any lawful manner of final disposition of a decedent's remains including burial, cremation, entombment or anatomical donation:
- (1) The agent for health care decisions established by a durable power of attorney for health care decisions pursuant to K.S.A. 58-625, et seq. the provisions of the Kansas uniform health care decisions act, sections 1 through 16, and amendments thereto, if such power of attorney conveys to the agent the authority to make decisions concerning disposition of the decedent's remains;
 - (2) the spouse of the decedent;
- (3) the decedent's surviving adult children. If there is more than one adult child, any adult child who confirms in writing the notification of all other adult children, may direct the manner of disposition unless the funeral establishment or crematory authority receives written objection to the manner of disposition from another adult child;
 - (4) the decedent's surviving parents;
- (5) the persons in the next degree of kinship under the laws of descent and distribution to inherit the estate of the decedent. If there is more than one person of the same degree, any person of that degree may direct the manner of disposition;
- (6) a guardian of the person of the decedent at the time of such person's death;
 - (7) the personal representative of the decedent; or
- (8) in the case of indigents or any other individuals whose final disposition is the responsibility of the state or county, the public official charged with arranging the final disposition pursuant to K.S.A. 2002 Supp. 22a-215 and amendments thereto.
- (b) A funeral director, funeral establishment or crematory shall not be subject to criminal prosecution or civil liability for carrying out the otherwise lawful instructions of the person or persons under subsection (a) if the funeral director reasonably believes such person is entitled to control final disposition.
- Sec. 22. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 65-2837 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-2837. As used in K.S.A. 65-2836, and amendments thereto, and in this section:
 - (a) "Professional incompetency" means:
- (1) One or more instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable standard of care to a degree which constitutes gross negligence, as determined by the board.
- (2) Repeated instances involving failure to adhere to the applicable

standard of care to a degree which constitutes ordinary negligence, as determined by the board.

- (3) A pattern of practice or other behavior which demonstrates a manifest incapacity or incompetence to practice the healing arts.
 - (b) "Unprofessional conduct" means:
- (1) Solicitation of professional patronage through the use of fraudulent or false advertisements, or profiting by the acts of those representing themselves to be agents of the licensee.
- (2) Representing to a patient that a manifestly incurable disease, condition or injury can be permanently cured.
- (3) Assisting in the care or treatment of a patient without the consent of the patient, the attending physician or the patient's legal representatives.
- (4) The use of any letters, words, or terms, as an affix, on stationery, in advertisements, or otherwise indicating that such person is entitled to practice a branch of the healing arts for which such person is not licensed.
- (5) Performing, procuring or aiding and abetting in the performance or procurement of a criminal abortion.
 - (6) Willful betrayal of confidential information.
- (7) Advertising professional superiority or the performance of professional services in a superior manner.
- (8) Advertising to guarantee any professional service or to perform any operation painlessly.
- (9) Participating in any action as a staff member of a medical care facility which is designed to exclude or which results in the exclusion of any person licensed to practice medicine and surgery from the medical staff of a nonprofit medical care facility licensed in this state because of the branch of the healing arts practiced by such person or without just cause.
- (10) Failure to effectuate the declaration individual instruction of a qualified patient as provided in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 65-28,107, section 8, and amendments thereto.
- (11) Prescribing, ordering, dispensing, administering, selling, supplying or giving any amphetamines or sympathomimetic amines, except as authorized by K.S.A. 65-2837a, and amendments thereto.
 - (12) Conduct likely to deceive, defraud or harm the public.
- (13) Making a false or misleading statement regarding the licensee's skill or the efficacy or value of the drug, treatment or remedy prescribed by the licensee or at the licensee's direction in the treatment of any disease or other condition of the body or mind.
- (14) Aiding or abetting the practice of the healing arts by an unlicensed, incompetent or impaired person.
- (15) Allowing another person or organization to use the licensee's

1 license to practice the healing arts.

- (16) Commission of any act of sexual abuse, misconduct or other improper sexual contact, which exploits the licensee-patient relationship, with a patient or a person responsible for health care decisions concerning such patient.
- (17) The use of any false, fraudulent or deceptive statement in any document connected with the practice of the healing arts including the intentional falsifying or fraudulent altering of a patient or medical care facility record.
 - (18) Obtaining any fee by fraud, deceit or misrepresentation.
- (19) Directly or indirectly giving or receiving any fee, commission, rebate or other compensation for professional services not actually and personally rendered, other than through the legal functioning of lawful professional partnerships, corporations or associations.
- (20) Failure to transfer patient records to another licensee when requested to do so by the subject patient or by such patient's legally designated representative.
- (21) Performing unnecessary tests, examinations or services which have no legitimate medical purpose.
 - (22) Charging an excessive fee for services rendered.
- (23) Prescribing, dispensing, administering or distributing a prescription drug or substance, including a controlled substance, in an improper or inappropriate manner, or for other than a valid medical purpose, or not in the course of the licensee's professional practice.
- (24) Repeated failure to practice healing arts with that level of care, skill and treatment which is recognized by a reasonably prudent similar practitioner as being acceptable under similar conditions and circumstances.
- (25) Failure to keep written medical records which accurately describe the services rendered to the patient, including patient histories, pertinent findings, examination results and test results.
- (26) Delegating professional responsibilities to a person when the licensee knows or has reason to know that such person is not qualified by training, experience or licensure to perform them.
- (27) Using experimental forms of therapy without proper informed patient consent, without conforming to generally accepted criteria or standard protocols, without keeping detailed legible records or without having periodic analysis of the study and results reviewed by a committee or peers.
- (28) Prescribing, dispensing, administering or distributing an anabolic steroid or human growth hormone for other than a valid medical purpose. Bodybuilding, muscle enhancement or increasing muscle bulk or strength through the use of an anabolic steroid or human growth hor-

 mone by a person who is in good health is not a valid medical purpose.

- (29) Referring a patient to a health care entity for services if the licensee has a significant investment interest in the health care entity, unless the licensee informs the patient in writing of such significant investment interest and that the patient may obtain such services elsewhere.
- (30) Failing to properly supervise, direct or delegate acts which constitute the healing arts to persons who perform professional services pursuant to such licensee's direction, supervision, order, referral, delegation or practice protocols.
 - (31) Violating K.S.A. 65-6703 and amendments thereto.
- (32) Charging, billing or otherwise soliciting payment from any patient, patient's representative or insurer for anatomic pathology services, if such services are not personally rendered by the licensee or under such licensee's direct supervision. As used in this subsection, "anatomic pathology services" means the gross or microscopic examination of histologic processing of human organ tissue or the examination of human cells from fluids, aspirates, washings, brushings or smears, including bloodbanking services, and subcellular or molecular pathology services, performed by or under the supervision of a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery or a clinical laboratory. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit billing for anatomic pathology services by a hospital, or by a clinical laboratory when samples are transferred between clinical laboratories for the provision of anatomic pathology services.
- (33) Engaging in conduct which violates patient trust and exploits the licensee-patient relationship for personal gain.
- (c) "False advertisement" means any advertisement which is false, misleading or deceptive in a material respect. In determining whether any advertisement is misleading, there shall be taken into account not only representations made or suggested by statement, word, design, device, sound or any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the advertisement fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations made.
- (d) "Advertisement" means all representations disseminated in any manner or by any means, for the purpose of inducing, or which are likely to induce, directly or indirectly, the purchase of professional services.
- (e) "Licensee" for purposes of this section and K.S.A. 65-2836, and amendments thereto, shall mean all persons issued a license, permit or special permit pursuant to article 28 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated.
- (f) "License" for purposes of this section and K.S.A. 65-2836, and amendments thereto, shall mean any license, permit or special permit granted under article 28 of chapter 65 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated.
 - (g) "Health care entity" means any corporation, firm, partnership or

other business entity which provides services for diagnosis or treatment of human health conditions and which is owned separately from a referring licensee's principle practice.

(h) "Significant investment interest" means ownership of at least 10% of the value of the firm, partnership or other business entity which owns or leases the health care entity, or ownership of at least 10% of the shares of stock of the corporation which owns or leases the health care entity.

Sec. 23. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 65-4974 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-4974. (a) In accordance with the provisions of 21 C.F.R. 56.101, et seq., and amendments thereto, and 45 C.F.R. 46.101, et seq., and amendments thereto, in the case of an adult or emancipated minor who: (1) Is being treated by a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery and who has medical staff membership with a medical care facility, as defined in K.S.A. 65-4921, and amendments thereto, that has its own, or contracts with, an independent institutional review board; and (2) is incapable of giving informed consent for the research protocol, which has been approved by an institutional review board, the research protocol may proceed upon obtaining the informed consent of the adult or emancipated minor's legal guardian or the attorney in fact with the authority to make health care decisions for that person pursuant to K.S.A. 58-625, et seq. the provisions of the Kansas uniform health care decisions act, sections 1 through 16, and amendments thereto.

- (b) If neither of the designations described in subsection (a) has been made or neither of the parties described in subsection (a) can be contacted using reasonably diligent efforts, any member of the adult or emancipated child's family, in the order listed in this subsection, who has the capacity to provide informed consent and can be contacted using reasonably diligent efforts may provide informed consent to a research protocol, as described in subsection (a). The order of priority for family members to provide consent is as follows:
- (1) The adult or emancipated minor's spouse, unless they are legally separated;
 - (2) an adult child;
 - (3) a parent; or
 - (4) an adult relative by blood or marriage.
 - (c) Nothing in this section shall authorize a legal guardian, attorney in fact with the authority to make health care decisions or family member authorized to provide informed consent pursuant to subsection (b) to provide informed consent as to research protocols that are contrary to the incapacitated person's permission, expressed orally or in writing, regarding such research protocols.
- 42 Sec. 24. K.S.A. 39-1401, 40-2130, 58-625, 58-626, 58-627, 58-628, 43 58-629, 58-630, 58-631, 58-632, 65-1734, 65-28,101, 65-28,102, 65-

- 1 28,103, 65-28,104, 65-28,105, 65-28,106, 65-28,108, 65-28,109, 65-4941,
- $2\quad 65\text{-}4942,\, 65\text{-}4943,\, 65\text{-}4944,\, 65\text{-}4945,\, 65\text{-}4946,\, 65\text{-}4947\,\, and\,\, 65\text{-}4948\,\, and\,\, 65\text{-}4948,\, 66\text{-}4948,\, 6$
- 3 K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 58-654, 59-3075, 65-2837, 65-28,107 and 65-4974 are
- 4 hereby repealed.
- Sec. 25. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its
- 6 publication in the statute book.