By the Committee on Health Care and Senator McKay

## 317-2059A-98

A bill to be entitled An act relating to life-prolonging techniques; amending s. 401.45, F.S., providing additional grounds for withholding or withdrawing life-prolonging techniques from a patient by a medical technician or paramedic; authorizing the Department of Health to adopt rules governing additional grounds for the withholding or withdrawing of resuscitation or life-prolonging techniques from a patient by an emergency medical technician or paramedic; revising immunity from administrative action, criminal prosecution, or civil liability for the withholding or withdrawing of resuscitation or life-prolonging techniques; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 401.45, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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401.45 Denial of emergency treatment; civil liability.--

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(1)(a) Except as provided in subsection (3), a person may not be denied needed prehospital treatment or transport from any licensee for an emergency medical condition.

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(b) A person may not be denied treatment for any emergency medical condition that will deteriorate from a failure to provide such treatment at any general hospital licensed under chapter 395 or at any specialty hospital that has an emergency room

31 has an emergency room.

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- (2) A hospital or its employees or any physician or dentist responding to an apparent need for emergency treatment under this section is not liable in any action arising out of a refusal to render emergency treatment or care if reasonable care is exercised in determining the condition of the person and in determining the appropriateness of the facilities and the qualifications and availability of personnel to render such treatment.
- (3)(a) Resuscitation or life-prolonging techniques may be withheld or withdrawn from a patient by an emergency medical technician or paramedic if:
- $\underline{1.}$  Evidence of an order not to resuscitate by the patient's physician is presented to the emergency medical technician or paramedic in a manner provided by rule of the department; or
- 2. Evidence of a living will is presented to the emergency medical technician or paramedic which identifies the patient and that separately and specifically in enhanced bold letters provides a declaration of the patient's wishes that resuscitation efforts not be initiated by an emergency medical technician or paramedic if the patient suffers respiratory or cardiac arrest. Such declaration, included in the patient's living will, must comply with rules of the department and must include the patient's full legal name, typed or printed; must be dated with an effective date that predates the date that the emergency medical assistance is requested; must include written verification by the patient's attending physician, in consultation with a second physician, both of whom are licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, that the patient has a terminal condition pursuant to chapter 765; must be signed and dated by the patient, if competent, or, if the

patient is incompetent, by the patient's health care surrogate or legal guardian pursuant to chapter 765; must be signed and dated by at least two witnesses, neither of whom may be the patient's physician or consulting physician for purposes of determining the patient's terminal condition, the patient's health care surrogate, or any employee or agent of a facility licensed under chapter 393 or chapter 400 under whose care the patient is in at the time of the emergency medical services response. The department shall adopt rules to administer this subparagraph.

- acts under the direction of a medical director, or any licensee, physician, or medical director, or emergency medical technician or paramedic who acts under the direction of a medical director is not subject to criminal prosecution or civil liability, and is not subject to disciplinary action under chapter 401, chapter 455, chapter 458, or chapter 459 has not engaged in negligent or unprofessional conduct, as a result of acting in good faith to withhold or withdraw the withholding or withdrawal of resuscitation or life-prolonging techniques from a patient pursuant to this subsection and rules adopted by the department.
- (4) Any licensee or emergency medical technician or paramedic who in good faith provides emergency medical care or treatment within the scope of their employment and pursuant to oral or written instructions of a medical director shall be deemed to be providing emergency medical care or treatment for the purposes of s. 768.13(2)(b).

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 1998.

STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR Senate Bill 1078 The committee substitute provides that life-prolonging techniques may be withheld or withdrawn from a patient by an emergency medical technician or paramedic if evidence of a living will expressing the patient's wish not to receive life-prolonging procedures is presented to the emergency medical technician or paramedic and the declaration of the living will complies with specified procedures which include: a declaration of the patient's wishes that resuscitation efforts not be initiated in the event the patient suffers respiratory or cardiac arrest; the patient's full legal name, typed or printed; an effective date which predates the date emergency medical assistance is requested; under procedures specified in ch. 765, F.S., written verification that the patient has a terminal condition by the patient's attending physician, in consultation with a second physician, both of whom are licensed medical or osteopathic physicians; signed and dated by the patient, if competent, or if the patient is incompetent, by the patient's health care surrogate or legal guardian pursuant to the requirements of ch. 765, F.S.; and signed and dated by at least two witnesses. The committee substitute requires the Department of Health to adopt administrative rules governing the additional grounds for withholding or withdrawing resuscitation or life-prolonging techniques from a patient. The committee substitute revises immunity from administrative action, criminal prosecution, or civil liability for withholding or withdrawing of resuscitation or life-prolonging techniques.