A bill to be entitled

An act relating to anatomical gifts; amending ss. 765.510. 765.512, 765.514, 765.516, 765.517, F.S.; amending the declaration of legislative intent; prohibiting modification of a donor's intent; providing that a donor document is legally binding; providing certain implications of an anatomical gift; revising the manner of executing anatomical gifts; revising rights and duties at death; revising procedures by which the terms of an anatomical gift may be amended or the gift may be revoked; proscribing legal liability; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Section 765.510, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

medical progress in the fields of tissue and organ preservation, transplantation of tissue, and tissue culture, and because it is in the public interest to aid the medical developments in the these fields of organ and tissue recovery and transplantation, and in order to promote the general welfare, save lives, and reduce sickness, pain, suffering, disabilities, and medical costs of persons with organ and tissue impairment, and to help alleviate the shortage of organs and tissues available for transplantation and research, the Legislature in enacting this part intends to encourage and aid the development of reconstructive medicine and surgery and

the development of medical research by facilitating premortem and postmortem authorizations for donations of tissue and organs. It is the purpose of this part to regulate the gift of a body or parts of a body, the gift to be made after the death of a donor.

Section 2. Subsections (1), (2), and (6) of section 765.512, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

765.512 Persons who may make an anatomical gift.--

- (1) Any person who may make a will may give all or part of his or her body for any purpose specified in s. 765.510, the gift to take effect upon death. An anatomical gift made by an adult donor and not revoked by the donor as provided in s. 765.516 is irrevocable and does not require the consent or concurrence of any person after the donor's death. A family member, guardian, representative ad litem, or health care surrogate of a decedent who has made an anatomical gift may not modify the decedent's wishes or deny or prevent the anatomical gift from being made.
- (2) If the decedent has executed an agreement concerning an anatomical gift, by including signing an organ and tissue donor card, by expressing his or her wish to donate in a living will or advance directive, or by signifying his or her intent to donate on his or her driver's license or on a signed organ donor sticker, or in some other written form has indicated his or her wish to make an anatomical gift, and in the absence of actual notice of contrary indications by the decedent, the document is evidence of legally sufficient informed consent to donate an anatomical gift, is legally binding, and causes absolute ownership of the gift to vest with the donee upon the death of the donor. Any surrogate designated by the decedent pursuant to part II of this chapter

may give all or any part of the decedent's body for any purpose specified in s. 765.510.

- (6) A gift of all or part of a body authorizes:
- (a) Any examination necessary to assure medical acceptability of the gift for the purposes intended; and.
- (b) Informational requests concerning the decedent's medical and social history to be directed to the decedent's family or to third parties.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 765.514, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

765.514 Manner of executing anatomical gifts.--

- (2)(a) A gift of all or part of the body under s. 765.512(1) may also be made by a document other than a will. The gift becomes effective upon the death of the donor. The document must be signed by the donor, or, in the presence of two witnesses who shall sign the document in the donor's presence. if the donor cannot sign, the document may be signed for him or her at the donor's direction and in his or her presence and the presence of two witnesses who must sign the document in the donor's presence. Delivery of the document of gift during the donor's lifetime is not necessary to make the gift valid.
- (b)<u>1.</u> The following form of written instrument shall be sufficient for any person to give all or part of his or her body for the purposes of this part:

## UNIFORM DONOR CARD

The undersigned hereby makes this anatomical gift, if
medically acceptable, to take effect on death. The words and
marks below indicate my desires:

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I give:
 1
 2
           (a) .... any needed organs or parts;
 3
           (b) .... only the following organs or parts
 4
               ...[Specify the organ(s) or part(s)]...
 5
    for the purpose of transplantation, therapy, medical research,
 6
    or education;
 7
           (c) .... my body for anatomical study if needed.
 8
    Limitations or special wishes, if any:
              ...(If applicable, list specific donee)...
9
10
11
    Signed by the donor and the following witnesses in the
12
    presence of each other:
13
14
    ...(Signature of donor)... ...(Date of birth of donor)...
15
    ...(Date signed)...
                                            ...(City and State)...
16
17
   [Witnesses are required only if the donor is unable to sign
    and this donor card is signed by proxy.]
18
19
20
    ...(Witness)...
                                                    ...(Witness)...
21
    ...(Address)...
                                                    ...(Address)...
22
           2. An organ-donor sticker with a signature line is
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    sufficient as a document of anatomical gift if it is signed by
24
25
    the donor. Such a sticker must be designed for peel-off and
26
    application upon a charge card or other item that is usually
27
    carried on the person. An organ-donor sticker may include such
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    other information as the federally licensed Florida organ
29
    procurement organizations from time to time consider necessary
    for facilitating simple and easy public promotion and sign-up
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31 for the purposes of this chapter.
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1 Section 4. Section 765.516, Florida Statutes, is 2 amended to read: 3 765.516 Amendment of the terms of or the revocation of 4 the gift.--5 (1) A donor may amend the terms of or revoke an 6 anatomical gift by: 7 (a) The execution and delivery to the donee of a 8 signed statement. 9 (b) An oral statement that is: 10 1. Made to the donor's spouse; or 11 2. Made in the presence of two persons and 12 communicated to the donor's family or attorney or to the 13 donee. 14 (b) (c) A statement during a terminal illness or injury addressed to an attending physician, who must communicate the 15 16 revocation of the gift to the procurement organization that is certified by the state. 17 (c)(d) A signed document found on or about the donor's 18 19 person or in the donor's effects. 20 The terms of any gift made by a will may also be 21 amended or the gift may be revoked in the manner provided for 22 the amendment or revocation of wills or as provided in subsection (1). 23 24 Section 5. Subsections (1) and (5) of section 765.517, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 25 26 765.517 Rights and duties at death. --27 (1) The donee, as specified under the provisions of s. 28 765.515(2), may accept or reject the gift. If the donee

accepts a gift of the entire body or a part of the body to be

used for scientific purposes other than a transplant, the

31 donee may authorize embalming and the use of the body in

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funeral services, subject to the terms of the gift. If the gift is of a part of the body, the donee shall cause the part to be removed without unnecessary mutilation upon the death of the donor and before or after embalming. Any mutilation of the hands, neck, or head is strictly prohibited, unless consent to waive this prohibition is given by a member of one of the classes of persons listed in s. 765.512(3) in accordance with the protocol set forth in that subsection. After removal of the part, custody of the remainder of the body vests in the surviving spouse, next of kin, or other persons under obligation to dispose of the body.

act in good faith and without negligence in accordance accord with the terms of this part or under the anatomical gift laws of another state or a foreign country is not liable for damages in any civil action or subject to prosecution for his or her acts in any criminal proceeding. Neither an individual who makes an anatomical gift nor the individual's estate is liable for any injury or damage that results from the making or the use of the anatomical gift.

Section 6. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

SENATE SUMMARY Revises the prescribed manner of executing anatomical gifts. Amends the legislative declaration of intent. Provides that a decedent's family member, guardian, representative ad litem, or health care surrogate may not modify the decedent's wishes regarding an anatomical gift nor deny or prevent the decedent's making an anatomical gift. Provides that any of the specified documents pertaining to anatomical gifts is legally binding. Provides that the making of an anatomical gift authorizes certain informational requests to be directed to the decedent's family or to third parties. Deletes the requirement for witnesses unless a proxy, rather than the donor, signs a uniform donor card. Provides for the format and contents of organ-donor cards. Provides that a signature line signed by the donor is the only requirement for a document of anatomical gift. Prohibits mutilation of the hands, neck, or head of a donated body except with express consent as specified. Revises procedures by which the terms of an anatomical gift may be amended or the gift may be revoked. Provides that neither a person who makes an anatomical gift nor his or her estate has any legal liability for any injury or damage resulting from the making or use of the gift.