

PLANNING AHEAD, DIFFICULT DECISIONS

Advance Health Care Directives



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The term “living will” became a household word in 2005 due to events surrounding the acrimonious dispute in Florida over Terri Schiavo, the woman who was in a persistent vegetative state and had left few directions to her family regarding her end-of-life care. As medical care has made enormous advances, it is now possible to keep many people alive for very long periods. Individuals may wish to place limits on the extraordinary possibilities of modern medical care, particularly if they have little chance of recovery or the burdens outweigh the possible benefits of continued treatment. At some point, a person may wish for his or her health-care providers to switch over to palliative care, helping the patient live as comfortably as possible while going through the inevitable process of dying. It has become more and more common for people to die from the withdrawal of some form of technological support.

Unfortunately, it is often impossible to determine a person’s wishes once that person no longer has capacity to express him or herself. While there appears to be a societal consensus that individuals have the right to refuse life-sustaining medical interventions—including artificial nutrition and hydration—there is less clarity regarding how to make such decisions when patients cannot speak for themselves. This often forces loved ones to make hard and divisive health-care and end-of-life decisions. It can also interfere with their ability to make more routine health-care decisions on behalf of an incapacitated loved one. Despite these concerns, data indicate that a majority of Americans have not completed some form of living will or health-care proxy and that family members continue to have a difficult time predicting their loved ones’ wishes regarding life-sustaining care.¹

While planning for your health-care decisions during what may be the last days of your life seem macabre, such documents provide an important means of helping you, your family, and possibly others to plan for your medical treatment, particularly when you are chronically ill and can no longer speak for yourself.

What is it?

The Wyoming Health Care Decisions Act² allows adults and emancipated minors to execute Advance Health Care Directives or AHCDs. An AHCD has two primary purposes:

First, an AHCD can provide an advance directive (also known as a “living will,” “individual instruction,” “personal directive,” “directive to physicians,” or “advance decision”).³ An advance directive provides instructions to medical professionals regarding the signer’s medical treatment and end-of-life care. The main purpose of creating an AHCD is to communicate the principal’s intentions and wishes to medical doctors and loved ones, so that they may have guidance when making health-care decisions for the principal (the person granting the power).

Second, an AHCD can act as a power of attorney for health-care (also known as a “health-care proxy”).⁴ It does so by allowing the principal to appoint an agent (the person receiving the power) to make health-care-related decisions on the principal’s behalf when he or she can no longer do so. Such decisions must be made according to the terms of the principal’s known wishes, whether made orally, made in writing, or stated in the advance directive. This function is similar to a Durable Power of Attorney, but it specifically relates to the principal’s health-care decisions rather than financial decisions. (See Durable Power of Attorney Bulletin 1250.11 for information about Durable Powers of Attorney).

In addition to the above tools, a principal can use an AHCD to name his or her primary physician and to nominate a guardian in the event that the principal becomes incapacitated.

When Does the Agent’s Authority Become Effective?

Unless the AHCD indicates otherwise, a health-care agent’s authority becomes effective when the principal becomes legally incapacitated. Incapacity is an individual’s inability to understand the significant benefits, risks, and alternatives to proposed health-care decisions and to make and communicate those decisions to health-care providers.⁵ What qualifies as legally incapacitated depends on the state where the person lives and how his or her AHCD defines the term. If the AHCD does not specify what constitutes incapacity, the principal’s primary care physician or the primary health-care provider will make the decision.⁶

Unless the AHCD specifies otherwise, the agent’s power ends when the principal regains capacity.⁷

Individuals may fear the loss of control that occurs when a power of attorney for health-care becomes effective. This is understandable. The thought of not having control over one's most basic personal decisions can be troubling. But individuals should recall that the power becomes effective only in situations in which the individual would be unable to act on his/her own behalf in the first place.⁸ An AHCD can allow someone to retain a modicum of choice by making decisions and designating agents while he or she still has the power to do so. The alternative may cause a much more severe loss of control, such as in the case of guardianship proceedings, or the appointment of an agent, or authorization of medical procedures that are not in accord with the individual's wishes.

Why Do I Need One?

Without an AHCD, health-care decisions can be difficult for family and loved ones to make on their own. The case of Terry Schiavo is a tragic example of the difficulties that can arise.⁹ In Terry's case, her husband made a decision to remove her life support after several years of incapacity. Her parents, however, wanted to keep Terry on life support for as long as possible. The result was years of legal battles, attorney fees, medical bills, and heartache. Had Terry created an AHCD before her incapacity, she would have been able to declare her wishes and allow her designated agents to make health-care decisions on her behalf without court approval. Even in less controversial situations, an AHCD can provide the principal's loved ones with a sense of direction, taking part of the decision-making burden off family members.

The Surrogate Alternative

Wyoming's surrogate consent statute provides an alternative means of having someone make health-care decisions on one's behalf, even if no AHCD exists. A person without an AHCD may appoint a surrogate by personally notifying his or her primary health-care provider that the person has been selected to act as a surrogate.¹⁰ The statute does not specify the precise contents of this notification, but it likely needs to be specific enough that the provider knows that the patient wants the surrogate to make decisions on his or her behalf.

A surrogate, much like an agent, has the power to make decisions¹¹ on behalf of an incapacitated person¹¹ without court approval.¹² The primary health-care pro-

vider may require the surrogate to provide an affidavit swearing to his or her authority.¹³ A patient can revoke a surrogate's authority through a signed writing or by informing the primary health-care provider.¹⁴

Even if an incapacitated person has not appointed a surrogate or his or her surrogate is not reasonably available, Wyoming Statute § 35-22-406 lists potential surrogates in order of priority, beginning with the person's spouse (unless legally separated). If the person has no spouse or the spouse is unwilling or unable to act as surrogate, then the next person in line becomes the surrogate. After spouses, the priority passes to an adult child, a parent, a grandparent, an adult brother or sister, and, finally, an adult grandchild, in that order. If none of those individuals is reasonably available, a reasonably available adult who has shown special care and concern for the person and is familiar with his or her values may act as surrogate.¹⁵ The list of succession is only suggested, and not binding on the family members.

A person who claims authority to act as surrogate must notify the patient's readily accessible family members named by the statute as soon as practicable.¹⁶

The statute requires a surrogate to make health-care decisions based on the patient's individual instructions and any other wishes known by the surrogate.¹⁷ If no specific wish is known, the surrogate must act in the patient's best interests based on the patient's personal, philosophical, religious, and ethical values known to the surrogate, as well as reliable oral and written statements to the patient's family members, friends, health-care providers, or religious leaders.

The surrogacy statute appears to be an attempt to create legally enforceable health-care agency relationships based on how many people actually select their agents. For example, it may be more common for a patient to simply say, "Doc, if anything happens to me, talk to my daughter, Mary. I trust her,"¹⁸ rather than sign a formal AHCD.

But the surrogacy process may create complications. For example, a surrogacy appointment may have assisted in resolving the Terry Schiavo dispute since a spouse is generally given priority over parents and can give one person the authority to make a decision.¹⁹ But a surrogacy would have done little to quell disagreements regarding whether Ms. Schiavo's husband was carrying out her wishes. While Florida

law permitted the automatic appointment of a spouse as health-care proxy, it allowed family members to file lawsuits contesting decisions that they did not believe followed the patient's wishes.²⁰ While Wyoming law may not provide the same complications, it does require consideration of the patient's wishes based on written and oral instructions given to other family members, which can simply reinforce uncertainty if those wishes were never written down.

Additionally, if multiple individuals in a class of potential surrogates are appointed, they may not agree about specific medical decisions. If the primary health-care provider is informed that multiple members of a class of surrogates (for example, multiple sisters of the patient) disagree regarding a health-care decision, the provider must comply with the decision made by a majority of surrogates. This can cause problems because family members could have conflicting opinions about what should happen, especially if some family members may benefit economically from a certain result. Unlike the statute on which it is modeled, Wyoming's law does not require disqualification of surrogates in the event of a surrogate deadlock. It may be necessary to resort to courts to resolve surrogate deadlocks,²¹ although there do not appear to be reported Wyoming cases regarding how a court would resolve the disagreement.

Powers that a Principal May Delegate Through an AHCD

Many people who prepare an AHCD select an agent or multiple agents who can act once they become incapacitated. The agent or agents can be loved ones, relatives, physicians, or anyone the principal chooses. If the principal's wishes are unknown, the agent must make decisions in the principal's best interests and based on the principal's known personal values. Depending on the other provisions of the AHCD, the principal can give the agent complete control over health-care decisions or specify certain powers such as those listed below. The agent's authority is usually set by terms of the AHCD and can include discretion to make any decision the principal could have made if he or she had capacity.²²

If not selected by the principal, the agent has the power to choose or release a health-care provider or primary care physician for the principal's benefit. Principals may also elect whether they want para-

medics and E.M.T.s to administer life saving techniques such as CPR. Typically, emergency medical responders will administer these procedures unless the AHCD specifically states that the principal does not want these procedures. If the principal elects not to have these procedures, it may be beneficial for the principal to obtain a Do Not Resuscitate Order (also known as a "DNR" or "Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Directive"),²³ which can be placed on file with the Wyoming Department of Health's Office of Emergency Medical Services. The Department of Health also operates the Comfort One[®] program, which provides bracelets notifying E.M.S. personnel of the wearer's status. For more information, see the department's website at <http://health.wyo.gov/sho/comfortone/index.html>.

The AHCD also allows principals to choose whether they want their life prolonged by artificial means if a doctor diagnoses them with a terminal illness. Most AHCDs allow principals to specify exactly what treatment they are willing to accept as well as those that they refuse. This includes specifying certain procedures, tests, or programs that the principal does or does not want. The principal may even limit the agent's ability to authorize pain relief through medications. Some principals choose this option for religious or personal reasons that prevent them from being able to accept medication.

Unless otherwise provided by the AHCD, the agent can refuse to accept medical care—even over a physician's objections—to the same extent that the principal could if he or she had capacity.²⁴ There are limited situations in which a health-care provider may decline to comply with an instruction that interferes with his or her conscience or requires medically ineffective health-care or health-care contrary to generally accepted health-care standards.²⁵ A provider who refuses to comply must promptly inform the patient and agent and provide continuing life-sustaining care until the principal can be transferred to another institution.²⁶

Often, the AHCD will provide that the agent and health-care professionals not be held liable for good-faith reliance on the AHCD. Wyoming law provides that health-care providers are immune from civil or criminal liability for acting in good faith in complying with an apparent agent's decision to withhold or withdraw treatment, declining to comply based on

the provider's belief that the agent lacks authority, and other circumstances.²⁷

Organ Donation

At any given time, more than 115,000 people are on waiting lists for life-saving or healing organ, eye, or tissue transplants.²⁸ An AHCD can be used to state the signer's wishes regarding organ donation (also known as anatomical gifts). However, if someone desires to be an organ donor, he or she may want to consider putting the designation on his or her driver's license or ID card or registering with the Donor Alliance, since the AHCD may not be immediately available when a health-care provider needs to determine someone's donor status. See <http://www.donoralliance.org> or <http://www.dot.state.wy.us> for more information.

Right to Refuse Treatment

In the case *Cruzan v. Director, Missouri Department of Health*,²⁹ the U.S. Supreme Court held that people have a constitutional right to refuse life-saving medical care. This means that principals can choose whether to receive life-saving treatment through their AHCD. However, the court still allows states to impose procedures and safeguards to ensure that the agent follows the principal's wishes.

The other important case in this area is *Washington v. Glucksberg*,³⁰ which states that a person does not have a constitutional right to receive help from a physician to aid in dying or committing suicide. Because of this, it is important to understand that an AHCD does not give an agent the power to euthanize the principal or engage in assisted suicide. While the document does allow a principal to choose whether to have life-sustaining treatment such as food and water tubes (in other words, when to "pull the plug"), most states refuse to recognize any provision of the AHCD that expresses wishes related to euthanasia. Wyoming's AHCD and CPR directive statutes both expressly state that they do not authorize euthanasia.

Things to Consider When Choosing an Agent

When choosing an agent, the principal should consider many factors that will affect the nature and effectiveness of the relationship. Some factors to con-

sider include 1) the agent's agreement with or respect for the principal's decisions and values, 2) potential friction within the family that may result if certain members are appointed, 3) whether different powers should be split and assigned to different agents, 4) whether to have one agent with sole discretion or multiple agents that must act in unison, 5) who will become successor agent should the original agent be unable to fulfill the role, and 6) whether a physician would be better able to make decisions than family or friends.

It is often a good idea to name successor agents in case the primary agent is unavailable.

Be careful about selecting agents based on family relationship alone. A child may not have the maturity to deal with a parent's difficult end-of-life decisions.

Many principals provide copies of their AHCD to hospitals or primary physicians providing them with health-care. Hospital staff members routinely ask patients if they have AHCDs or a living will upon admission and offer to provide forms if patients desire them.

While AHCDs contain very private decisions, it can be a good idea for the principal to let his or her agents know that they have been appointed, where they can obtain the original document, and the nature and reasoning of the principal's wishes. Legal paperwork is important, but it is impossible to plan every specific scenario. Communication can put agents in a better position to act on the principal's behalf in unanticipated situations.

Considerations for Drafting an AHCD

At a minimum, the AHCD document must be in writing and signed by the principal.³¹ The principal will also need a notary public to notarize the document, and at least two witnesses must sign the document. There are certain people who may not act as witnesses, including health-care providers, the agent or agents named in the agreement, or the operator of a care facility. It is also important that each AHCD include a consent and release for HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act) so that the agent may have access to the principal's medical information. Without this release, the agent will have to make health-care decisions without necessary

information that doctors and health-care providers can normally supply to a patient. This is because HIPAA³² regulations require very strict confidentiality for medical records.

Another important consideration is the portability of an AHCD. Portability is the term given to describe whether states outside of the state where the principal creates it will recognize the document. A non-Wyoming AHCD is valid if it complied with the law of the state in which it was executed.³³ In the case of a Wyoming AHCD, it is difficult to predict where someone may become incapacitated. If the principal is injured while in another state and needs medical attention, the principal will want to ensure that doctors in that state will recognize their AHCD. Thus, the document needs to specify the principal's wishes without stating anything that would be too controversial for the laws of a foreign state. Wyoming AHCDs often specify that the principal intends for it to be honored by other states.

Like other legal documents, it is advisable to consult an attorney rather than attempting to assemble an AHCD for yourself. While Wyoming once provided a statutory form, it no longer does so. Forms printed from the Internet may also create ambiguities that can result in confusion in the event that you are no longer able to express your wishes. AHCDs should be periodically reviewed to ensure that they continue to reflect the principal's wishes.

An AHCD is practically useless if no one is aware of its existence.³⁴ It is, therefore, advisable for the principal to inform his or her primary physician and agents of the document's existence and location and possibly provide them with photocopies. Many hospitals now ask for copies when admitting patients. Some states also provide registries for this purpose. Wyoming does not have an AHCD registry. However, the Department of Health has an AARP form and information on its website that may prove useful. This information can be found at <http://www.health.wyo.gov/aging/resources/advance.html>.

Revocation and Revision of an AHCD

An individual is presumed to have capacity to make health-care decisions, to give or revoke an Advance Health Care Directive, and to designate or disqualify

a surrogate unless the individual's primary physician certifies in writing that the person lacks such capacity.³⁵ An AHCD becomes ineffective when the principal revokes the power in writing or creates a new AHCD that supersedes the old one. Keep in mind that principals may only create or revoke an AHCD if they have capacity. The appointment of a spouse as agent is revoked upon divorce, annulment, or legal separation. Additionally, if the incapacitated principal regains capacity, the agent's power is revoked until the principal becomes incapacitated again.

Example of an AHCD: Old Wyoming Statutory AHCD Form

Statutory language providing this form was repealed in 2007. Consequently, any form consistent with the act's requirements is valid in Wyoming. This form is provided for information purposes only.

Explanation

You have the right to give instructions about your own health-care. You also have the right to name someone else to make health-care decisions for you. This form lets you do either or both of these. It also lets you express your wishes regarding donation of organs and the designation of your supervising health-care provider. If you use this form, you may complete or modify all or any part of it. You are free to use a different form.

Part 1 of this form is a power of attorney for health-care. Part 1 lets you name another individual as agent to make health-care decisions for you if you become incapable of making your own decisions or if you want someone else to make those decisions for you now, even though you are still capable.

You may also name an alternate agent to act for you if your first choice is not willing, able, or reasonably available to make decisions for you. Unless related to you, your agent may not be an owner, operator, or employee of a residential or community care facility at which you are receiving care.

Unless the form you sign limits the authority of your agent, your agent may make all health-care decisions for you. This form has a place for you to limit the authority of your agent. You need not limit the author-

ity of your agent if you wish to rely on your agent for all health-care decisions that may have to be made. If you choose not to limit the authority of your agent, your agent will have the right to:

- (a) Consent or refuse consent to any care, treatment, service or procedure to maintain, diagnose, or otherwise affect a physical or mental condition;
- (b) Select or discharge health-care providers and institutions;
- (c) Approve or disapprove diagnostic tests, surgical procedures, programs of medication, and orders not to resuscitate; and
- (d) Direct the provision, withholding, or withdrawal of artificial nutrition and hydration and all other forms of health-care.

Part 2 of this form lets you give specific instructions about any aspect of your health-care. Choices are provided to express wishes regarding the provision, withholding, or withdrawal of treatment to keep you alive, including the provision of artificial nutrition and hydration, as well as the provision of pain relief.

Space is also provided for you to add to the choices you have made, or for you to write any additional wishes.

Part 3 of this form lets you express an intention to donate bodily organs and tissues following death.

Part 4 of this form lets you designate a supervising health-care provider to have primary responsibility for your health-care.

After completing this form, sign and date at the end. This form must either be signed before a notary public or, in the alternative, by two (2) witnesses.

Give a copy of the signed and completed form to your physician, any other health-care providers you may have, any health-care institution at which you are receiving care, and any health-care agents you have named. You should talk to the person you have named as agent to make sure that he or she understands your wishes and is willing to take the responsibility.

You have the right to revoke this advance health-care directive or replace this form at any time.

¹ Robert S. Olick et al., 2009, "Taking the MOLST (Medical Orders for Life-Sustaining Treatment) Statewide," *Pace Law Review*, v. 29.

² Wyo. Stat. Ann. §§ 35-22-401 et seq.

³ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-403(a).

⁴ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-403(b).

⁵ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-402(a)(iv).

⁶ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-403(e).

⁷ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-403(d).

⁸ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-403(d).

⁹ See Denis Dillon, October 17, 2011, "Making Healthcare Decisions – Advanced Directives," *Mondaq Business Briefing*.

¹⁰ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-406(b).

¹¹ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-406(a).

¹² Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-406(g).

¹³ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-406(k).

¹⁴ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-406(h).

¹⁵ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-406(c).

¹⁶ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-406(d).

¹⁷ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-406(f).

¹⁸ Charles P. Sabatino, 1994, *The New Uniform Health Care Decisions Act: Paving a Health Care Decisions Superhighway?*, *Maryland Law Review*, v. 53.

¹⁹ See Rebecca C. Morgan, 2009, "The New Importance of Advance Directives," *Estate Planning and Community Property Law Journal*, v. 2.

²⁰ Fla. Stat. § 765.105 (2000).

²¹ Uniform Health Care Decisions Act § 5 cmt. (2005).

²² Uniform Health Care Decisions Act § 2 cmt.

²³ Wyo. Stat. Ann. §§ 35-22-201 et seq.

²⁴ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-408(d).

²⁵ Wyo. Stat. Ann. §§ 35-22-408(e), (f).

²⁶ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-408.

²⁷ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-410.

²⁸ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Minority Health, *Organ Donation Data/Statistics* (2013), <http://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/templates/browse.aspx?lvl=3&lvlid=555>.

²⁹ 497 U.S. 261 (1990).

³⁰ 521 U.S. 702 (1997).

³¹ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-403.

³² See Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, Pub. L. 104-191, 110 Stat. 1936 (August 21, 1996).

³³ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-403(j).

³⁴ Susan E. Hickman et al., 2005, *Hope for the Future: Achieving the Original Intent of Advance Directives*, *The Hastings Center Report*, v. 35.

³⁵ Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-22-404.

This brochure is for information purposes only. It does not constitute legal advice.

You should not act or rely on this brochure without seeking the advice of an attorney.

PART 1 POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR HEALTH-CARE

(1) DESIGNATION OF AGENT: I designate the following individual as my agent to make health-care decisions for me:

(name of individual you choose as agent)

(address) (city) (state) (ZIP code)

(home phone) (work phone) (cell phone)

OPTIONAL: If I revoke my agent's authority or if my agent is not willing, able, or reasonably available to make a health-care decision for me, I designate as my first alternate agent:

(name of individual you choose as first alternate agent)

(address) (city) (state) (ZIP code)

(home phone) (work phone) (cell phone)

OPTIONAL: If I revoke the authority of my agent and first alternate agent or if neither is willing, able, or reasonably available to make a health-care decision for me, I designate as my second alternate agent:

(name of individual you choose as second alternate agent)

(address) (city) (state) (ZIP code)

(home phone) (work phone) (cell phone)

(2) AGENT'S AUTHORITY: My agent is authorized to make all health-care decisions for me, including decisions to provide, withhold, or withdraw artificial nutrition and hydration and all other forms of health-care to keep me alive, except as I state here:

(Add additional sheets if needed.)

(3) WHEN AGENT'S AUTHORITY BECOMES EFFECTIVE: My agent's authority becomes effective when my supervising health-care provider determines that I lack the capacity to make my own health-care decisions unless I initial the following box. If I initial this box [], my agent's authority to make health-care decisions for me takes effect immediately.

(4) AGENT'S OBLIGATION: My agent shall make health-care decisions for me in accordance with this power of attorney for health-care, any instructions I give in Part 2 of this form, and my other wishes to the extent known to my agent. To the extent that my wishes are unknown, my agent shall make health-care decisions for me in accordance with what my agent determines to be in my best interest. In determining my best interest, my

agent shall consider my personal values to the extent known to my agent.

(5) NOMINATION OF GUARDIAN: If a guardian of my person needs to be appointed for me by a court, (please initial one):

I nominate the agent(s) whom I named in this form in the order designated to act as guardian.

I nominate the following to be guardian in the order designated:

I do not nominate anyone to be guardian.

PART 2 INSTRUCTIONS FOR HEALTH-CARE

Please strike any wording that you do not want.

(6) END-OF-LIFE DECISIONS: I direct that my health-care providers and others involved in my care provide, withhold, or withdraw treatment in accordance with the choice I have initialed below:

(a) Choice Not To Prolong Life

I do not want my life to be prolonged if (i) I have an incurable and irreversible condition that will result in my death within a relatively short time, (ii) I become unconscious and, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, I will not regain consciousness, or (iii) the likely risks and burdens of treatment would outweigh the expected benefits, OR

(b) Choice To Prolong Life

I want my life to be prolonged as long as possible within the limits of generally accepted health-care standards.

(7) ARTIFICIAL NUTRITION AND HYDRATION: Artificial nutrition and hydration must be provided, withheld, or withdrawn in accordance with the choice I have made in paragraph(6) unless I initial the following box. If I initial this box , artificial nutrition must be provided regardless of my condition and regardless of the choice I have made in paragraph(6). If I initial this box , artificial hydration must be provided regardless of my condition and regardless of the choice I have made in paragraph(6).

(8) RELIEF FROM PAIN: Except as I state in the following space, I direct that treatment for alleviation of pain or discomfort be provided at all times:

(9) OTHER WISHES: (If you do not agree with any of the optional choices above and wish to write your own, or if you wish to add to the instructions you have given above, you may do so here.) I direct that:

(Add additional sheets if needed.)

PART 3 DONATION OF ORGANS AT DEATH (OPTIONAL)

(10) Upon death (initial applicable box):

- (a) I give my body, or
 (b) I give any needed organs, tissues, or parts, or
 (c) I give the following organs, tissues, or parts only

(d) My gift is for the following purposes (strike any of the following you do not want):

- (i) Any purpose authorized by law;
(ii) Transplantation;
(iii) Therapy;
(iv) Research;
(v) Medical education.

PART 4 SUPERVISING HEALTH-CARE PROVIDER

(11) I designate the following physician as my primary physician:

(name of physician)

(address) (city) (state) (ZIP code)

(phone)

If the physician I have designated above is not willing, able, or reasonably available to act as my primary physician, I designate the following as my primary physician:

(name of physician)

(address) (city) (state) (ZIP code)

(phone)

(12) EFFECT OF COPY: A copy of this form has the same effect as the original.

(13) SIGNATURES: Sign and date the form here:

(sign your name)

(date)

(print your name)

(address) (city) (state)

(Optional) SIGNATURES OF WITNESSES:

First witness

(print name)

(address)

(signature of witness)

(date)

Second witness

(print name)

(address)

(signature of witness)

(date)

(Signature of notary public in lieu of witnesses)

(date)