



100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2017 and 2018

HB5157

Introduced 2/16/2018, by Rep. Sara Feigenholtz

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

705 ILCS 405/2-10
755 ILCS 40/25

from Ch. 37, par. 802-10
from Ch. 110 1/2, par. 851-25

Amends the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. Provides that after the court has placed a minor in the care of a temporary custodian, any party may apply to the court to grant the temporary custodian the authority to serve as a surrogate decision maker for the minor under the Health Care Surrogate Act for purposes of making the decision whether to forgo life-sustaining treatment, if the court determines by clear and convincing evidence that it is in the best interests of the minor to grant the temporary custodian such authority. Provides that in making its determination, the court shall consider specified factors, the efforts made to engage the respondents in decision making on behalf of the child, evidence of the impact of a delay in decision making on the child, and any other factors the court deems relevant to a determination of the best interests of the minor. Provides that if the Department of Children and Family Services is the temporary custodian of the minor, in addition to specified requirements, the Department shall follow its rules and procedures in exercising authority granted under the new provisions. Amends the Health Care Surrogate Act. To the list of surrogate decision makers, adds the patient's temporary custodian appointed under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 if the court has entered an order granting such authority.

LRB100 19550 HEP 34818 b

1 AN ACT concerning civil law.

2 **Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,**
3 **represented in the General Assembly:**

4 Section 5. The Juvenile Court Act of 1987 is amended by
5 changing Section 2-10 as follows:

6 (705 ILCS 405/2-10) (from Ch. 37, par. 802-10)

7 Sec. 2-10. Temporary custody hearing. At the appearance of
8 the minor before the court at the temporary custody hearing,
9 all witnesses present shall be examined before the court in
10 relation to any matter connected with the allegations made in
11 the petition.

12 (1) If the court finds that there is not probable cause to
13 believe that the minor is abused, neglected or dependent it
14 shall release the minor and dismiss the petition.

15 (2) If the court finds that there is probable cause to
16 believe that the minor is abused, neglected or dependent, the
17 court shall state in writing the factual basis supporting its
18 finding and the minor, his or her parent, guardian, custodian
19 and other persons able to give relevant testimony shall be
20 examined before the court. The Department of Children and
21 Family Services shall give testimony concerning indicated
22 reports of abuse and neglect, of which they are aware ~~of~~
23 through the central registry, involving the minor's parent,

1 guardian or custodian. After such testimony, the court may,
2 consistent with the health, safety and best interests of the
3 minor, enter an order that the minor shall be released upon the
4 request of parent, guardian or custodian if the parent,
5 guardian or custodian appears to take custody. If it is
6 determined that a parent's, guardian's, or custodian's
7 compliance with critical services mitigates the necessity for
8 removal of the minor from his or her home, the court may enter
9 an Order of Protection setting forth reasonable conditions of
10 behavior that a parent, guardian, or custodian must observe for
11 a specified period of time, not to exceed 12 months, without a
12 violation; provided, however, that the 12-month period shall
13 begin anew after any violation. "Custodian" includes the
14 Department of Children and Family Services, if it has been
15 given custody of the child, or any other agency of the State
16 which has been given custody or wardship of the child. If it is
17 consistent with the health, safety and best interests of the
18 minor, the court may also prescribe shelter care and order that
19 the minor be kept in a suitable place designated by the court
20 or in a shelter care facility designated by the Department of
21 Children and Family Services or a licensed child welfare
22 agency; however, on and after January 1, 2015 (the effective
23 date of Public Act 98-803) and before January 1, 2017, a minor
24 charged with a criminal offense under the Criminal Code of 1961
25 or the Criminal Code of 2012 or adjudicated delinquent shall
26 not be placed in the custody of or committed to the Department

1 of Children and Family Services by any court, except a minor
2 less than 16 years of age and committed to the Department of
3 Children and Family Services under Section 5-710 of this Act or
4 a minor for whom an independent basis of abuse, neglect, or
5 dependency exists; and on and after January 1, 2017, a minor
6 charged with a criminal offense under the Criminal Code of 1961
7 or the Criminal Code of 2012 or adjudicated delinquent shall
8 not be placed in the custody of or committed to the Department
9 of Children and Family Services by any court, except a minor
10 less than 15 years of age and committed to the Department of
11 Children and Family Services under Section 5-710 of this Act or
12 a minor for whom an independent basis of abuse, neglect, or
13 dependency exists. An independent basis exists when the
14 allegations or adjudication of abuse, neglect, or dependency do
15 not arise from the same facts, incident, or circumstances which
16 give rise to a charge or adjudication of delinquency.

17 In placing the minor, the Department or other agency shall,
18 to the extent compatible with the court's order, comply with
19 Section 7 of the Children and Family Services Act. In
20 determining the health, safety and best interests of the minor
21 to prescribe shelter care, the court must find that it is a
22 matter of immediate and urgent necessity for the safety and
23 protection of the minor or of the person or property of another
24 that the minor be placed in a shelter care facility or that he
25 or she is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court, and
26 must further find that reasonable efforts have been made or

1 that, consistent with the health, safety and best interests of
2 the minor, no efforts reasonably can be made to prevent or
3 eliminate the necessity of removal of the minor from his or her
4 home. The court shall require documentation from the Department
5 of Children and Family Services as to the reasonable efforts
6 that were made to prevent or eliminate the necessity of removal
7 of the minor from his or her home or the reasons why no efforts
8 reasonably could be made to prevent or eliminate the necessity
9 of removal. When a minor is placed in the home of a relative,
10 the Department of Children and Family Services shall complete a
11 preliminary background review of the members of the minor's
12 custodian's household in accordance with Section 4.3 of the
13 Child Care Act of 1969 within 90 days of that placement. If the
14 minor is ordered placed in a shelter care facility of the
15 Department of Children and Family Services or a licensed child
16 welfare agency, the court shall, upon request of the
17 appropriate Department or other agency, appoint the Department
18 of Children and Family Services Guardianship Administrator or
19 other appropriate agency executive temporary custodian of the
20 minor and the court may enter such other orders related to the
21 temporary custody as it deems fit and proper, including the
22 provision of services to the minor or his family to ameliorate
23 the causes contributing to the finding of probable cause or to
24 the finding of the existence of immediate and urgent necessity.

25 Where the Department of Children and Family Services
26 Guardianship Administrator is appointed as the executive

1 temporary custodian, the Department of Children and Family
2 Services shall file with the court and serve on the parties a
3 parent-child visiting plan, within 10 days, excluding weekends
4 and holidays, after the appointment. The parent-child visiting
5 plan shall set out the time and place of visits, the frequency
6 of visits, the length of visits, who shall be present at the
7 visits, and where appropriate, the minor's opportunities to
8 have telephone and mail communication with the parents.

9 Where the Department of Children and Family Services
10 Guardianship Administrator is appointed as the executive
11 temporary custodian, and when the child has siblings in care,
12 the Department of Children and Family Services shall file with
13 the court and serve on the parties a sibling placement and
14 contact plan within 10 days, excluding weekends and holidays,
15 after the appointment. The sibling placement and contact plan
16 shall set forth whether the siblings are placed together, and
17 if they are not placed together, what, if any, efforts are
18 being made to place them together. If the Department has
19 determined that it is not in a child's best interest to be
20 placed with a sibling, the Department shall document in the
21 sibling placement and contact plan the basis for its
22 determination. For siblings placed separately, the sibling
23 placement and contact plan shall set the time and place for
24 visits, the frequency of the visits, the length of visits, who
25 shall be present for the visits, and where appropriate, the
26 child's opportunities to have contact with their siblings in

1 addition to in person contact. If the Department determines it
2 is not in the best interest of a sibling to have contact with a
3 sibling, the Department shall document in the sibling placement
4 and contact plan the basis for its determination. The sibling
5 placement and contact plan shall specify a date for development
6 of the Sibling Contact Support Plan, under subsection (f) of
7 Section 7.4 of the Children and Family Services Act, and shall
8 remain in effect until the Sibling Contact Support Plan is
9 developed.

10 For good cause, the court may waive the requirement to file
11 the parent-child visiting plan or the sibling placement and
12 contact plan, or extend the time for filing either plan. Any
13 party may, by motion, request the court to review the
14 parent-child visiting plan to determine whether it is
15 reasonably calculated to expeditiously facilitate the
16 achievement of the permanency goal. A party may, by motion,
17 request the court to review the parent-child visiting plan or
18 the sibling placement and contact plan to determine whether it
19 is consistent with the minor's best interest. The court may
20 refer the parties to mediation where available. The frequency,
21 duration, and locations of visitation shall be measured by the
22 needs of the child and family, and not by the convenience of
23 Department personnel. Child development principles shall be
24 considered by the court in its analysis of how frequent
25 visitation should be, how long it should last, where it should
26 take place, and who should be present. If upon motion of the

1 party to review either plan and after receiving evidence, the
2 court determines that the parent-child visiting plan is not
3 reasonably calculated to expeditiously facilitate the
4 achievement of the permanency goal or that the restrictions
5 placed on parent-child contact or sibling placement or contact
6 are contrary to the child's best interests, the court shall put
7 in writing the factual basis supporting the determination and
8 enter specific findings based on the evidence. The court shall
9 enter an order for the Department to implement changes to the
10 parent-child visiting plan or sibling placement or contact
11 plan, consistent with the court's findings. At any stage of
12 proceeding, any party may by motion request the court to enter
13 any orders necessary to implement the parent-child visiting
14 plan, sibling placement or contact plan or subsequently
15 developed Sibling Contact Support Plan. Nothing under this
16 subsection (2) shall restrict the court from granting
17 discretionary authority to the Department to increase
18 opportunities for additional parent-child contacts or sibling
19 contacts, without further court orders. Nothing in this
20 subsection (2) shall restrict the Department from immediately
21 restricting or terminating parent-child contact or sibling
22 contacts, without either amending the parent-child visiting
23 plan or the sibling contact plan or obtaining a court order,
24 where the Department or its assigns reasonably believe that
25 continuation of the contact, as set out in the plan, would be
26 contrary to the child's health, safety, and welfare. The

1 Department shall file with the court and serve on the parties
2 any amendments to the plan within 10 days, excluding weekends
3 and holidays, of the change of the visitation.

4 Acceptance of services shall not be considered an admission
5 of any allegation in a petition made pursuant to this Act, nor
6 may a referral of services be considered as evidence in any
7 proceeding pursuant to this Act, except where the issue is
8 whether the Department has made reasonable efforts to reunite
9 the family. In making its findings that it is consistent with
10 the health, safety and best interests of the minor to prescribe
11 shelter care, the court shall state in writing (i) the factual
12 basis supporting its findings concerning the immediate and
13 urgent necessity for the protection of the minor or of the
14 person or property of another and (ii) the factual basis
15 supporting its findings that reasonable efforts were made to
16 prevent or eliminate the removal of the minor from his or her
17 home or that no efforts reasonably could be made to prevent or
18 eliminate the removal of the minor from his or her home. The
19 parents, guardian, custodian, temporary custodian and minor
20 shall each be furnished a copy of such written findings. The
21 temporary custodian shall maintain a copy of the court order
22 and written findings in the case record for the child. The
23 order together with the court's findings of fact in support
24 thereof shall be entered of record in the court.

25 Once the court finds that it is a matter of immediate and
26 urgent necessity for the protection of the minor that the minor

1 be placed in a shelter care facility, the minor shall not be
2 returned to the parent, custodian or guardian until the court
3 finds that such placement is no longer necessary for the
4 protection of the minor.

5 If the child is placed in the temporary custody of the
6 Department of Children and Family Services for his or her
7 protection, the court shall admonish the parents, guardian,
8 custodian or responsible relative that the parents must
9 cooperate with the Department of Children and Family Services,
10 comply with the terms of the service plans, and correct the
11 conditions which require the child to be in care, or risk
12 termination of their parental rights. The court shall ensure,
13 by inquiring in open court of each parent, guardian, custodian
14 or responsible relative, that the parent, guardian, custodian
15 or responsible relative has had the opportunity to provide the
16 Department with all known names, addresses, and telephone
17 numbers of each of the minor's living maternal and paternal
18 adult relatives, including, but not limited to, grandparents,
19 aunts, uncles, and siblings. The court shall advise the
20 parents, guardian, custodian or responsible relative to inform
21 the Department if additional information regarding the minor's
22 adult relatives becomes available.

23 (3) If prior to the shelter care hearing for a minor
24 described in Sections 2-3, 2-4, 3-3 and 4-3 the moving party is
25 unable to serve notice on the party respondent, the shelter
26 care hearing may proceed ex parte. A shelter care order from an

1 ex parte hearing shall be endorsed with the date and hour of
 2 issuance and shall be filed with the clerk's office and entered
 3 of record. The order shall expire after 10 days from the time
 4 it is issued unless before its expiration it is renewed, at a
 5 hearing upon appearance of the party respondent, or upon an
 6 affidavit of the moving party as to all diligent efforts to
 7 notify the party respondent by notice as herein prescribed. The
 8 notice prescribed shall be in writing and shall be personally
 9 delivered to the minor or the minor's attorney and to the last
 10 known address of the other person or persons entitled to
 11 notice. The notice shall also state the nature of the
 12 allegations, the nature of the order sought by the State,
 13 including whether temporary custody is sought, and the
 14 consequences of failure to appear and shall contain a notice
 15 that the parties will not be entitled to further written
 16 notices or publication notices of proceedings in this case,
 17 including the filing of an amended petition or a motion to
 18 terminate parental rights, except as required by Supreme Court
 19 Rule 11; and shall explain the right of the parties and the
 20 procedures to vacate or modify a shelter care order as provided
 21 in this Section. The notice for a shelter care hearing shall be
 22 substantially as follows:

23 NOTICE TO PARENTS AND CHILDREN
 24 OF SHELTER CARE HEARING

25 On at, before the Honorable
 26, (address:), the State

1 of Illinois will present evidence (1) that (name of child
 2 or children) are abused, neglected
 3 or dependent for the following reasons:

4 and (2)
 5 whether there is "immediate and urgent necessity" to remove
 6 the child or children from the responsible relative.

7 YOUR FAILURE TO APPEAR AT THE HEARING MAY RESULT IN
 8 PLACEMENT of the child or children in foster care until a
 9 trial can be held. A trial may not be held for up to 90
 10 days. You will not be entitled to further notices of
 11 proceedings in this case, including the filing of an
 12 amended petition or a motion to terminate parental rights.

13 At the shelter care hearing, parents have the following
 14 rights:

15 1. To ask the court to appoint a lawyer if they
 16 cannot afford one.

17 2. To ask the court to continue the hearing to
 18 allow them time to prepare.

19 3. To present evidence concerning:

20 a. Whether or not the child or children were
 21 abused, neglected or dependent.

22 b. Whether or not there is "immediate and
 23 urgent necessity" to remove the child from home
 24 (including: their ability to care for the child,
 25 conditions in the home, alternative means of
 26 protecting the child other than removal).

1 c. The best interests of the child.

2 4. To cross examine the State's witnesses.

3 The Notice for rehearings shall be substantially as
4 follows:

5 NOTICE OF PARENT'S AND CHILDREN'S RIGHTS
6 TO REHEARING ON TEMPORARY CUSTODY

7 If you were not present at and did not have adequate
8 notice of the Shelter Care Hearing at which temporary
9 custody of was awarded to
10, you have the right to request a full
11 rehearing on whether the State should have temporary
12 custody of To request this rehearing,
13 you must file with the Clerk of the Juvenile Court
14 (address):, in person or by
15 mailing a statement (affidavit) setting forth the
16 following:

17 1. That you were not present at the shelter care
18 hearing.

19 2. That you did not get adequate notice (explaining
20 how the notice was inadequate).

21 3. Your signature.

22 4. Signature must be notarized.

23 The rehearing should be scheduled within 48 hours of
24 your filing this affidavit.

25 At the rehearing, your rights are the same as at the

1 initial shelter care hearing. The enclosed notice explains
2 those rights.

3 At the Shelter Care Hearing, children have the
4 following rights:

5 1. To have a guardian ad litem appointed.

6 2. To be declared competent as a witness and to
7 present testimony concerning:

8 a. Whether they are abused, neglected or
9 dependent.

10 b. Whether there is "immediate and urgent
11 necessity" to be removed from home.

12 c. Their best interests.

13 3. To cross examine witnesses for other parties.

14 4. To obtain an explanation of any proceedings and
15 orders of the court.

16 (4) If the parent, guardian, legal custodian, responsible
17 relative, minor age 8 or over, or counsel of the minor did not
18 have actual notice of or was not present at the shelter care
19 hearing, he or she may file an affidavit setting forth these
20 facts, and the clerk shall set the matter for rehearing not
21 later than 48 hours, excluding Sundays and legal holidays,
22 after the filing of the affidavit. At the rehearing, the court
23 shall proceed in the same manner as upon the original hearing.

24 (5) Only when there is reasonable cause to believe that the
25 minor taken into custody is a person described in subsection
26 (3) of Section 5-105 may the minor be kept or detained in a

1 detention home or county or municipal jail. This Section shall
2 in no way be construed to limit subsection (6).

3 (6) No minor under 16 years of age may be confined in a
4 jail or place ordinarily used for the confinement of prisoners
5 in a police station. Minors under 18 years of age must be kept
6 separate from confined adults and may not at any time be kept
7 in the same cell, room, or yard with adults confined pursuant
8 to the criminal law.

9 (7) If the minor is not brought before a judicial officer
10 within the time period as specified in Section 2-9, the minor
11 must immediately be released from custody.

12 (8) If neither the parent, guardian or custodian appears
13 within 24 hours to take custody of a minor released upon
14 request pursuant to subsection (2) of this Section, then the
15 clerk of the court shall set the matter for rehearing not later
16 than 7 days after the original order and shall issue a summons
17 directed to the parent, guardian or custodian to appear. At the
18 same time the probation department shall prepare a report on
19 the minor. If a parent, guardian or custodian does not appear
20 at such rehearing, the judge may enter an order prescribing
21 that the minor be kept in a suitable place designated by the
22 Department of Children and Family Services or a licensed child
23 welfare agency.

24 (9) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section any
25 interested party, including the State, the temporary
26 custodian, an agency providing services to the minor or family

1 under a service plan pursuant to Section 8.2 of the Abused and
2 Neglected Child Reporting Act, foster parent, or any of their
3 representatives, on notice to all parties entitled to notice,
4 may file a motion that it is in the best interests of the minor
5 to modify or vacate a temporary custody order on any of the
6 following grounds:

7 (a) It is no longer a matter of immediate and urgent
8 necessity that the minor remain in shelter care; or

9 (b) There is a material change in the circumstances of
10 the natural family from which the minor was removed and the
11 child can be cared for at home without endangering the
12 child's health or safety; or

13 (c) A person not a party to the alleged abuse, neglect
14 or dependency, including a parent, relative or legal
15 guardian, is capable of assuming temporary custody of the
16 minor; or

17 (d) Services provided by the Department of Children and
18 Family Services or a child welfare agency or other service
19 provider have been successful in eliminating the need for
20 temporary custody and the child can be cared for at home
21 without endangering the child's health or safety.

22 In ruling on the motion, the court shall determine whether
23 it is consistent with the health, safety and best interests of
24 the minor to modify or vacate a temporary custody order.

25 The clerk shall set the matter for hearing not later than
26 14 days after such motion is filed. In the event that the court

1 modifies or vacates a temporary custody order but does not
2 vacate its finding of probable cause, the court may order that
3 appropriate services be continued or initiated in behalf of the
4 minor and his or her family.

5 (10) When the court finds or has found that there is
6 probable cause to believe a minor is an abused minor as
7 described in subsection (2) of Section 2-3 and that there is an
8 immediate and urgent necessity for the abused minor to be
9 placed in shelter care, immediate and urgent necessity shall be
10 presumed for any other minor residing in the same household as
11 the abused minor provided:

12 (a) Such other minor is the subject of an abuse or
13 neglect petition pending before the court; and

14 (b) A party to the petition is seeking shelter care for
15 such other minor.

16 Once the presumption of immediate and urgent necessity has
17 been raised, the burden of demonstrating the lack of immediate
18 and urgent necessity shall be on any party that is opposing
19 shelter care for the other minor.

20 (11) The changes made to this Section by Public Act 98-61
21 apply to a minor who has been arrested or taken into custody on
22 or after January 1, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act
23 98-61).

24 (12) After the court has placed a minor in the care of a
25 temporary custodian pursuant to this Section, any party may
26 apply to the court to grant the temporary custodian the

1 authority to serve as a surrogate decision maker for the minor
2 under the Health Care Surrogate Act for purposes of making
3 decisions pursuant to paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of
4 Section 20 of the Health Care Surrogate Act, if the court
5 determines by clear and convincing evidence that it is in the
6 best interests of the minor to grant the temporary custodian
7 such authority. In making its determination, the court shall
8 consider the factors listed in subsection (4.05) of Section 1-3
9 of this Act, the efforts made to engage the respondents in
10 decision making on behalf of the child, evidence of the impact
11 of a delay in decision making on the child, and any other
12 factors the court deems relevant to a determination of the best
13 interests of the minor. If the Department of Children and
14 Family Services is the temporary custodian of the minor, in
15 addition to the requirements of paragraph (1) of subsection (b)
16 of Section 20 of the Health Care Surrogate Act, the Department
17 shall follow its rules and procedures in exercising authority
18 granted under this subsection.

19 (Source: P.A. 99-625, eff. 1-1-17; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16;
20 100-159, eff. 8-18-17; revised 10-5-17.)

21 Section 10. The Health Care Surrogate Act is amended by
22 changing Section 25 as follows:

23 (755 ILCS 40/25) (from Ch. 110 1/2, par. 851-25)

24 Sec. 25. Surrogate decision making.

1 (a) When a patient lacks decisional capacity, the health
2 care provider must make a reasonable inquiry as to the
3 availability and authority of a health care agent under the
4 Powers of Attorney for Health Care Law. When no health care
5 agent is authorized and available, the health care provider
6 must make a reasonable inquiry as to the availability of
7 possible surrogates listed in items (1) through (4) of this
8 subsection. For purposes of this Section, a reasonable inquiry
9 includes, but is not limited to, identifying a member of the
10 patient's family or other health care agent by examining the
11 patient's personal effects or medical records. If a family
12 member or other health care agent is identified, an attempt to
13 contact that person by telephone must be made within 24 hours
14 after a determination by the provider that the patient lacks
15 decisional capacity. No person shall be liable for civil
16 damages or subject to professional discipline based on a claim
17 of violating a patient's right to confidentiality as a result
18 of making a reasonable inquiry as to the availability of a
19 patient's family member or health care agent, except for
20 willful or wanton misconduct.

21 The surrogate decision makers, as identified by the
22 attending physician, are then authorized to make decisions as
23 follows: (i) for patients who lack decisional capacity and do
24 not have a qualifying condition, medical treatment decisions
25 may be made in accordance with subsection (b-5) of Section 20;
26 and (ii) for patients who lack decisional capacity and have a

1 qualifying condition, medical treatment decisions including
2 whether to forgo life-sustaining treatment on behalf of the
3 patient may be made without court order or judicial involvement
4 in the following order of priority:

5 (1) the patient's guardian of the person;

6 (2) the patient's spouse;

7 (3) any adult son or daughter of the patient;

8 (4) either parent of the patient;

9 (5) any adult brother or sister of the patient;

10 (6) any adult grandchild of the patient;

11 (7) a close friend of the patient;

12 (8) the patient's guardian of the estate; ~~+~~

13 (9) the patient's temporary custodian appointed under
14 subsection (12) of Section 2-10 of the Juvenile Court Act
15 of 1987 if the court has entered an order granting such
16 authority.

17 The health care provider shall have the right to rely on
18 any of the above surrogates if the provider believes after
19 reasonable inquiry that neither a health care agent under the
20 Powers of Attorney for Health Care Law nor a surrogate of
21 higher priority is available.

22 Where there are multiple surrogate decision makers at the
23 same priority level in the hierarchy, it shall be the
24 responsibility of those surrogates to make reasonable efforts
25 to reach a consensus as to their decision on behalf of the
26 patient regarding the forgoing of life-sustaining treatment.

1 If 2 or more surrogates who are in the same category and have
2 equal priority indicate to the attending physician that they
3 disagree about the health care matter at issue, a majority of
4 the available persons in that category (or the parent with
5 custodial rights) shall control, unless the minority (or the
6 parent without custodial rights) initiates guardianship
7 proceedings in accordance with the Probate Act of 1975. No
8 health care provider or other person is required to seek
9 appointment of a guardian.

10 (b) After a surrogate has been identified, the name,
11 address, telephone number, and relationship of that person to
12 the patient shall be recorded in the patient's medical record.

13 (c) Any surrogate who becomes unavailable for any reason
14 may be replaced by applying the provisions of Section 25 in the
15 same manner as for the initial choice of surrogate.

16 (d) In the event an individual of a higher priority to an
17 identified surrogate becomes available and willing to be the
18 surrogate, the individual with higher priority may be
19 identified as the surrogate. In the event an individual in a
20 higher, a lower, or the same priority level or a health care
21 provider seeks to challenge the priority of or the
22 life-sustaining treatment decision of the recognized surrogate
23 decision maker, the challenging party may initiate
24 guardianship proceedings in accordance with the Probate Act of
25 1975.

26 (e) The surrogate decision maker shall have the same right

1 as the patient to receive medical information and medical
2 records and to consent to disclosure.

3 (f) Any surrogate shall have the authority to make
4 decisions for the patient until removed by the patient who no
5 longer lacks decisional capacity, appointment of a guardian of
6 the person, or the patient's death.

7 (Source: P.A. 96-492, eff. 8-14-09.)