AN ACT concerning regulation.

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

Section 5. The Nursing Home Care Act is amended by changing Section 2-106.1 as follows:

(210 ILCS 45/2-106.1)

Sec. 2-106.1. Drug treatment.

(a) A resident shall not be given unnecessary drugs. An unnecessary drug is any drug used in an excessive dose, including in duplicative therapy; for excessive duration; without adequate monitoring; without adequate indications for its use; or in the presence of adverse consequences that indicate the drugs should be reduced or discontinued. The Department shall adopt, by rule, the standards for unnecessary drugs contained in interpretive guidelines issued by the United States Department of Health and Human Services for the purposes of administering Titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act.

(b) Except in the case of an emergency, psychotropic medication shall not be administered without the informed consent of the resident or the resident's surrogate decision maker. "Psychotropic medication" means medication that is used for or listed as used for psychotropic, antidepressant,

antimanic, or antianxiety behavior modification or behavior management purposes in the latest editions of the AMA Drug Evaluations or the Physician's Desk Reference. "Emergency" has the same meaning as in Section 1-112 of the Nursing Home Care Act. A facility shall (i) document the alleged emergency in detail, including the facts surrounding the medication's need, and (ii) present this documentation to the resident and the resident's representative. The ~~No later than January 1, 2021, the~~ Department shall adopt, by rule, a protocol specifying how informed consent for psychotropic medication may be obtained or refused. The protocol shall require, at a minimum, a discussion between (i) the resident or the resident's surrogate decision maker and (ii) the resident's physician, a registered pharmacist ~~(who is not a dispensing pharmacist for the facility where the resident lives)~~, or a licensed nurse, including, but not limited to, a licensed practical nurse, about the possible risks and benefits of a recommended medication and the use of standardized consent forms designated by the Department. The protocol shall include informing the resident, surrogate decision maker, or both of the existence of a copy of: the resident's care plan; the facility policies and procedures adopted in compliance with subsection (b-15) of this Section; and a notification that the most recent of the resident's care plans and the facility's policies are available to the resident or surrogate decision maker upon request. Each form designated or developed by the

Department (i) shall be written in plain language, (ii) shall be able to be downloaded from the Department's official website or another website designated by the Department, (iii) shall include information specific to the psychotropic medication for which consent is being sought, and (iv) shall be used for every resident for whom psychotropic drugs are prescribed. The Department shall utilize the rules, protocols, and forms developed and implemented under the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013 in effect on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General Assembly, except to the extent that this Act requires a different procedure, and except that the maximum possible period for informed consent shall be until: (1) a change in the prescription occurs, either as to type of psychotropic medication or an increase or decrease in dosage, dosage range, or titration schedule of the prescribed medication that was not included in the original informed consent; or (2) a resident's care plan changes. The Department may further amend the rules after January 1, 2021 pursuant to existing rulemaking authority. In addition to creating those forms, the Department shall approve the use of any other informed consent forms that meet criteria developed by the Department. At the discretion of the Department, informed consent forms may include side effects that the Department reasonably believes are more common, with a direction that more complete information can be found via a link on the Department's

website to third-party websites with more complete information, such as the United States Food and Drug Administration's website. The Department or a facility shall incur no liability for information provided on a consent form so long as the consent form is substantially accurate based upon generally accepted medical principles and if the form includes the website links.

Informed consent shall be sought from the resident. For the purposes of this Section, "surrogate decision maker" means an individual representing the resident's interests as permitted by this Section. Informed consent shall be sought by the resident's guardian of the person if one has been named by a court of competent jurisdiction. In the absence of a court-ordered guardian, informed consent shall be sought from a health care agent under the Illinois Power of Attorney Act who has authority to give consent. If neither a court-ordered guardian of the person nor a health care agent under the Illinois Power of Attorney Act is available and the attending physician determines that the resident lacks capacity to make decisions, informed consent shall be sought from the resident's attorney-in-fact designated under the Mental Health Treatment Preference Declaration Act, if applicable, or the resident's representative.

In addition to any other penalty prescribed by law, a facility that is found to have violated this subsection, or the federal certification requirement that informed consent be

obtained before administering a psychotropic medication, shall thereafter be required to obtain the signatures of 2 licensed health care professionals on every form purporting to give informed consent for the administration of a psychotropic medication, certifying the personal knowledge of each health care professional that the consent was obtained in compliance with the requirements of this subsection.

(b-5) A facility must obtain voluntary informed consent, in writing, from a resident or the resident's surrogate decision maker before administering or dispensing a psychotropic medication to that resident. When informed consent is not required for a change in dosage, the facility shall note in the resident's file that the resident was informed of the dosage change prior to the administration of the medication or that verbal, written, or electronic notice has been communicated to the resident's surrogate decision maker that a change in dosage has occurred.

(b-10) No facility shall deny continued residency to a person on the basis of the person's or resident's, or the person's or resident's surrogate decision maker's, refusal of the administration of psychotropic medication, unless the facility can demonstrate that the resident's refusal would place the health and safety of the resident, the facility staff, other residents, or visitors at risk.

A facility that alleges that the resident's refusal to consent to the administration of psychotropic medication will

place the health and safety of the resident, the facility staff, other residents, or visitors at risk must: (1) document the alleged risk in detail; (2) present this documentation to the resident or the resident's surrogate decision maker, to the Department, and to the Office of the State Long Term Care Ombudsman; and (3) inform the resident or his or her surrogate decision maker of his or her right to appeal to the Department. The documentation of the alleged risk shall include a description of all nonpharmacological or alternative care options attempted and why they were unsuccessful.

(b-15) Within 100 days after the effective date of any rules adopted by the Department under subsection (b) of this Section, all facilities shall implement written policies and procedures for compliance with this Section. When the Department conducts its annual survey of a facility, the surveyor may review these written policies and procedures and either:

(1) give written notice to the facility that the policies or procedures are sufficient to demonstrate the facility's intent to comply with this Section; or

(2) provide written notice to the facility that the proposed policies and procedures are deficient, identify the areas that are deficient, and provide 30 days for the facility to submit amended policies and procedures that demonstrate its intent to comply with this Section.

A facility's failure to submit the documentation required

under this subsection is sufficient to demonstrate its intent to not comply with this Section and shall be grounds for review by the Department.

All facilities must provide training and education on the requirements of this Section to all personnel involved in providing care to residents and train and educate such personnel on the methods and procedures to effectively implement the facility's policies. Training and education provided under this Section must be documented in each personnel file.

(b-20) Upon the receipt of a report of any violation of this Section, the Department shall investigate and, upon finding sufficient evidence of a violation of this Section, may proceed with disciplinary action against the licensee of the facility. In any administrative disciplinary action under this subsection, the Department shall have the discretion to determine the gravity of the violation and, taking into account mitigating and aggravating circumstances and facts, may adjust the disciplinary action accordingly.

(b-25) A violation of informed consent that, for an individual resident, lasts for 7 days or more under this Section is, at a minimum, a Type "B" violation. A second violation of informed consent within a year from a previous violation in the same facility regardless of the duration of the second violation is, at a minimum, a Type "B" violation.

(b-30) Any violation of this Section by a facility may be

enforced by an action brought by the Department in the name of the People of Illinois for injunctive relief, civil penalties, or both injunctive relief and civil penalties. The Department may initiate the action upon its own complaint or the complaint of any other interested party.

(b-35) Any resident who has been administered a psychotropic medication in violation of this Section may bring an action for injunctive relief, civil damages, and costs and attorney's fees against any facility responsible for the violation.

(b-40) An action under this Section must be filed within 2 years of either the date of discovery of the violation that gave rise to the claim or the last date of an instance of a noncompliant administration of psychotropic medication to the resident, whichever is later.

(b-45) A facility subject to action under this Section shall be liable for damages of up to $500 for each day after discovery of a violation that the facility violates the requirements of this Section.

(b-55) The rights provided for in this Section are cumulative to existing resident rights. No part of this Section shall be interpreted as abridging, abrogating, or otherwise diminishing existing resident rights or causes of action at law or equity.

(c) The requirements of this Section are intended to control in a conflict with the requirements of Sections 2-102

and 2-107.2 of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code with respect to the administration of psychotropic medication.

(Source: P.A. 101-10, eff. 6-5-19.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.