Session of 2024

## SENATE BILL No. 352

By Committee on Public Health and Welfare

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AN ACT concerning health and healthcare; enacting the John D. Springer patient's bill of rights; requiring hospitals to allow in-person visitation in certain circumstances; requiring hospitals to adopt visitation policies and procedures; creating a civil cause of action for violation of such rights.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:* 

Section 1. (a) The provisions of sections 1 and section 2, and amendments thereto, shall be known and may be cited as the John D. Springer patient's bill of rights.

- (b) As used in this section:
- (1) "Essential caregiver" means an individual designated by the patient who meets an essential need of the patient by assisting with the tasks of daily living or providing important emotional, social or psychological support.
- (2) "Immediate family member" means father, mother, stepparent, child, grandchild, stepchild, sibling, spouse or grandparent of the patient.
- (3) "Medical care facility" means the same as defined in K.S.A. 65-425, and amendments thereto.
- (4) "Patient" means an individual who is receiving care at or is a resident of a medical care facility.
  - (c) A medical care facility shall not:
- (1) Take action to prevent a patient from receiving in-person visitation from an individual designated by the patient, if the patient has the capacity to make such designation, or an individual designated by the patient's agent for healthcare decisions established by a durable power of attorney for healthcare decisions pursuant to K.S.A 58-625 et seq., and amendments thereto, if the patient does not have such capacity. Such visitor may include, but shall not be limited to:
- (A) An immediate family member, domestic partner or significant other;
- (B) the agent for healthcare decisions established by a durable power of attorney for healthcare decisions pursuant to K.S.A. 58-625 et seq., and amendments thereto;
  - (C) an essential caregiver; or
  - (D) a minister, priest, rabbi or clergyperson of any religious

denomination or sect to which the patient is an adherent; or

- (2) prohibit a patient who is terminally ill or receiving end-of-life care from receiving in-person visitation from two individuals at a time.
- (d) A patient may refuse in-person visitation or revoke previously granted in-person visitation from any individual at any time.
- (e) (1) Each medical care facility shall, prior to September 1, 2024, establish visitation policies and procedures that:
  - (A) Allow in-person visitation, unless the patient objects;
- (B) are provided to the medical care facility's licensing agency at the time of initial licensure or renewal or any time upon request; and
- (C) are easily accessible from the homepage of the medical carefacility's website.
- (2)—A medical care facility shall not adopt infection control protocols for visitors that are more stringent than such policies for employees of the medical care facility who are providing direct care to patients.
  - (3)(2) A medical care facility may:
- (A) Adopt visitation policies and procedures that are more stringent for intensive or critical care units;
- (B) require a visitor to agree in writing to follow the facility's policies and procedures;
- (C) temporarily suspend a visitor's in-person visitation if such visitor violates the facility's policies and procedures;
- (D) revoke a visitor's in-person visitation if such visitor repeatedly violates the facility's policies and procedures or displays any violent or aggressive behavior; or
- (E) notwithstanding subsection (e)(2), require a visitor to adhere to infection control procedures, including wearing personal protective equipment.
- (f) For a patient under 18 years of age, a parent or guardian shall be allowed to accompany a minor at all times.
- **(g)** The secretary of health and environment shall publish on the department of health and environment's website an explanation of this section's visitation requirements and a link to report complaints alleging violations of this section by a medical care facility.
- (g)(h) A medical care facility shall be immune from civil liability for damages for acts taken in compliance with this section unless such act constitutes gross negligence or willful, wanton or reckless conduct.
- (h)(i) In an action brought for a violation of this section, a prevailing plaintiff shall recover the actual damages such individual sustained or \$25,000, whichever is greater, and the cost of the suit, including reasonable attorney fees.
- Sec. 2. (a) Each patient being cared for in a medical care facility has rights that the medical care facility shall protect and promote. Such rights

include:

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- (1) The right to choose a personal attending physician, to be fully informed in advance about care and treatment, to be fully informed in advance of any changes in care or treatment that may affect the patient's well-being and, except with respect to a patient adjudged incompetent, to participate in planning care and treatment or changes in care and treatment. Such right to participate shall include the right to refuse treatment or refuse transfer to another medical care facility if such refusal is made in writing by the patient or the patient's legal representative;
- (2) (A) the right to be free from physical or mental abuse, corporal punishment, involuntary seclusion and any physical or chemical restraints imposed for purposes of discipline or convenience and not required to treat the patient's medical symptoms. Restraints and involuntary seclusion may only be imposed to manage harmful behaviors or ensure the physical safety of the patient, staff members or other patients and upon the written order of a physician that specifies the duration and circumstances under which the restraints are to be used, except in emergency circumstances until such order could reasonably be obtained; and
- (B) the use of restraint or seclusion in a treatment facility shall not exceed three hours without medical reevaluation, except that such medical reevaluation shall not be required, unless necessary, between the hours of 12:00 midnight and 8:00 a.m.
- (3) the right to privacy regarding accommodations, medical treatment, written and telephonic communications, visits and meetings of family and other visitors;
- (4) the right to confidentiality of personal and clinical records and access to current clinical records of the patient upon request by the patient or the patient's legal representative;
- (5) the right to receive services with reasonable accommodation of individual needs and preferences, except where the health or safety of the individual or other patients would be endangered;
- (6) the right to voice grievances with respect to treatment or care that is or fails to be furnished, without discrimination or reprisal for voicing the grievances, and the right to prompt efforts by the medical care facility to resolve grievances of the patient;
- (7) the right of the patient to participate in social, religious and community activities that do not interfere with the rights of other patients in the medical care facility; and
- (8) the right to examine, upon reasonable request, the results of the most recent survey of the patient facility conducted by the medical care facility's licensing body with respect to the medical care facility and any plan of correction in effect with respect to the medical care facility.
  - (b) In any action brought for a violation of this section, a prevailing

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plaintiff shall recover the actual damages such individual sustained or \$25,000, whichever is greater, and the cost of the suit, including reasonable attorney fees.

- (c) As used in this section:
- (1) "Medical care facility" means the same as defined in K.S.A. 65-425, and amendments thereto.
- (2) "Patient" means an individual who is receiving care at or is a resident of a medical care facility.
- Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Kansas register.