

(2) An owner, operator, or employee of a health care facility from which the declarant is receiving health care may not serve as a health care agent unless the person would qualify as a surrogate decision maker under § 5-605(a) of this subtitle.

(3) An agent appointed under this subtitle has decision making priority over any individuals otherwise authorized under this subtitle to make health care decisions for a declarant.

(c) (1) A written advance directive shall be dated, signed by or at the express direction of the declarant, and subscribed by two witnesses.

(2) (i) Except as provided in items (ii) and (iii) of this paragraph, any competent individual may serve as a witness to an advance directive, including an employee of a health care facility or physician caring for the declarant if acting in good faith.

(ii) The health care agent of the declarant may not serve as a witness.

(iii) At least one of the witnesses must be an individual who is not knowingly entitled to any portion of the estate of the declarant or knowingly entitled to any financial benefit by reason of the death of the declarant.

(d) (1) Any competent individual may make an oral advance directive to authorize the providing, withholding, or withdrawing of any life-sustaining procedure or to appoint an agent to make health care decisions for the individual.

(2) An oral advance directive shall have the same effect as a written advance directive if made in the presence of the attending physician and one witness and IF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE ORAL ADVANCE DIRECTIVE IS documented as part of the individual's medical record. The documentation shall be dated and signed by the attending physician and the witness.

(e) (1) Unless otherwise provided in the document, an advance directive shall become effective when the declarant's attending physician and a second physician certify in writing that the patient is incapable of making an informed decision.

(2) If a patient is unconscious, or unable to communicate by any means, the certification of a second physician is not required under paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(f) (1) It shall be the responsibility of the declarant to notify the attending physician that an advance directive has been made. In the event the declarant becomes comatose, incompetent, or otherwise incapable of communication, any other person may notify the physician of the existence of an advance directive.

(2) An attending physician who is notified of the existence of the advance directive shall promptly:

(i) If the advance directive is written, make the advance directive or a copy of the advance directive a part of the declarant's medical records; or