

142C.3 Donation of anatomical gifts persons who may execute manner of executing.

1. A competent individual who is at least eighteen years of age, or a minor fourteen through seventeen years of age with written consent of a parent or legal guardian, may make an anatomical gift for one or more of the purposes listed in section 142C.5, may limit an anatomical gift to one or more of the purposes listed in section 142C.5, or may refuse to make an anatomical gift, the gift to take effect upon the death of the donor.
2. An anatomical gift may be made only by completion of a document of gift or as otherwise provided in this section. If the prospective donor is a minor fourteen through seventeen years of age, to be valid, a document of gift shall be signed by the minor and the minor's parent or legal guardian. If the document of gift requires the signature of the donor, but the donor is unable to sign the document, the document of gift shall be signed by another individual and by two witnesses, all of whom sign at the direction and in the presence of the donor, the other individual, and the two witnesses. The document of gift, including an entry in a donor registry, shall provide certification that the document has been executed in the prescribed manner.
3. If a donor indicates the wish to become a donor, pursuant to section 321.189, and the indication is attached to or imprinted or noted on an individual's driver's license or nonoperator's identification card, or if a donor indicates the wish to become a donor via an entry in a donor registry and the entry is certified as being executed in the prescribed manner, the document, including an entry in a donor registry, shall be considered a valid document of gift.
4. A document of gift may designate a particular physician, technician, or enucleator to perform the appropriate procedures. In the absence of a designation or if the designee is not available to perform the procedures, the donee or other person authorized to accept the anatomical gift may employ or authorize any physician, technician, or enucleator to perform the appropriate procedures.
5. A document of gift by will takes effect upon the death of the testator, whether or not the will is probated. For the purposes of a document of gift by will, invalidation of the will for testamentary purposes does not result in the invalidation of the document of gift.
6. A donor may amend or revoke a document of gift by any of the following means:
 - a. A signed statement, executed by the donor.
 - b. An oral statement made by the donor in the presence of two individuals.
 - c. Any form of communication during a terminal illness or injury addressed to a health care professional, licensed or certified pursuant to chapter 148, 148C, 150A, or 152.
 - d. The delivery of a written statement, signed by the donor, to a specified donee to whom a document of gift has been delivered.
7. The donor of an anatomical gift made by will may amend or revoke the gift as provided in subsection 6 or in the manner provided for amendment or revocation of wills.
8. A document of gift that is not revoked by the donor prior to the donor's death does not require the consent or concurrence of any other person after the donor's death and is sufficient legal authority, following the donor's death, for the removal of any part donated under the document of gift, without the consent or concurrence of any other person. A person, including but not limited to a family member, a guardian, an attorney in fact named under a durable power of attorney for health care, or an executor of the donor's estate, is not authorized to and shall not revoke or in any way supersede a document of gift that is not revoked by the donor prior to the donor's death.

9. An individual may refuse to make an anatomical gift of the individual's body or part by completing any written document expressing the individual's refusal to make an anatomical gift. During a terminal illness or injury, the refusal may be by an oral statement or other form of unwritten communication addressed to a health care professional licensed or certified under chapter 148, 148C, 150A, or 152.

10. In the absence of a contrary indication by the donor, an anatomical gift of a part does not constitute a refusal to donate other parts nor does it constitute a limitation on an anatomical gift made pursuant to section 142C.4.

11. In the absence of a contrary indication by the donor, a revocation or amendment of an anatomical gift does not constitute a refusal to make a subsequent anatomical gift. If the donor intends a revocation to constitute a refusal to make an anatomical gift, the donor shall make the refusal pursuant to subsection 9.

12. A document of gift may be in the form of a specific donor card such as an eye donor card, a uniform donor card, a driver's license, a nonoperator's identification card, an entry in a donor registry, a will, or any other written document executed pursuant to this chapter. A uniform donor card shall include the options of donating any and all parts, or any specific part or parts. A uniform donor card may, but is not required to, be in the following form: UNIFORM DONOR CARD

I, have made a commitment to be an anatomical gift donor.

I wish to donate the following: Any needed Only the art following part

Donor Signature Date

95 Acts, ch 39, §3; 2002 Acts, ch 1064, §3, 4