

## **Current U.S. Jurisdictions where Medical Aid in Dying is Legal**

- Jurisdictions, year and method of enactment, and subsequent statutory changes
- 10 States + D.C.

### **Oregon**

- Enacted in 1997
  - o Referendum
- Subsequent Statutory Changes:
  - o 2019: Physicians can waive the 15-day waiting period for patients who are imminently dying
  - o 2023: Removes residency requirement

### **Montana**

- Legalized in 2009
  - o Court finding in *Baxter v Montana* (2009) that physicians are not legally prohibited from prescribing terminal medication
- Subsequent Statutory Changes:
  - o None

### **Washington**

- Enacted in 2009
  - o Referendum
  - o 58% of voters approve
- Subsequent Statutory Changes:
  - o 2023: Includes Physician Assistants and Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners as qualified permitted medical providers who are able to prescribe the medication. Reduces the 15-day waiting period between the two required oral requests to 7 days. Healthcare systems and hospices now must post their aid-in-dying policies. Increases equitable access for underserved communities.

### **Vermont**

- Enacted in 2013
- Subsequent Statutory Changes:
  - o 2023: Vermont passed a law removing the residency requirement, being the first state to do so.

### **California**

- Enacted in 2015
- Subsequent statutory changes:
  - o 2022: Reduction to the law's waiting period between the mandatory two oral requests decreased from 15 days to 48 hours

## **Colorado**

- Enacted in 2016
- Subsequent Statutory Changes:
  - o 2024: Update to the law to decrease the waiting period from 15 to 7 days, or waive the entire waiting period if the patient is not likely to survive the waiting period

## **Washington D.C.**

- Enacted in 2017
- Subsequent statutory changes:
  - o None

## **Hawai'i**

- Enacted in 2019
- Subsequent statutory changes:
  - o 2023: shortened the waiting period from 20 days to 5 days

## **Maine**

- Enacted in 2019
- Subsequent statutory changes:
  - o None

## **New Jersey**

- Enacted in 2019
- Subsequent statutory changes:
  - o None

## **New Mexico**

- Enacted in 2021
- Subsequent statutory changes:
  - o 2023: clarified that healthcare providers can refuse to participate in Medical Aid in Dying for conscience reasons

## **Sources**

<https://compassionandchoices.org/states-where-medical-aid-in-dying-is-authorized/>

<https://deathwithdignity.org/states/>