

HB 2106 -- Uniform Anatomical Gift Act

Sponsor: Cooper (155)

This bill changes the laws regarding the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act, promotes uniformity of the law among states, and defines "anatomical gift" as a donation of all or part of a human body after death. In its main provisions, the bill:

- (1) Requires coroners and medical examiners to cooperate with a procurement organization to maximize the opportunity to recover anatomical gifts;
- (2) Specifies additional requirements for coroners and medical examiners to follow regarding anatomical gifts;
- (3) Requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to establish or contract for the establishment of a first person consent organ and tissue donor registry;
- (4) Specifies which documents are acceptable to make an anatomical gift;
- (5) Specifies how an anatomical gift can be revoked;
- (6) Allows an individual to refuse to make an anatomical gift;
- (7) Specifies who is authorized to make an anatomical gift of a deceased individual's body and to whom an anatomical gift can be made;
- (8) Allows emergency personnel and hospital staff to search a deceased or near-death individual for documentation as a donor;
- (9) Specifies that, upon referral of a potential donor, a procurement organization will search a donor registry and other applicable records to determine if the individual has made an anatomical gift;
- (10) Allows a procurement organization to conduct a medical exam to ensure medical suitability of the donation;
- (11) Prohibits the attending physician at death or the physician who determines the time of death from participating in the removal or transplantation of a body part of the deceased;
- (12) Specifies that a person who knowingly purchases or sells a body part for transplantation will be guilty of a felony and subject to a fine of up to \$50,000, imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both; and

(13) Requires the Department of Revenue to cooperate with a state-established donor registry.