

House _____ Amendment NO. _____

Offered By _____

1 AMEND House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 677, Page 1, In the Title, Lines 2-3, by
2 deleting the words "emergency administration of epinephrine by auto-injector" and inserting in lieu
3 thereof the words "health care"; and
4

5 Further amend said bill and page, Section A, Line 2, by inserting after all of said line the following:
6

7 "58.451. 1. When any person, in any county in which a coroner is required by section
8 58.010, dies and there is reasonable ground to believe that such person died as a result of:

- 9 (1) Violence by homicide, suicide, or accident;
10 (2) Criminal abortions, including those self-induced;
11 (3) Some unforeseen sudden occurrence and the deceased had not been attended by a
12 physician during the thirty-six-hour period preceding the death;
13 (4) In any unusual or suspicious manner;
14 (5) Any injury or illness while in the custody of the law or while an inmate in a public
15 institution[;]
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17 the police, sheriff, law enforcement officer or official, or any person having knowledge of such a
18 death shall immediately notify the coroner of the known facts concerning the time, place, manner
19 and circumstances of the death. Immediately upon receipt of notification, the coroner or deputy
20 coroner shall take charge of the dead body and fully investigate the essential facts concerning the
21 medical causes of death, including whether by the act of man, and the manner of death. The
22 coroner or deputy coroner may take the names and addresses of witnesses to the death and shall file
23 this information in the coroner's office. The coroner or deputy coroner shall take possession of all
24 property of value found on the body, making exact inventory of such property on the report and
25 shall direct the return of such property to the person entitled to its custody or possession. The
26 coroner or deputy coroner shall take possession of any object or article which, in the coroner's or the
27 deputy coroner's opinion, may be useful in establishing the cause of death, and deliver it to the
28 prosecuting attorney of the county.

29 2. When a death occurs outside a licensed health care facility, except under the care of a
30 licensed, certified hospice as defined under section 197.250, the first licensed medical professional
31 or law enforcement official learning of such death shall immediately contact the county coroner.
32 Immediately upon receipt of such notification, the coroner or the coroner's deputy shall make the
33 determination if further investigation is necessary, based on information provided by the individual
34 contacting the coroner, and immediately advise such individual of the coroner's intentions. When a
35 death occurs outside a licensed health care facility under the care of a licensed, certified hospice, the
36 county coroner shall be notified in writing within twenty-four hours and no investigation shall be

Standing Action Taken _____ Date _____

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1 conducted if the death is certified by the treating physician of the deceased.

2 3. Upon taking charge of the dead body and before moving the body the coroner shall notify
3 the police department of any city in which the dead body is found, or if the dead body is found in
4 the unincorporated area of a county governed by the provisions of sections 58.451 to 58.457, the
5 coroner shall notify the county sheriff or the highway patrol and cause the body to remain unmoved
6 until the police department, sheriff or the highway patrol has inspected the body and the
7 surrounding circumstances and carefully noted the appearance, the condition and position of the
8 body and recorded every fact and circumstance tending to show the cause and manner of death, with
9 the names and addresses of all known witnesses, and shall subscribe the same and make such record
10 a part of the coroner's report.

11 4. In any case of sudden, violent or suspicious death after which the body was buried
12 without any investigation or autopsy, the coroner, upon being advised of such facts, may at the
13 coroner's own discretion request that the prosecuting attorney apply for a court order requiring the
14 body to be exhumed.

15 5. The coroner may certify the cause of death in any case where death occurred without
16 medical attendance or where an attending physician refuses to sign a certificate of death or when a
17 physician is unavailable to sign a certificate of death.

18 6. When the cause of death is established by the coroner, the coroner shall file a copy of the
19 findings in the coroner's office within thirty days.

20 7. If on view of the dead body and after personal inquiry into the cause and manner of
21 death, the coroner determines that a further examination is necessary in the public interest, the
22 coroner on the coroner's own authority may make or cause to be made an autopsy on the body. The
23 coroner may on the coroner's own authority employ the services of a pathologist, chemist, or other
24 expert to aid in the examination of the body or of substances supposed to have caused or contributed
25 to death, and if the pathologist, chemist, or other expert is not already employed by the city or
26 county for the discharge of such services, the pathologist, chemist, or other expert shall, upon
27 written authorization of the coroner, be allowed reasonable compensation, payable by the city or
28 county, in the manner provided in section 58.530. The coroner shall, at the time of the autopsy,
29 record or cause to be recorded each fact and circumstance tending to show the condition of the body
30 and the cause and manner of death.

31 8. If on view of the dead body and after personal inquiry into the cause and manner of
32 death, the coroner considers a further inquiry and examination necessary in the public interest, the
33 coroner shall make out the coroner's warrant directed to the sheriff of the city or county requiring
34 the sheriff forthwith to summon six good and lawful citizens of the county to appear before the
35 coroner, at the time and place expressed in the warrant, and to inquire how and by whom the
36 deceased died.

37 9. (1) When a person is being transferred from one county to another county for medical
38 treatment and such person dies while being transferred, or dies while being treated in the emergency
39 room of the receiving facility, the place which the person is determined to be dead shall be
40 considered the place of death and the county coroner or medical examiner of the county from which
41 the person was originally being transferred shall be responsible for determining the cause and
42 manner of death for the Missouri certificate of death.

43 (2) The coroner or medical examiner in the county in which the person is determined to be
44 dead may with authorization of the coroner or medical examiner from the original transferring
45 county, investigate and conduct postmortem examinations at the expense of the coroner or medical
46 examiner from the original transferring county. The coroner or medical examiner from the original
47 transferring county shall be responsible for investigating the circumstances of such and completing
48 the Missouri certificate of death. The certificate of death shall be filed in the county where the

1 deceased was pronounced dead.

2 (3) Such coroner or medical examiner of the county where a person is determined to be
3 dead shall immediately notify the coroner or medical examiner of the county from which the person
4 was originally being transferred of the death of such person, and shall make available information
5 and records obtained for investigation of the death.

6 (4) If a person does not die while being transferred and is institutionalized as a regularly
7 admitted patient after such transfer and subsequently dies while in such institution, the coroner or
8 medical examiner of the county in which the person is determined to be dead shall immediately
9 notify the coroner or medical examiner of the county from which such person was originally
10 transferred of the death of such person. In such cases, the county in which the deceased was
11 institutionalized shall be considered the place of death. If the manner of death is by homicide,
12 suicide, accident, criminal abortion including those that are self-induced, child fatality, or any
13 unusual or suspicious manner, the investigation of the cause and manner of death shall revert to the
14 county of origin, and this coroner or medical examiner shall be responsible for the Missouri
15 certificate of death. The certificate of death shall be filed in the county where the deceased was
16 pronounced dead.

17 10. There shall not be any statute of limitations or time limits on the cause of death when
18 death is the final result or determined to be caused by homicide, suicide, accident, child fatality,
19 criminal abortion including those self-induced, or any unusual or suspicious manner. The place of
20 death shall be the place in which the person is determined to be dead. The final investigation of
21 death in determining the cause and matter of death shall revert to the county of origin, and the
22 coroner or medical examiner of such county shall be responsible for the Missouri certificate of
23 death. The certificate of death shall be filed in the county where the deceased was pronounced
24 dead.

25 11. Except as provided in subsection 9 of this section, if a person dies in one county and the
26 body is subsequently transferred to another county, for burial or other reasons, the county coroner or
27 medical examiner where the death occurred shall be responsible for the certificate of death and for
28 investigating the cause and manner of the death.

29 12. In performing the duties, the coroner or medical examiner shall comply with sections
30 58.775 to 58.785 with respect to organ donation.

31 58.720. 1. When any person dies within a county having a medical examiner as a result of:

- 32 (1) Violence by homicide, suicide, or accident;
- 33 (2) Thermal, chemical, electrical, or radiation injury;
- 34 (3) Criminal abortions, including those self-induced;
- 35 (4) Disease thought to be of a hazardous and contagious nature or which might constitute a
36 threat to public health; or when any person dies:
 - 37 (a) Suddenly when in apparent good health;
 - 38 (b) When unattended by a physician, chiropractor, or an accredited Christian Science
39 practitioner, during the period of thirty-six hours immediately preceding his death;
 - 40 (c) While in the custody of the law, or while an inmate in a public institution;
 - 41 (d) In any unusual or suspicious manner[;]

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43 the police, sheriff, law enforcement officer or official, or any person having knowledge of such a
44 death shall immediately notify the office of the medical examiner of the known facts concerning the
45 time, place, manner and circumstances of the death. Immediately upon receipt of notification, the
46 medical examiner or his designated assistant shall take charge of the dead body and fully investigate
47 the essential facts concerning the medical causes of death. He may take the names and addresses of
48 witnesses to the death and shall file this information in his office. The medical examiner or his

1 designated assistant shall take possession of all property of value found on the body, making exact
2 inventory thereof on his report and shall direct the return of such property to the person entitled to
3 its custody or possession. The medical examiner or his designated assistant examiner shall take
4 possession of any object or article which, in his opinion, may be useful in establishing the cause of
5 death, and deliver it to the prosecuting attorney of the county.

6 2. When a death occurs outside a licensed health care facility, except under the care of a
7 licensed, certified hospice as defined under section 197.250, the first licensed medical professional
8 or law enforcement official learning of such death shall contact the county medical examiner.
9 Immediately upon receipt of such notification, the medical examiner or the medical examiner's
10 deputy shall make a determination if further investigation is necessary, based on information
11 provided by the individual contacting the medical examiner, and immediately advise such individual
12 of the medical examiner's intentions. When a death occurs outside a licensed health care facility
13 under the care of a licensed, certified hospice, the county coroner shall be notified in writing within
14 twenty-four hours and no investigation shall be conducted if the death is certified by the treating
15 physician of the deceased.

16 3. In any case of sudden, violent or suspicious death after which the body was buried
17 without any investigation or autopsy, the medical examiner, upon being advised of such facts, may
18 at his own discretion request that the prosecuting attorney apply for a court order requiring the body
19 to be exhumed.

20 4. The medical examiner shall certify the cause of death in any case where death occurred
21 without medical attendance or where an attending physician refuses to sign a certificate of death,
22 and may sign a certificate of death in the case of any death.

23 5. When the cause of death is established by the medical examiner, he shall file a copy of
24 his findings in his office within thirty days after notification of the death.

25 6. (1) When a person is being transferred from one county to another county for medical
26 treatment and such person dies while being transferred, or dies while being treated in the emergency
27 room of the receiving facility, the place which the person is determined to be dead shall be
28 considered the place of death and the county coroner or the medical examiner of the county from
29 which the person was originally being transferred shall be responsible for determining the cause and
30 manner of death for the Missouri certificate of death.

31 (2) The coroner or medical examiner in the county in which the person is determined to be
32 dead may, with authorization of the coroner or medical examiner from the transferring county,
33 investigate and conduct postmortem examinations at the expense of the coroner or medical examiner
34 from the transferring county. The coroner or medical examiner from the transferring county shall
35 be responsible for investigating the circumstances of such and completing the Missouri certificate of
36 death. The certificate of death shall be filed in the county where the deceased was pronounced
37 dead.

38 (3) Such coroner or medical examiner, or the county where a person is determined to be
39 dead, shall immediately notify the coroner or medical examiner of the county from which the person
40 was originally being transferred of the death of such person and shall make available information
41 and records obtained for investigation of death.

42 (4) If a person does not die while being transferred and is institutionalized as a regularly
43 admitted patient after such transfer and subsequently dies while in such institution, the coroner or
44 medical examiner of the county in which the person is determined to be dead shall immediately
45 notify the coroner or medical examiner of the county from which such person was originally
46 transferred of the death of such person. In such cases, the county in which the deceased was
47 institutionalized shall be considered the place of death. If the manner of death is by homicide,
48 suicide, accident, criminal abortion including those that are self-induced, child fatality, or any

1 unusual or suspicious manner, the investigation of the cause and manner of death shall revert to the
2 county of origin, and this coroner or medical examiner shall be responsible for the Missouri
3 certificate of death. The certificate of death shall be filed in the county where the deceased was
4 pronounced dead.

5 7. There shall not be any statute of limitations or time limits on cause of death when death is
6 the final result or determined to be caused by homicide, suicide, accident, criminal abortion
7 including those self-induced, child fatality, or any unusual or suspicious manner. The place of death
8 shall be the place in which the person is determined to be dead, but the final investigation of death
9 determining the cause and manner of death shall revert to the county of origin, and this coroner or
10 medical examiner shall be responsible for the Missouri certificate of death. The certificate of death
11 shall be filed in the county where the deceased was pronounced dead.

12 8. Except as provided in subsection 6 of this section, if a person dies in one county and the
13 body is subsequently transferred to another county, for burial or other reasons, the county coroner or
14 medical examiner where the death occurred shall be responsible for the certificate of death and for
15 investigating the cause and manner of the death.

16 9. In performing the duties, the coroner or medical examiner shall comply with sections
17 58.775 to 58.785 with respect to organ donation."; and

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19 Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references
20 accordingly.