## SECOND REGULAR SESSION SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

## **HOUSE BILL NO. 1597**

## 99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Reported from the Committee on the Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, April 12, 2018, with recommendation that the Senate Committee Substitute do pass.

4727S.03C

ADRIANE D. CROUSE, Secretary.

## AN ACT

To repeal sections 193.145, 193.265, and 194.119, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to the disposition of human remains.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 193.145, 193.265, and 194.119, RSMo, are repealed

- 2 and three new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 193.145,
- 3 193.265, and 194.119, to read as follows:

193.145. 1. A certificate of death for each death which occurs in this state

- 2 shall be filed with the local registrar, or as otherwise directed by the state
- 3 registrar, within five days after death and shall be registered if such certificate
- 4 has been completed and filed pursuant to this section. All data providers in the
- 5 death registration process, including, but not limited to, the state registrar, local
- 6 registrars, the state medical examiner, county medical examiners, coroners,
- 7 funeral directors or persons acting as such, embalmers, sheriffs, attending
- 8 physicians and resident physicians, physician assistants, assistant physicians,
- 9 advanced practice registered nurses, and the chief medical officers of licensed
- 10 health care facilities, and other public or private institutions providing medical
- 11 care, treatment, or confinement to persons, shall be required to use and utilize
- 12 any electronic death registration system required and adopted under subsection
- 13 1 of section 193.265 within six months of the system being certified by the
- 14 director of the department of health and senior services, or the director's
- 15 designee, to be operational and available to all data providers in the death
- 16 registration process. However, should the person or entity that certifies the cause

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of death not be part of, or does not use, the electronic death registration system, the funeral director or person acting as such may enter the required personal data into the electronic death registration system and then complete the filing by 19 presenting the signed cause of death certification to the local registrar, in which 20 case the local registrar shall issue death certificates as set out in subsection 2 of 2122section 193.265. [Nothing in this section shall prevent the state registrar from 23 adopting pilot programs or voluntary electronic death registration programs until 24 such time as the system can be certified; however, no such pilot or voluntary 25 electronic death registration program shall prevent the filing of a death certificate 26 with the local registrar or the ability to obtain certified copies of death 27 certificates under subsection 2 of section 193.265 until six months after such 28 certification that the system is operational.

- 2. If the place of death is unknown but the dead body is found in this state, the certificate of death shall be completed and filed pursuant to the provisions of this section. The place where the body is found shall be shown as the place of death. The date of death shall be the date on which the remains were found.
- 34 3. When death occurs in a moving conveyance in the United States and 35 the body is first removed from the conveyance in this state, the death shall be registered in this state and the place where the body is first removed shall be 36 37 considered the place of death. When a death occurs on a moving conveyance 38 while in international waters or air space or in a foreign country or its air space 39 and the body is first removed from the conveyance in this state, the death shall be registered in this state but the certificate shall show the actual place of death 40 if such place may be determined. 41
- 42 4. The funeral director or person in charge of final disposition of the dead 43 body shall file the certificate of death. The funeral director or person in charge 44 of the final disposition of the dead body shall obtain or verify and enter into the 45 electronic death registration system:
- 46 (1) The personal data from the next of kin or the best qualified person or 47 source available;
- 48 (2) The medical certification **and attestation** from the person responsible 49 for such certification **and attestation** if designated to do so under subsection 5 50 of this section; and
- 51 (3) Any other information or data that may be required to be placed on a 52 death certificate or entered into the electronic death certificate system including,

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53 but not limited to, the name and license number of the embalmer.

- 5. The medical certification shall be completed, attested to its accuracy either by signature or an electronic process approved by the department, and returned to the funeral director or person in charge of final disposition within seventy-two hours after death by the physician, physician assistant, assistant physician, advanced practice registered nurse in charge of the patient's care for the illness or condition which resulted in death. In the absence of the physician, physician assistant, assistant physician, advanced practice registered nurse or with the physician's, physician assistant's, assistant physician's, or advanced practice registered nurse's approval the certificate may be completed and attested to its accuracy either by signature or an approved electronic process by the physician's associate physician, the chief medical officer of the institution in which death occurred, or the physician who performed an autopsy upon the decedent, provided such individual has access to the medical history of the case, views the deceased at or after death and death is due to natural causes. The person authorized to complete the medical certification may, in writing, designate any other person to enter the medical certification information and attestation into the electronic death registration system if the person authorized to complete the medical certificate has physically or by electronic process signed a statement stating the cause of death. Any persons completing the medical certification or entering data and attestation into the electronic death registration system shall be immune from civil liability for such certification or attestation completion, data entry, or determination of the cause of death, absent gross negligence or willful misconduct. The state registrar may approve alternate methods of obtaining and processing the medical certification and filing the death certificate. The Social Security number of any individual who has died shall be placed in the records relating to the death and recorded on the death certificate.
- 6. When death occurs from natural causes more than thirty-six hours after the decedent was last treated by a physician, physician assistant, assistant physician, advanced practice registered nurse, the case shall be referred to the county medical examiner or coroner or physician or local registrar for investigation to determine and certify the cause of death. If the death is determined to be of a natural cause, the medical examiner or coroner or local registrar shall refer the certificate of death to the attending physician, physician assistant, assistant physician, advanced practice registered nurse for such certification. If the attending physician, physician assistant, assistant physician,

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89 advanced practice registered nurse refuses or is otherwise unavailable, the 90 medical examiner or coroner or local registrar shall attest to the accuracy of the certificate of death either by signature or an approved electronic process within 91 92 thirty-six hours.

- 7. If the circumstances suggest that the death was caused by other than natural causes, the medical examiner or coroner shall determine the cause of death and shall complete and attest to the accuracy either by signature or an approved electronic process the medical certification within seventy-two hours after taking charge of the case.
- 8. If the cause of death cannot be determined within seventy-two hours after death, the attending medical examiner, coroner, attending physician, physician assistant, assistant physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or 101 local registrar shall give the funeral director, or person in charge of final 102 disposition of the dead body, notice of the reason for the delay, and final 103 disposition of the body shall not be made until authorized by the medical examiner, coroner, attending physician, physician assistant, assistant physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or local registrar.
  - 9. When a death is presumed to have occurred within this state but the body cannot be located, a death certificate may be prepared by the state registrar upon receipt of an order of a court of competent jurisdiction which shall include the finding of facts required to complete the death certificate. Such a death certificate shall be marked "Presumptive", show on its face the date of registration, and identify the court and the date of decree.
  - 10. [(1)] The department of health and senior services shall notify all physicians, physician assistants, assistant physicians, and advanced practice registered nurses licensed under chapters 334 and 335 of the requirements regarding the use of the electronic vital records system provided for in this section.
  - (2) On or before August 30, 2015, the department of health and senior services, division of community and public health shall create a working group comprised of representation from the Missouri electronic vital records system users and recipients of death certificates used for professional purposes to evaluate the Missouri electronic vital records system, develop recommendations to improve the efficiency and usability of the system, and to report such findings and recommendations to the general assembly no later than January 1, 2016.

193.265. 1. For the issuance of a certification or copy of a death record,

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the applicant shall pay a fee of thirteen dollars for the first certification or copy 3 and a fee of ten dollars for each additional copy ordered at that time. For the issuance of a certification or copy of a birth, marriage, divorce, or fetal death record, the applicant shall pay a fee of fifteen dollars. All fees shall be deposited to the state department of revenue. Beginning August 28, 2004, for each vital 6 records fee collected, the director of revenue shall credit four dollars to the general revenue fund, five dollars to the children's trust fund, one dollar shall be credited to the endowed care cemetery audit fund, and three dollars for the first copy of death records and five dollars for birth, marriage, divorce, and fetal death 10 11 records shall be credited to the Missouri public services health fund established 12in section 192,900. Money in the endowed care cemetery audit fund shall be 13 available by appropriation to the division of professional registration to pay its 14 expenses in administering sections 214.270 to 214.410. All interest earned on money deposited in the endowed care cemetery audit fund shall be credited to the 15 16 endowed care cemetery fund. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, money placed in the endowed care cemetery audit fund shall not 17 18 be transferred and placed to the credit of general revenue until the amount in the fund at the end of the biennium exceeds three times the amount of the 19 20 appropriation from the endowed care cemetery audit fund for the preceding fiscal year. The money deposited in the public health services fund under this section 2122shall be deposited in a separate account in the fund, and moneys in such account, upon appropriation, shall be used to automate and improve the state vital records 23 24 system, and develop and maintain an electronic birth and death registration 25 system. For any search of the files and records, when no record is found, the 26 state shall be entitled to a fee equal to the amount for a certification of a vital record for a five-year search to be paid by the applicant. For the processing of 27each legitimation, adoption, court order or recording after the registrant's twelfth 28 birthday, the state shall be entitled to a fee equal to the amount for a certification 29 of a vital record. Except whenever a certified copy or copies of a vital record is 30 required to perfect any claim of any person on relief, or any dependent of any 31 32 person who was on relief for any claim upon the government of the state or United States, the state registrar shall, upon request, furnish a certified copy or 33 34 so many certified copies as are necessary, without any fee or compensation 35 therefor.

2. For the issuance of a certification of a death record by the local registrar, the applicant shall pay a fee of thirteen dollars for the first certification

or copy and a fee of ten dollars for each additional copy ordered at that time. For 38 39 the issuance of a certification or copy of a birth, marriage, divorce, or fetal death record, the applicant shall pay a fee of fifteen dollars; except that, in any county 40 with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but 41 fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants, a donation of one dollar may be 42 collected by the local registrar over and above any fees required by law when a 43 certification or copy of any marriage license or birth certificate is provided, with 45 such donations collected to be forwarded monthly by the local registrar to the county treasurer of such county and the donations so forwarded to be deposited 46 47 by the county treasurer into the housing resource commission fund to assist 48 homeless families and provide financial assistance to organizations addressing 49 homelessness in such county. The local registrar shall include a check-off box on 50 the application form for such copies. All fees, other than the donations collected in any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred 5152thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants for marriage licenses and birth certificates, shall be deposited to the official city or county 53 health agency. A certified copy of a death record by the local registrar can only 54be issued within twenty-four hours of receipt of the record by the local 55 56 registrar. Computer-generated certifications of death records may be issued by the local registrar after twenty-four hours of receipt of the records. In the event that it is determined by the state registrar that any required 58 information from any data provider was missing or incomplete on 59 60 records or documentation that were filed with or submitted to the local registrar and then sent to the state registrar, the state registrar shall 61 62return the records or documentation to the local registrar so that the data provider, funeral director, or person in charge of the final disposition, can provide the missing or incomplete information. Nothing in this subsection removes any requirement in 65 any statute or regulation as to when an affidavit or court order is 66 necessary to amend a death certificate that has been issued. The fees 67 paid to the official county health agency shall be retained by the local agency for 69 local public health purposes.

194.119. 1. As used in this section, the term "right of sepulcher" means 2 the right to choose and control the burial, cremation, or other final disposition of 3 a dead human body.

2. For purposes of this chapter and chapters 193, 333, and 436, and in all

- 5 cases relating to the custody, control, and disposition of deceased human remains,
- 6 including the common law right of sepulcher, where not otherwise defined, the
- 7 term "next-of-kin" means the following persons in the priority listed if such
- 8 person is eighteen years of age or older, is mentally competent, and is willing to
- 9 assume responsibility for the costs of disposition:
- 10 (1) An attorney in fact designated in a durable power of attorney wherein 11 the deceased specifically granted the right of sepulcher over his or her body to
- 12 such attorney in fact;
- 13 (2) For a decedent who was on active duty in the United States military
- 14 at the time of death, the person designated by such decedent in the written
- 15 instrument known as the United States Department of Defense Form 93, Record
- 16 of Emergency Data, in accordance with [P.L. 109-163, Section 564,] 10 U.S.C.
- 17 Section 1482;
- 18 (3) The surviving spouse, unless an action for the dissolution of the
- 19 marriage has been filed and is pending in a court of competent
- 20 jurisdiction;
- 21 (4) Any surviving child of the deceased. If a surviving child is less than
- 22 eighteen years of age and has a legal or natural guardian, such child shall not be
- 23 disqualified on the basis of the child's age and such child's legal or natural
- 24 guardian, if any, shall be entitled to serve in the place of the child unless such
- 25 child's legal or natural guardian was subject to an action in dissolution from the
- 26 deceased. In such event the person or persons who may serve as next-of-kin shall
- 27 serve in the order provided in subdivisions (5) to (9) of this subsection;
- 28 (5) (a) Any surviving parent of the deceased; or
- 29 (b) If the deceased is a minor, a surviving parent who has custody of the
- 30 minor; or
- 31 (c) If the deceased is a minor and the deceased's parents have joint
- 32 custody, the parent whose residence is the minor child's residence for purposes
- 33 of mailing and education;
  - (6) Any surviving sibling of the deceased;
- 35 (7) The next nearest surviving relative of the deceased by consanguinity
- 36 or affinity;

- 37 (8) Any person or friend who assumes financial responsibility for the
- 38 disposition of the deceased's remains if no next-of-kin assumes such
- 39 responsibility;
- 40 (9) The county coroner or medical examiner; provided however that such

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- assumption of responsibility shall not make the coroner, medical examiner, the 41 42 county, or the state financially responsible for the cost of disposition.
- 3. The next-of-kin of the deceased shall be entitled to control the final 43 disposition of the remains of any dead human being consistent with all applicable laws, including all applicable health codes. The next-of-kin may delegate the control of the final disposition of the remains of any dead human being to an agent through either a specific or general grant of power in accordance with section 404.710 if, at the time of delegation, the nextof-kin was eighteen years of age or older and mentally competent and the principal or agent is taking financial responsibility for the disposition.
  - 4. A funeral director or establishment is entitled to rely on and act according to the lawful instructions of any person claiming to be the next-of-kin of the deceased; provided however, in any civil cause of action against a funeral director or establishment licensed pursuant to this chapter for actions taken regarding the funeral arrangements for a deceased person in the director's or establishment's care, the relative fault, if any, of such funeral director or establishment may be reduced if such actions are taken in reliance upon a person's claim to be the deceased person's next-of-kin.
  - 5. Any person who desires to exercise the right of sepulcher and who has knowledge of an individual or individuals with a superior right to control disposition shall notify such individual or individuals prior to making final arrangements.
  - 6. If an individual with a superior claim is [personally served with written notice from] notified in person or by written notice with delivery confirmation to such person's last known address by a person with an inferior claim that such person desires to exercise the right of sepulcher and the individual so served does not object within forty-eight hours of [receipt] such notice, such individual shall be deemed to have waived such right. An individual with a superior right may also waive such right at any time if such waiver is in writing and dated.
- 727. If there is more than one person in a class who are equal in priority and the funeral director has no knowledge of any objection by other members of 73 such class, the funeral director or establishment shall be entitled to rely on and 74act according to the instructions of the first such person in the class to make 75arrangements; provided that such person assumes responsibility for the costs of

- 77 disposition and no other person in such class provides written notice of his or her
- 78 objection. If the funeral director has knowledge that there is more than one
- 79 person in a class who are equal in priority and who do not agree on the
- 80 disposition, the decision of the majority of the members of such class shall control
- 81 the disposition.
- 82 8. For purposes of conducting a majority vote under subsection 7 of this
- 83 section, the funeral director shall allow voting by proxy using a written
- 84 authorization or instrument.

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