

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH  
OVERSIGHT DIVISION

**FISCAL NOTE**

L.R. No.: 0489-03  
Bill No.: Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed SCS for HCS for HB 447  
Subject: County Government; Department of Health and Senior Services; Medical Procedures and Personnel; and Professional Registration and Licensing  
Type: Original  
Date: July 1, 2019

Bill Summary: This proposal modifies provisions relating to the deceased.

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
General Revenue	(\$61,205) to (\$133,780)	\$0 to (\$80,631)	\$0 to (\$81,312)
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on General Revenue</b>	<b>(\$61,205) to (\$133,780)</b>	<b>\$0 to (\$80,631)</b>	<b>\$0 to (\$81,312)</b>

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON OTHER STATE FUNDS</b>			
FUND AFFECTED	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Missouri State Coroners' Training Fund	\$296,235	\$355,482	\$355,482
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>Other</u> State Funds</b>	<b>\$296,235</b>	<b>\$355,482</b>	<b>\$355,482</b>

Numbers within parentheses: ( ) indicate costs or losses.

This fiscal note contains 15 pages.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDS</b>			
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on <u>All</u> Federal Funds</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON FULL TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)</b>			
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>
General Revenue	0 to 1.2 FTE	0 or 1 FTE	0 or 1 FTE
<b>Total Estimated Net Effect on FTE</b>	<b>0 to 1.2 FTE</b>	<b>0 or 1 FTE</b>	<b>0 or 1 FTE</b>

Estimated Net Effect (expenditures or reduced revenues) expected to exceed \$100,000 in any of the three fiscal years after implementation of the act.

<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON LOCAL FUNDS</b>			
<b>FUND AFFECTED</b>	<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>
<b>Local Government</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

## FISCAL ANALYSIS

### ASSUMPTION

#### §§58.035, 58.095, 58.208, and 193.265

Officials at the **Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS)** state the Bureau of Vital Records (BVR) and Local Public Health Agencies (LPHAs) issue on average 355,482 death certificates each year. Per 193.265, RSMo, the BVR and LPHAs already collect a thirteen dollar fee for each initial copy and a ten dollar fee for each additional death certificate ordered at the same time. The proposed legislation requires the collection of an additional one dollar fee for each death certificate to be deposited into an additional fund, the Missouri State Coroners' Training Fund.

Collecting the additional dollar at time of issuance and performing accounting procedures to report and submit the fees daily to DHSS Fee Receipts Office would be absorbed within current operations. The Fee Receipts Office would need two additional hours of an Accounting Clerk's time in a year. Collecting the additional dollar and depositing the fees daily would be part of the normal workload of the Fee Receipts Unit. One Accounting Clerk (\$26,340) x 2 hours = \$25.33. The department anticipates being able to absorb the costs.

Currently, any record submitted through the local registrar to the state registrar that has not been filed, but found to have incomplete or missing documentation, is mailed back to the funeral home director. Under this legislation, the record would be mailed to the local registrar. There is an assumption that the number of records and the mailing costs would remain the same.

The proposed legislation requires the promulgation of rules and regulations, which include the following duties (but not all inclusive): establish guidelines, implement strategies, make evidence-based system changes, and create policy recommendations. The DHSS, Office of General Counsel will need an additional .1 FTE for an attorney (salary of \$64,500 per year) to perform the research necessary to ensure the new guidelines and information for this proposed legislation has been properly vetted and implementation is completed quickly and with fiscal responsibility. Due to current workload being at maximum limits, these costs cannot be absorbed. This would be an ongoing position.

**Oversight** assumes since DHSS states their workload currently being at maximum limits and the responsibility for the Coroner Standards and Training Commission is now with the DHSS in this substitute, Oversight will range the cost of the partial FTE from \$0 to DHSS' estimates and will assume that the additional responsibilities can be covered in FY 2020.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

**DHSS** states in order to have the additional dollar deposited to the credit of this new fund, an ITSD system change would need to occur. ITSD estimates 116.64 programming hours at \$75 per hour or \$8,748 would be required in FY 2020 to modify the existing mainframe programs to accommodate the additional fee of \$1.00 for any death certificate issued which shall be deposited into the Missouri State Coroners' Training Fund. No additional ongoing maintenance is indicated as the changes are to the existing program.

**Oversight** notes ITSD assumes that every new IT project/system will be bid out because all their resources are at full capacity. For this bill, ITSD assumes they will contract out the programming changes to the BVR system. ITSD estimates the project would take 116.64 hours at a contract rate of \$75 per hour for a total cost to the state of \$8,748. Oversight notes that an average salary for a current IT Specialist within ITSD is \$51,618, which totals roughly \$80,000 per year when fringe benefits are added. Assuming that all ITSD resources are at full capacity, Oversight assumes ITSD may (instead of contracting out the programming) hire an additional IT Specialist to perform the work required from this bill. Therefore, Oversight will range the fiscal impact from the cost of contracting out the work (\$8,748) to hiring an additional FTE IT Specialist (roughly \$80,000 per year).

**Oversight** notes in Perfected HCS for HB 447, §58.208 is clarified as "One dollar of the fee collected for any death certificate issue under section §193.265 shall be deposited into the Missouri state coroners' training fund." Oversight does not have data to compute the amount of anticipated revenue; therefore, Oversight will utilize DHSS' estimate of \$355,482 per year into the new Missouri State Coroners' Training Fund.

Officials at the **Department of Revenue (DOR)** assume the Missouri State Coroner's Training fund could potentially increase by an estimated \$60,000 each fiscal year. The DOR is aware that not each and every death reported in Missouri has a death certificate issued.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

Based upon information published on the DHSS website, the number of deaths per year, in Missouri, (past four calendar years) averages 60,000. This creates the possibility that a death certificate could be issued for all 60,000 individual deaths, for a maximum estimate of deposit into the Missouri State Coroners' Training Fund. Provided this were true, \$60,000 could be collected under this legislation and deposited into the Missouri State Coroners' Training Fund each year. As of December 2017, an increase in Missouri resident deaths has occurred each calendar year for the past eight years. The Department anticipates that the maximum estimated \$60,000 that could be collected under this legislation and deposited into the Missouri State Coroners' Training Fund could increase each year.

**Oversight** notes according to the Provisional Vital Statistics for December 2017 report on DHSS's website the number of deaths for the last four years are as follows:

2017 - 61,867  
2016 - 59,824  
2015 - 59,810  
2014 - 58,141

Officials at the **City of Columbia** assume the new language in 193.265.2 requires the state registrar to return incomplete death certificates to us so that we can follow up with the data provider and get the complete info. We have no idea of how many death certificates may be returned to us for follow up. Currently, we try to catch all of those issues before we submit them to the state, but occasionally, we miss some. When we do miss those, the state currently does the follow up with the data provider. Thus, this would represent an increase in work for us, but we have no way of knowing how many certificates will be incomplete, requiring our follow up. Consequently, this language would represent an unknown fiscal cost to the department.

**Oversight** assumes this cost can be absorbed by the City of Columbia or the department could seek additional funding through the appropriation process through the City.

In response to a previous version, officials at the **Monroe County Assessor** assumed no fiscal impact from this proposal.

**Oversight** only reflects the responses that we have received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other counties were requested to respond to this proposed legislation but did not. For a general listing of political subdivisions included in our database, please refer to [www.legislativeoversight.mo.gov](http://www.legislativeoversight.mo.gov).

ASSUMPTION (continued)

**Oversight** heard testimony given by the Saline County Coroner on January 29, 2019. The Saline County Coroner provided Oversight with information regarding the Indiana State Coroner's Training Board in Indiana Statute.

In response to similar legislation from 2018, SCS for HCS for HB 2079, officials at **St. Louis County** and **Boone County** assumed no fiscal impact to their respective entities from this proposal.

§§58.451 and 58.720 - Death under the care of Hospice

In response to similar legislation from this year, HCS for HB 242, officials at **St. Louis County**, **Boone County**, the **Boone County Sheriff's Department** and the **Monroe County Assessor's Office** each assumed no fiscal impact to their respective entities from this proposal.

**Oversight** only reflects the responses that we have received from state agencies and political subdivisions; however, other counties and sheriff departments were requested to respond to this proposed legislation but did not. For a general listing of political subdivisions included in our database, please refer to [www.legislativeoversight.mo.gov](http://www.legislativeoversight.mo.gov).

In response to similar legislation from 2018, HB 1895, officials at the **Callaway County Commission** assumed no fiscal impact from this proposal.

**Oversight** assumes this proposal specifies that no investigation is necessary for a death that occurs under hospice care. Oversight assumes this proposal will not have a direct fiscal impact.

§§192.067 & 192.990 - Pregnancy-associated mortality review board

Section 192.990 establishes within the **Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS)** the "Pregnancy-Associated Mortality Review Board" to improve data collection and reporting with respect to maternal mortality policy recommendations and to develop initiatives that support populations at risk of death an severe complications from pregnancy. The DHSS may collaborate with localities and with other states to meet the goals of the initiative.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

The legislation may require the promulgation of rules and regulations, which include the following duties (but not all inclusive): establish guidelines, implement strategies, make evidence-based system changes, and create policy recommendations. The DHSS, Office of General Counsel will need an additional 0.10 FTE for an attorney (salary of \$64,500 per year) to perform the research necessary to ensure the new guidelines and information for this proposed legislation has been properly vetted and implementation is completed quickly and with fiscal responsibility. Also, privacy issues will need to be reviewed. Due to current workload being at maximum limits, these costs cannot be absorbed.

**Oversight** assumes 0.1 FTE would not be provided fringe benefits and the state would only pay Social Security and Medicare benefits of 7.65 percent. In addition, Oversight assumes the DHSS would not need additional rental space for 0.1 FTE. However, if multiple proposals pass during the legislative session requiring additional FTE, cumulatively the effect of all proposals passed may result in the DHSS needing additional rental space.

**Oversight** assumes since DHSS states their responsibility to perform the research necessary to ensure the new guidelines and information for this proposed legislation has been properly vetted and implementation is completed quickly and with fiscal responsibility, Oversight will range the cost of the partial FTE from \$0 to DHSS' estimate less fringe benefits over 7.65% and rental space costs.

**Oversight** notes, to accomplish the duties of the board, §192.900.9 allows DHSS to request and receive data from health care providers, health care facilities, laboratories, medical examiners, coroners, law enforcement agencies and driver's license bureaus, and facilities licensed by the department. Oversight does not know if, or when, DHSS will request information (or what information would be requested) and assumes no fiscal impact for this provision.

**Oversight** notes, in response to similar legislation (SB 480), that the **City of Springfield** has stated the proposal would not have a direct fiscal impact on their organization. Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact in the fiscal note for this organization.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

§§193.145 and 194.119

In response to a similar bill (SB 282), officials from the **Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS)** assumed the proposed legislation allows the funeral director or person in charge of final disposition of the dead body to obtain or verify and enter into the electronic death registration system the medical certification and attestation, if designated to do so from the person responsible for such certification and attestation as designated under section 193.145.5, RSMo. The current electronic system used to register death certificates, MoEVR, is currently set up to only allow physicians, medical examiners, or coroners the ability to certify the medical portion of the death certificate; specifically being able to certify the cause of death. The proposed legislation would require the MoEVR system be modified to allow a person designated by the physician, medical examiner, or coroner to obtain or verify and enter into the system the medical certification information and attestation of that information for a death certificate.

OA-ITSD services will be required at a cost of **\$52,457**;

- \$6,885 (91.80 hours x \$75 per hour) of IT Consultant
- \$45,572 for Project Assessment Quotation (PAQ) with vendor

**Oversight** notes ITSD assumes that every new IT project/system will be bid out because all their resources are at full capacity. For this bill, ITSD assumes they will contract out the programming changes need to the MoEVR system. ITSD estimates the project would take 91.8 hours at a contract rate of \$75 per hour plus \$45,572 for the Project Assessment Quotation for a total cost to the state of \$52,457. Oversight notes that an average salary for a current IT Specialist within ITSD is \$51,618, which totals roughly \$80,000 per year when fringe benefits are added. Assuming that all ITSD resources are at full capacity, Oversight assumes ITSD may (instead of contracting out the programming) hire an additional IT Specialist to perform the work required from this bill. Therefore, Oversight will range the fiscal impact from the cost of contracting out the work (\$52,457) to (\$125,572) for hiring an additional FTE IT Specialist (roughly \$80,000) plus Project Assessment Quotation with vendor cost (\$45,572) in FY 2020.

§§210.192, 210.194 and 210.195 - Child fatality review panels

**Oversight** notes provisions in 210.194.4 provide that the State Technical Assistance Team (STAT) shall make nonidentifiable, aggregate data on child fatalities publicly available. Officials from the DSS state that child fatality data is already loaded in an on-line database. The deidentification process is built into the current software used and as a result there would be no fiscal impact for the provisions of this proposal.

ASSUMPTION (continued)

**Oversight** notes provisions in 210.192.3 removes language that requires the DHSS to analyze the child fatality review panel reports and periodically prepare epidemiological reports which describe the incidence, causes, location and other factors pertaining to childhood deaths. DHSS officials indicate there will be no cost savings with the removal of these provisions because the DHSS has not been preparing reports as the state Child Facility reports are already covering this information on an annual basis. DHSS does provide the linkages of birth and death records to the State Child Fatality report and will continue to do so. DHSS also provides information through the annual vital statistics report on causes of death and location, but that is a public health surveillance requirement and would not be affected by this proposal. Finally, DHSS officials state the proposal to remove the requirement was done in order to remove a statutory obligation that is obsolete considering how reports have been and are currently published.

§§333.011 and 333.072- Outdoor Cremations

Officials from the **Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration** and the **Department of Natural Resources** each assume the proposal will have no fiscal impact on their organization.

**Oversight** notes that the above mentioned agencies have stated the proposal would not have a direct fiscal impact on their organization. Oversight does not have any information to the contrary. Therefore, Oversight will reflect a zero impact on the fiscal note for these agencies.

Bill as a Whole

Officials at the **Office of the State Courts Administrator**, the **Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration**, the **Missouri Highway Patrol**, the **Department of Natural Resources**, the **Department of Public Safety's Office of the Director**, the **Joint Committee on Administrative Rules**, the **Department of Mental Health**, the **Department of Social Services** and the **Office of the State Treasurer** each assume no fiscal impact to their respective agencies from this proposal.

Officials from the **Office of the Secretary of State (SOS)** state many bills considered by the General Assembly include provisions allowing or requiring agencies to submit rules and regulations to implement the act. The SOS is provided with core funding to handle a certain amount of normal activity resulting from each year's legislative session. The fiscal impact for this fiscal note to the SOS for Administrative Rules is less than \$5,000. The SOS recognizes that this is a small amount and does not expect that additional funding would be required to meet these costs. However, the SOS also recognizes that many such bills may be passed by the

ASSUMPTION (continued)

General Assembly in a given year and that collectively the costs may be in excess of what the office can sustain with the core budget. Therefore, the SOS reserves the right to request funding for the cost of supporting administrative rules requirements should the need arise based on a review of the finally approved bills signed by the Governor.

**Oversight** assumes the SOS could absorb the costs of printing and distributing regulations related to this proposal. If multiple bills pass which require the printing and distribution of regulations at substantial costs, the SOS could request funding through the appropriation process.

With exception to what is already mentioned above, the **Department of Revenue** assumes no fiscal impact for the proposal as amended.

Officials at the **City of Kansas City**, the **St. Louis County Department of Justice Services** and the **Joplin Police Department** each assume no fiscal impact to their respective entities from this proposal.

In response to a previous version, officials at the **St. Louis County Department of Public Health** assumed no fiscal impact from this proposal.

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - State Government</u>	FY 2020 (10 Mo.)	FY 2021	FY 2022
<b>GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>			
Costs - DHSS (§192.990) p. 7	\$0 to...		
Personal Service	(\$5,375)	\$0	\$0
Fringe benefits	(\$411)	\$0	\$0
Equipment and expense	<u>(\$3,657)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Total Costs - DHSS	<u>\$0 to (\$9,443)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
FTE Change - DHSS	0 to 0.1 FTE	0 FTE	0 FTE
Costs - DHSS - ITSD costs (ranged from contracting out programming (\$8,746 plus \$52,457 (which includes the PAQ) to hiring one additional FTE IT Specialist (\$66,632) plus cost for PAQ (\$45,572) for total of \$112,204 to hiring additional FTE IT Specialist p. 4 & p. 8	(\$61,205) to (\$112,204)	\$0 to (\$80,631)	\$0 to (\$81,312)
FTE Change - ITSD	0 or 1 FTE	0 or 1 FTE	0 or 1 FTE
Costs - DHSS - Attorney (§§58.035, 58.095, 58.208, 193.145, 193.265) p. 3			
Personal Service	\$0 to (\$5,375)	\$0	\$0
Fringe Benefits	\$0 to (\$2,689)	\$0	\$0
Equipment and Expense	<u>\$0 to (\$4,069)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
Total Costs - DHSS	<u>\$0 to (\$12,133)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
FTE Change - DHSS	0 to .1 FTE	0 FTE	0 FTE
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE GENERAL REVENUE FUND</b>	<b>(\$61,205) to (\$133,780)</b>	<b>\$0 to (\$80,631)</b>	<b>\$0 to (\$81,312)</b>
Estimated Net FTE Change for General Revenue	0 to 1.2 FTE	0 or 1 FTE	0 or 1 FTE

<u>FISCAL IMPACT - State Government</u>	FY 2020 (10 Mo.)	FY 2021	FY 2022
 <b>MISSOURI CORONERS' TRAINING FUND</b>			
<u>Revenue - DHSS - collection of \$1 fee on death certificates p. 4</u>	<u>\$296,235</u>	<u>\$355,482</u>	<u>\$355,482</u>
<b>ESTIMATED NET EFFECT ON THE MISSOURI CORONERS' TRAINING FUND</b>	<b><u>\$296,235</u></b>	<b><u>\$355,482</u></b>	<b><u>\$355,482</u></b>
 <u>FISCAL IMPACT - Local Government</u>			
	FY 2020 (10 Mo.)	FY 2021	FY 2022
	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

FISCAL IMPACT - Small Business

No direct fiscal impact to small businesses would be expected as a result of this proposal.

FISCAL DESCRIPTION

This bill establishes the Coroner Standards and Training Commission, which shall establish training standards relating to the operation, responsibilities and technical skills of the office of county coroner. The membership of the Commission is specified in the bill. The Commission shall establish training standards relating to the office of county coroner and shall issue a report on such standards.

Currently, \$1,000 of a county coroner's salary shall only be payable if he or she completes at least 20 hours of classroom instruction each year relating to the operations of the coroner's office when approved by a professional association of county coroners of Missouri. This bill provides that the Coroner Standards and Training Commission shall establish and certify such training programs and their completion shall be submitted to the Missouri Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Association. Upon the Association's validation of certified training, it shall then submit the individual's name to the county treasurer and Department of Health and Senior Services indicating his or her compliance.

#### FISCAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

This bill creates the Missouri State Coroners' Training Fund. For any death certificate issued, there shall be a fee of \$1 deposited into the fund, which shall be used by the Missouri Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Association for the purpose of in-state training, equipment, and necessary supplies, and to provide aid to training programs approved by the Missouri Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Association. This fee shall be imposed and collected in addition to all other fees already being imposed and collected on the issuance of death certificates, resulting in the current total fee of \$13 being increased to \$14. Also, during states of emergency or disasters, local registrars may request reimbursement from the fund for copies of death certificates issued to individuals who are unable to afford the associated fees. If the State Registrar determines that information on a document or record submitted to a local registrar is incomplete, the State Registrar shall return the records or documents with the incomplete information to the local registrar for correction by the data provider, funeral director, or person in charge of the final disposition (Sections 58.035, 58.095, 58.208, and 193.265, RSMo).

When a death occurs under the care of a hospice, no investigation shall be required, under this bill, if the death is certified by the treating physician of the deceased or the medical director of the hospice as a named death due to disease or diagnosed illness. The hospice must give written notice to the coroner or medical examiner within 24 hours of the death (Sections 58.451 and 58.720).

This bill establishes the "Pregnancy-Associated Mortality Review Board" within the Department of Health and Senior Services to improve data collection and reporting regarding maternal mortality and to develop initiatives that support at-risk populations. The board shall consist of no more than 18 members appointed by the director of the department, as specified in the bill, with diverse racial, ethnic, and geographic membership. Before June 30, 2020, and each year thereafter, the board shall submit a report on maternal mortality in the state and proposed recommendations to the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the director of the department, the Governor, and the General Assembly. The department shall have the authority to request and receive data for maternal deaths from specified entities. All individually identifiable or potentially identifiable information and other records shall be kept confidential as described in the bill (Sections 192.067 and 192.990).

The bill specifies that if a coroner is not current on his or her training, the department may prohibit that coroner from signing any death certificates. In the event a coroner is unable to sign a death certificate, the county sheriff will appoint a medical professional to attest death certificates until the coroner can resume signing them or until another coroner is appointed or elected. The bill repeals a provision allowing the State Registrar to adopt pilot programs or voluntary electronic death registration programs until an electronic death registration system is certified.

#### FISCAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

An attestation from the medical provider who completed the medical certification shall also be entered into the electronic death registration system. The bill repeals a provision requiring the Division of Community and Public Health within the Department of Health and Senior Services to create a working group for the purposes of evaluating the electronic vital records system and submit a report on findings to the General Assembly by January 1, 2016 (Section 193.145).

This bill modifies provisions regarding the death registration process and the right of sepulcher. Currently, a list is provided, in the order of priority, of those who have the right to control the disposition of a dead human body, known as the next-of-kin. This bill provides that the surviving spouse shall not be considered as next-of-kin if an action for dissolution of marriage has been filed. The next-of-kin of a deceased person may delegate the final disposition of the deceased to an agent through a power of attorney. This bill provides that an individual with a superior claim to the disposition of the deceased may be notified in person or by written notice with delivery confirmation, rather than personally served with written notice by a person with an inferior claim who has the desire to exercise the right to control the final disposition of the deceased (Section 194.119).

This bill modifies the law regarding the confidentiality of records made and maintained by entities under the child fatality review panel statutes. Current law requires all meetings, reports, and records to be confidential and not open to the public. Under this bill, all meetings and work product shall be confidential, while the state technical assistance team shall make non-identifiable aggregate data on child fatalities public and the Director of the Department of Social Services shall have the discretion to release identifiable data. The state technical assistance team shall make an annual report on child fatalities that shall include a summary on the county level of compliance with the child fatality review panel statutes.

This bill also removes the requirement that the Department of Health and Senior Services analyze the child fatality review panel reports and prepare epidemiological reports regarding childhood deaths (Sections 210.192, 210.194, and 210.195).

Under this bill, a licensed funeral establishment shall also include an outdoor cremation facility established by the State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors. Any cremation performed at an outdoor cremation facility may only be performed by a licensed funeral director (Sections 333.011 and 333.072).

This legislation is not federally mandated, would not duplicate any other program and would not require additional capital improvements or rental space.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Department of Health and Senior Services  
Department of Revenue  
Department of Public Safety  
    Office of the Director  
    Missouri Highway Patrol  
Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration  
Office of the State Treasurer  
Department of Mental Health  
Office of the Secretary of State  
Joint Committee on Administrative Rules  
Department of Natural Resources  
Office of the State Courts Administrator  
Department of Social Services  
City of Kansas City  
Monroe County Assessor  
St. Louis County  
Boone County  
Boone County Sheriff's Department  
Callaway County Commission  
City of Columbia  
St. Louis County Department of Justice Services  
Joplin Police Department  
St. Louis County Department of Public Health  
City of Springfield



Kyle Rieman  
Director  
July 1, 2019

Ross Strobe  
Assistant Director  
July 1, 2019