

SECOND REGULAR SESSION  
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
**HOUSE BILL NO. 1716**  
**102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

4170H.05C

DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

---

**AN ACT**

To repeal sections 43.401 and 58.451, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to missing persons.

---

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

Section A. Sections 43.401 and 58.451, RSMo, are repealed and three new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 43.401, 43.411, and 58.451, to read as follows:

- 43.401. 1. **For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:**
- (1) **"Missing child":**
- (a) **Any person under eighteen years of age; or**
- (b) **Any youth, under twenty-one years of age, that the children's division has responsibility for with respect to placement, care, or supervision and who is the subject child of a child protective investigation, who is receiving preventive services or services under section 477 of the Social Security Act, or who has run away from foster care where the children's division has reasonable cause to believe that such youth is, or is at risk of being, a sex trafficking victim;**
- who is missing from his or her normal and ordinary place of residence and whose whereabouts cannot be determined by a person responsible for the child's care and any child known to have been taken, enticed, or concealed from the custody of his or her lawful guardian by a person who has no legal right to do so;
- (2) **"Vulnerable adult", any person eighteen years of age or older who has a cognitive impairment, mental disability, or brain disorder and whose disappearance has been determined by law enforcement to pose a credible threat of harm to such person.**

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets ~~thus~~ in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

18           **2.** The reporting of missing persons by law enforcement agencies, private citizens,  
19 and the responsibilities of the patrol in maintaining accurate records of missing persons are as  
20 follows:

21           (1) A person may file a complaint of a missing person with a law enforcement agency  
22 having jurisdiction. The complaint shall include, but need not be limited to, the following  
23 information:

24           (a) The name of the complainant;

25           (b) The name, address, and phone number of the guardian, if any, of the missing  
26 person;

27           (c) The relationship of the complainant to the missing person;

28           (d) The name, age, address, and all identifying characteristics of the missing person;

29           (e) The length of time the person has been missing; and

30           (f) All other information deemed relevant by either the complainant or the law  
31 enforcement agency;

32           (2) A report of the complaint of a missing person shall be immediately entered into  
33 the Missouri uniform law enforcement system (MULES) and the National Crime Information  
34 Center (NCIC) system by the law enforcement agency receiving the complaint, and  
35 disseminated to other law enforcement agencies who may come in contact with or be  
36 involved in the investigation or location of a missing person;

37           (3) A law enforcement agency with which a complaint of a missing child has been  
38 filed shall prepare, as soon as practicable, a standard missing child report. The missing child  
39 report shall be maintained as a record by the reporting law enforcement agency during the  
40 course of an active investigation;

41           (4) Upon the location of a missing person, or the determination by the law  
42 enforcement agency of jurisdiction that the person is no longer missing, the law enforcement  
43 agency which reported the missing person shall immediately remove the record of the missing  
44 person from the MULES and NCIC files.

45           ~~[2-]~~ **3.** No law enforcement agency shall prevent an immediate active investigation on  
46 the basis of an agency rule which specifies an automatic time limitation for a missing person  
47 investigation.

48           ~~[3-]~~ **4.** Any agency or placement provider, parent, or guardian with the care and  
49 custody of a child who is missing shall file a missing child complaint with the appropriate law  
50 enforcement agency within two hours of determining the child to be missing. The law  
51 enforcement agency shall immediately submit information as to the missing child to the  
52 National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) including, but not limited to,  
53 the name, date of birth, sex, race, height, weight, and eye and hair color of the child; a recent  
54 photograph of the child; and the date and location of the last known contact with the child.

55 The law enforcement agency shall institute a proper investigation and search for the missing  
56 child and maintain contact with the agency or placement provider making the missing child  
57 complaint. The missing child's entry shall not be removed from any database or system until  
58 the child is found or the case is closed.

59 **5. (1) The law enforcement agency shall generate a report of the missing person**  
60 **within the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) within thirty**  
61 **days after entry of a report of a missing child, missing vulnerable person, or missing**  
62 **adult into the registry whenever circumstances indicate that the missing child, missing**  
63 **vulnerable person, or missing adult may be at immediate risk of death or injury, or may**  
64 **be a match to a record maintained in the NamUs unidentified person database, and**  
65 **within one hundred eighty days in any other case. The law enforcement agency may**  
66 **attempt to obtain additional information and materials that have not been received.**

67 **(2) Upon the location of a missing child, missing vulnerable person, missing**  
68 **adult, or the determination by the law enforcement agency of jurisdiction that the child,**  
69 **vulnerable person, or adult is no longer missing, the law enforcement agency that**  
70 **reported the missing child, vulnerable person, or adult shall immediately remove the**  
71 **record of the missing person from NamUs.**

**43.411. 1. The provisions of this section shall apply whenever human remains**  
2 **are discovered.**

3 **2. The medical examiner or coroner shall communicate and keep in contact with**  
4 **the assisting law enforcement agency as to the progress of identification of the unknown**  
5 **human remains. For purposes of this section, "assisting law enforcement agency"**  
6 **means a law enforcement agency with jurisdiction acting under the request and**  
7 **direction of the medical examiner or coroner to assist with human remains**  
8 **identification.**

9 **3. The assisting law enforcement agency, medical examiner, or coroner shall**  
10 **create an unidentified persons record in the National Missing and Unidentified Persons**  
11 **System (NamUs) prior to the submission of samples.**

12 **4. Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude any assisting law**  
13 **enforcement agency, medical examiner, coroner, or the Missouri state highway patrol**  
14 **from pursuing other efforts to identify human remains, including efforts to publicize**  
15 **information, descriptions, or photographs related to the investigation.**

16 **5. For historic or prehistoric skeletal remains determined by an anthropologist**  
17 **not to be of medicolegal significance, jurisdiction shall be transferred to the state**  
18 **historic preservation officer for further investigation under section 194.408.**

**58.451. 1. When any person, in any county in which a coroner is required by section**  
2 **58.010, dies and there is reasonable ground to believe that such person died as a result of:**

- 3 (1) Violence by homicide, suicide, or accident;
- 4 (2) Criminal abortions, including those self-induced;
- 5 (3) Some unforeseen sudden occurrence and the deceased had not been attended by a  
6 physician during the thirty-six-hour period preceding the death;
- 7 (4) In any unusual or suspicious manner;
- 8 (5) Any injury or illness while in the custody of the law or while an inmate in a public  
9 institution;

10

11 the police, sheriff, law enforcement officer or official, or any person having knowledge of  
12 such a death shall immediately notify the coroner of the known facts concerning the time,  
13 place, manner and circumstances of the death. Immediately upon receipt of notification, the  
14 coroner or deputy coroner shall take charge of the dead body and fully investigate the  
15 essential facts concerning the medical causes of death, including whether by the act of man,  
16 and the manner of death. The coroner or deputy coroner may take the names and addresses of  
17 witnesses to the death and shall file this information in the coroner's office. The coroner or  
18 deputy coroner shall take possession of all property of value found on the body, making exact  
19 inventory of such property on the report and shall direct the return of such property to the  
20 person entitled to its custody or possession. The coroner or deputy coroner shall take  
21 possession of any object or article which, in the coroner's or the deputy coroner's opinion,  
22 may be useful in establishing the cause of death, and deliver it to the prosecuting attorney of  
23 the county.

24 2. When a death occurs outside a licensed health care facility, the first licensed  
25 medical professional or law enforcement official learning of such death shall immediately  
26 contact the county coroner. Immediately upon receipt of such notification, the coroner or the  
27 coroner's deputy shall make the determination if further investigation is necessary, based on  
28 information provided by the individual contacting the coroner, and immediately advise such  
29 individual of the coroner's intentions.

30 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 2 of this section to the contrary, when  
31 a death occurs under the care of a hospice, no investigation shall be required if the death is  
32 certified by the treating physician of the deceased or the medical director of the hospice as a  
33 natural death due to disease or diagnosed illness. The hospice shall provide written notice to  
34 the coroner within twenty-four hours of the death.

35 4. Upon taking charge of the dead body and before moving the body the coroner shall  
36 notify the police department of any city in which the dead body is found, or if the dead body  
37 is found in the unincorporated area of a county governed by the provisions of sections 58.451  
38 to 58.457, the coroner shall notify the county sheriff or the highway patrol and cause the body  
39 to remain unmoved until the police department, sheriff or the highway patrol has inspected

40 the body and the surrounding circumstances and carefully noted the appearance, the condition  
41 and position of the body and recorded every fact and circumstance tending to show the cause  
42 and manner of death, with the names and addresses of all known witnesses, and shall  
43 subscribe the same and make such record a part of the coroner's report.

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

48 6. The coroner may certify the cause of death in any case where death occurred  
49 without medical attendance or where an attending physician refuses to sign a certificate of  
50 death or when a physician is unavailable to sign a certificate of death.

51 7. When the cause of death is established by the coroner, the coroner shall file a copy  
52 of the findings in the coroner's office within thirty days.

53 8. If on view of the dead body and after personal inquiry into the cause and manner of  
54 death, the coroner determines that a further examination is necessary in the public interest, the  
55 coroner on the coroner's own authority may make or cause to be made an autopsy on the body.  
56 The coroner may on the coroner's own authority employ the services of a pathologist,  
57 chemist, or other expert to aid in the examination of the body or of substances supposed to  
58 have caused or contributed to death, and if the pathologist, chemist, or other expert is not  
59 already employed by the city or county for the discharge of such services, the pathologist,  
60 chemist, or other expert shall, upon written authorization of the coroner, be allowed  
61 reasonable compensation, payable by the city or county, in the manner provided in section  
62 58.530. The coroner shall, at the time of the autopsy, record or cause to be recorded each fact  
63 and circumstance tending to show the condition of the body and the cause and manner of  
64 death.

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

71 10. (1) When a person is being transferred from one county to another county for  
72 medical treatment and such person dies while being transferred, or dies while being treated in  
73 the emergency room of the receiving facility the place which the person is determined to be  
74 dead shall be considered the place of death and the county coroner or medical examiner of the  
75 county from which the person was originally being transferred shall be responsible for  
76 determining the cause and manner of death for the Missouri certificate of death.

77           (2) The coroner or medical examiner in the county in which the person is determined  
78 to be dead may with authorization of the coroner or medical examiner from the original  
79 transferring county, investigate and conduct postmortem examinations at the expense of the  
80 coroner or medical examiner from the original transferring county. The coroner or medical  
81 examiner from the original transferring county shall be responsible for investigating the  
82 circumstances of such and completing the Missouri certificate of death. The certificate of  
83 death shall be filed in the county where the deceased was pronounced dead.

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

88           (4) If a person does not die while being transferred and is institutionalized as a  
89 regularly admitted patient after such transfer and subsequently dies while in such institution,  
90 the coroner or medical examiner of the county in which the person is determined to be dead  
91 shall immediately notify the coroner or medical examiner of the county from which such  
92 person was originally transferred of the death of such person. In such cases, the county in  
93 which the deceased was institutionalized shall be considered the place of death. If the manner  
94 of death is by homicide, suicide, accident, criminal abortion including those that are self-  
95 induced, child fatality, or any unusual or suspicious manner, the investigation of the cause and  
96 manner of death shall revert to the county of origin, and this coroner or medical examiner  
97 shall be responsible for the Missouri certificate of death. The certificate of death shall be  
98 filed in the county where the deceased was pronounced dead.

99           11. There shall not be any statute of limitations or time limits on the cause of death  
100 when death is the final result or determined to be caused by homicide, suicide, accident, child  
101 fatality, criminal abortion including those self-induced, or any unusual or suspicious manner.  
102 The place of death shall be the place in which the person is determined to be dead. The final  
103 investigation of death in determining the cause and matter of death shall revert to the county  
104 of origin, and the coroner or medical examiner of such county shall be responsible for the  
105 Missouri certificate of death. The certificate of death shall be filed in the county where the  
106 deceased was pronounced dead.

107           12. Except as provided in subsection 10 of this section, if a person dies in one county  
108 and the body is subsequently transferred to another county, for burial or other reasons, the  
109 county coroner or medical examiner where the death occurred shall be responsible for the  
110 certificate of death and for investigating the cause and manner of the death.

111           13. In performing the duties, the coroner or medical examiner shall comply with  
112 sections 58.775 to 58.785 with respect to organ donation.

113           **14. In performing the duties of this section, the coroner or medical examiner**  
114 **shall additionally comply with section 43.411 with respect to the identification of human**  
115 **remains.**

✓