

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

[P E R F E C T E D]

SENATE BILL NO. 425

92ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR SCOTT.

Read 1st time February 5, 2003, and 1,000 copies ordered printed.

Read 2nd time February 10, 2003, and referred to the Committee on Aging, Families, Mental and Public Health.

Reported from the Committee March 10, 2003, with recommendation that the bill do pass and be placed on the Consent Calendar.

Taken up March 31, 2003. Read 3rd time and placed upon its final passage; bill passed.

1409S.01P

TERRY L. SPIELER, Secretary.

AN ACT

To repeal section 58.451, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to reporting and investigating of death by a coroner.

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

Section A. Section 58.451, RSMo, is repealed and one new section enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as section 58.451, to read as follows:

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

- (1) Violence by homicide, suicide, or accident;
- (2) Criminal abortions, including those self-induced;
- (3) Some unforeseen sudden occurrence and the deceased had not been attended by a physician during the thirty-six-hour period preceding the death;

- (4) In any unusual or suspicious manner;

(5) Any injury or illness while in the custody of the law or while an inmate in a public institution; the police, sheriff, law enforcement officer or official, or any person having knowledge of such a death shall immediately notify the coroner of the known facts concerning the time, place, manner and circumstances of the death. Immediately upon receipt of notification, the coroner or his deputy shall take charge of the dead body and fully investigate the essential facts concerning the medical causes of death, including whether by the act of man, and the manner

EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

of death. He may take the names and addresses of witnesses to the death and shall file this information in his office. The coroner or his deputy shall take possession of all property of value found on the body, making exact inventory of such property on his report and shall direct the return of such property to the person entitled to its custody or possession. The coroner or his deputy shall take possession of any object or article which, in his opinion, may be useful in establishing the cause of death, and deliver it to the prosecuting attorney of the county.

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

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

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

5. The coroner shall certify the cause of death in any case under his charge when a physician is unavailable to sign a certificate of death.

6. When the cause of death is established by the coroner, he shall file a copy of his findings in his office within thirty days.

7. If on view of the dead body and after personal inquiry into the cause and manner of death, the coroner determines that a further examination is necessary in the public interest, the coroner on his own authority may make or cause to be made an autopsy on the body. The coroner may on his own authority employ the services of a pathologist, chemist, or other expert to aid in the examination of the body or of substances supposed to have caused or contributed to death, and if the pathologist, chemist, or other expert is not already employed by the city or county for the discharge of such services, he shall, upon written authorization of the coroner, be allowed reasonable compensation, payable by the city or county, in the manner provided in

section 58.530. The coroner shall, at the time of the autopsy, record or cause to be recorded each fact and circumstance tending to show the condition of the body and the cause and manner of death.

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

9. **(1)** When a person is being transferred from one county to another county **or into the state** for medical treatment and such person dies while being transferred, **or dies while being treated in the emergency room of the receiving facility** the county **or state** from which the person is first removed shall be considered the place of death and the county coroner **or medical examiner** of the county from which the person was being transferred shall be responsible for the certificate of death and for investigating the cause and manner of the death. [If]

(2) The coroner or medical examiner in the county in which the person [died believes that further investigation is warranted and a postmortem examination is needed, such coroner or medical examiner shall have the right to further investigate and perform the postmortem examination] **is determined to be dead may with authorization of the coroner or medical examiner from the transferring county investigate and conduct postmortem examinations** at the expense of [such] ~~the coroner or medical examiner [and shall be] from the transferring county.~~ **The coroner or medical examiner from the transferring county shall be** responsible for the certificate of death and for investigating the cause and manner of the death. [Such]

(3) A coroner or medical examiner, **or the emergency room staff from the county where a person is determined to be dead** shall immediately notify the coroner or medical examiner of the county from which the person was being transferred of the death of such person [and after an investigation is completed shall notify such coroner or medical examiner of his findings], **and shall make available information and records necessary for investigation of the death.**

(4) If a person does not die while being transferred and is institutionalized **as a regularly admitted patient** after such transfer and subsequently dies while in such institution, the coroner or medical examiner **or medical facility** of the county in which the person [dies] **is determined to be dead** shall immediately notify the coroner or medical examiner of the county from which such person was transferred of the death of such person. In such cases, the county in which the deceased was institutionalized shall be considered the place of death.

(5) In the case of death by homicide, suicide, accident, child fatality, or any unusual or suspicious manner the investigation of the cause and manner of death shall revert to the county of origin.

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

11. In performing his duties, the coroner or medical examiner shall make reasonable efforts to accommodate organ donation.

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