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## SENATE BILL NO. 304

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE  
(Proposed by the Senate Committee on Education and Health  
on January 16, 2014)

(Patron Prior to Substitute—Senator Alexander)

A *BILL to amend and reenact §§ 32.1-298, 32.1-299, 54.1-2807, and 54.1-2818.1 of the Code of Virginia; to amend the Code of Virginia by adding in Title 32.1 a chapter numbered 8.1, consisting of sections numbered 32.1-309.1 through 32.1-309.4; and to repeal §§ 32.1-284, 32.1-288, and 32.1-288.1 of the Code of Virginia, relating to disposition of dead bodies.*

**Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:**

**1. That §§ 32.1-298, 32.1-299, 54.1-2807, and 54.1-2818.1 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted and that the Code of Virginia is amended by adding in Title 32.1 a chapter numbered 8.1, consisting of sections numbered 32.1-309.1 through 32.1-309.4, as follows:**

**§ 32.1-298. Notification of Commissioner and delivery of bodies.**

Any person having charge or control of any dead human body ~~which that~~ is unclaimed for disposition, ~~which is required to be buried at the public expense, or which that~~ has been lawfully donated for scientific study shall notify the Commissioner whenever and as soon as any such body comes to his possession, charge, or control and shall, without fee or reward, permit the Commissioner or his agents to remove such body, to be used for the advancement of health science.

**§ 32.1-299. Distribution of bodies.**

A. The bodies received pursuant to §§ 32.1-298 ~~and 32.1-288~~ shall be distributed by the Commissioner to institutions and individuals as they may be needed for the purposes of scientific education and training in health and related subjects as follows:

1. First, to the medical schools in Virginia;

2. Second, equitably to the several colleges and schools of this Commonwealth authorized by law to teach health science and issue diplomas and such physicians and surgeons as the Commissioner may designate;

3. Third, to colleges and schools in other states and the District of Columbia authorized by law to teach health science and issue diplomas.

B. Before any institution or individual may receive any body pursuant to this section, such institution or individual shall have given a bond to the Commonwealth in the penalty of \$1,000 with condition that any body received shall be used only for scientific education and training in health and related subjects. Evidence of such bond shall be filed with the Commissioner.

C. All expenses incurred in the distribution and delivery of bodies pursuant to this section shall be paid by those receiving the bodies in such amount as may be prescribed by the Commissioner.

D. The Commissioner is authorized to employ carriers to effect the distribution of dead human bodies pursuant to this section. Any carrier so employed shall obtain a receipt by name, or, if the name be unknown, by a description for each body delivered by him and shall deposit such receipt with the Commissioner.

**CHAPTER 8.1.****DISPOSITION OF DEAD HUMAN BODIES.****§ 32.1-309.1. Identification of decedent, next of kin; disposition of claimed dead body.**

A. As used in this chapter, "next of kin" has the same meaning assigned to it in § 54.1-2800. In the absence of a next of kin, a person designated to make arrangements for the decedent's burial or the disposition of his remains pursuant to § 54.1-2825, or an agent named in an advance directive pursuant to § 54.1-2984 or the failure or refusal of such next of kin, designated person, or agent to accept responsibility for the disposition of the decedent, then any other person over 18 years of age who is able to provide positive identification of the deceased and is willing to pay for the costs associated with the disposition of the decedent's remains, shall be authorized to make arrangements for such disposition of the decedent's remains. If a funeral service establishment or funeral service licensee makes arrangements with a person other than a next of kin, designated person, or agent in accordance with this section, then the funeral service licensee or funeral service establishment shall be immune from civil liability unless such act, decision, or omission resulted from bad faith or malicious intent.

B. Upon the death of any person, irrespective of the cause and manner of death, and irrespective of whether a medical examiner's investigation is required pursuant to §§ 32.1-283 or 32.1-285.1, the person or institution having initial custody of the dead body shall make good faith efforts to determine the identity of the decedent, if unknown, and to identify and notify the next of kin of the decedent regarding the decedent's death. If, upon notification of the death of the decedent, the next of kin of the decedent is willing and able to claim the body, the body may be claimed by the next of kin for disposition, and the

60 claimant shall bear the expenses of such disposition. If the next of kin of the decedent fails or refuses to  
61 claim the body within 10 days of receiving notice of the death of the decedent, the body shall be  
62 disposed of in accordance with § 32.1-309.2.

63 C. If the person or institution having initial custody of the dead body is unable to determine the  
64 identity of the decedent or to identify and notify the next of the kin of the decedent regarding the  
65 decedent's death, the person or institution shall contact the primary law-enforcement agency for the  
66 locality, which shall make good faith efforts to determine the identity of the decedent and to identify and  
67 notify the next of kin of the decedent.

68 If the identity of the decedent is known to the primary law-enforcement agency or the primary  
69 law-enforcement agency is able to identify the decedent, the primary law-enforcement agency is able to  
70 identify and notify the next of kin of the decedent, and the next of kin of the decedent is willing and able  
71 to claim the body, the body may be claimed by the next of kin for disposition, and the claimant shall  
72 bear the expenses of such disposition.

73 If the identity of the decedent is known or if the primary law-enforcement agency is able to  
74 determine the identity of the decedent but the primary law-enforcement agency is unable, despite good  
75 faith efforts, to identify and notify the decedent's next of kin within 10 days of the date of contact by the  
76 person or institution having initial custody of the dead body or the primary law-enforcement agency is  
77 able to identify and notify the decedent's next of kin but the next of kin fails or refuses to claim the body  
78 within 10 days, the primary law-enforcement agency shall notify the person or institution having initial  
79 custody of the dead body and the body shall be disposed of in accordance with § 32.1-309.2.

80 D. In cases in which a dead body is claimed by the decedent's next of kin but the next of kin is  
81 unable to pay the reasonable costs of disposition of the body and the costs are paid by the county or  
82 city in which the decedent resided or in which the death occurred in accordance with this section, and  
83 the decedent has an estate out of which burial expenses may be paid, in whole or in part, such assets  
84 shall be seized for such purpose.

85 E. No dead body that is the subject of an investigation pursuant to § 32.1-283 or autopsy pursuant to  
86 § 32.1-285 shall be transferred for purposes of disposition until such investigation or autopsy has been  
87 completed.

88 F. Any sheriff or primary law-enforcement officer, county, city, health care provider, funeral service  
89 establishment, funeral service licensee, or other person or institution who acts in accordance with the  
90 requirements of this chapter shall be immune from civil liability for any act, decision, or omission  
91 resulting from acceptance and disposition of the dead body in accordance with this section, unless such  
92 act, decision, or omission resulted from bad faith or malicious intent.

93 **§ 32.1-309.2. Disposition of unclaimed dead body; how expenses paid.**

94 A. In any case in which (i) the primary law-enforcement agency is unable to identify and notify the  
95 next of kin of the decedent within 10 days of the date of contact by the person or institution having  
96 initial custody of the dead body despite good faith efforts to do so or (ii) the next of kin of the decedent  
97 fails or refuses to claim the body within 10 days of receipt of notice of the decedent's death, the person  
98 or institution having initial custody of the body shall contact the attorney for the county or city in which  
99 the person or institution is located or, if there is no county or city attorney, the attorney for the  
100 Commonwealth and such attorney shall without delay request an order authorizing the person or  
101 institution having initial custody of the dead body to transfer custody of the body to a funeral service  
102 establishment for final disposition. Upon entry of a final order for disposition of the dead body, the  
103 person or institution having initial custody of the body shall transfer custody of the body to a funeral  
104 service establishment which shall take possession of the dead body for disposition in accordance with  
105 the provisions of such order. Except as provided in subsection B or C, the reasonable expenses of  
106 disposition of the body shall be borne (i) by the county or city in which the decedent resided at the time  
107 of death if the decedent was a resident of Virginia or (ii) by the county or city where death occurred if  
108 the decedent was not a resident of Virginia or the location of the decedent's residence cannot  
109 reasonably be determined. However, no such expenses shall be paid by such county or city until allowed  
110 by an appropriate court in such county or city.

111 B. In the case of a person who has been received into the state corrections system and died prior to  
112 his release, whose body is unclaimed, the Department of Corrections shall accept the body for proper  
113 disposition and shall bear the reasonable expenses for cremation or other disposition of the body. In the  
114 case of a person who has been received into the state corrections system and died prior to his release  
115 and whose claimant is financially unable to pay reasonable expenses of disposition, the expenses shall  
116 be borne by the county or city where the claimant resides.

117 C. In the case of a person who has been committed to the custody of the Department of Behavioral  
118 Health and Developmental Services and died prior to his release, whose body is unclaimed, the  
119 Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services shall bear the reasonable expenses for  
120 cremation or other disposition of the body. In the case of a person who has been committed to the  
121 custody of the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services and died prior to his

release and whose claimant is financially unable to pay reasonable expenses of disposition, the expenses shall be borne by the county or city where the claimant resides.

D. Any person or institution having initial custody of a dead body may enter into an agreement with a local funeral service establishment whereby the funeral service establishment shall take possession of the dead body for the purpose of storing the dead body during such time as the person or institution having initial custody of the body or the primary local law-enforcement agency is engaged in identifying the decedent, attempting to identify and contact the next of kin of the decedent, and making arrangements for the final disposition of the body in accordance with this section, provided that at all times during which the funeral service establishment is providing storage of the body, the person or institution having initial custody of the dead body shall continue to have legal custody of the body until such time as custody is transferred in accordance with this chapter.

E. In cases in which a decedent whose remains are disposed of in accordance with this section has an estate out of which burial expenses may be paid, in whole or in part, such assets shall be seized for such purpose.

F. No dead body that is the subject of an investigation pursuant to § 32.1-283 or autopsy pursuant to § 32.1-285 shall be transferred for purposes of disposition until such investigation or autopsy has been completed.

G. Any sheriff or primary law-enforcement officer, county, city, health care provider, funeral service establishment, funeral service licensee, the Department of Corrections, or any other person or institution who acts in accordance with the requirements of this chapter shall be immune from civil liability for any act, decision, or omission resulting from acceptance and disposition of the dead body in accordance with this section, unless such act, decision, or omission resulted from bad faith or malicious intent

#### **§ 32.1-309.3. Cremations and burials at sea.**

No dead human body whose death occurred in Virginia shall be cremated or buried at sea, irrespective of the cause and manner of death, unless a medical examiner shall determine that there is no further need for medicolegal inquiry into the death and shall so certify upon a form supplied by the Chief Medical Examiner. For this service the medical examiner shall be entitled to a fee established by the Board, not to exceed the fee provided for in subsection D of § 32.1-283, to be paid by the applicant for the certificate.

#### **§ 32.1-309.4. Determination of hazardous human remains.**

The Commissioner, in consultation with the Governor, shall have the authority to determine if human remains are hazardous to the public health. If the Commissioner determines that such remains are hazardous, the Commonwealth, with direction from the Commissioner, shall be charged with the safe handling, identification, and disposition of the remains and shall erect a memorial, as appropriate, at any disposition site.

For the purposes of this section, "hazardous," with regard to human remains, means those remains contaminated with an infectious, radiologic, chemical, or other dangerous agent.

#### **§ 54.1-2807. Other prohibited activities.**

A. A person licensed for the practice of funeral service shall not (i) remove or embalm a body when he has information indicating the death was such that a medical examiner's investigation is required pursuant to § 32.1-283 or 32.1-285.1 or (ii) cremate or bury at sea a body until he has obtained permission of the medical examiner as required by § ~~32.1-284~~ 32.1-309.3.

B. Except as provided in §§ ~~32.1-288~~ and 32.1-301 and Chapter 8.1 (§ 32.1-309.1 et seq.) of Title 32.1, funeral service establishments shall not accept a dead human body from any public officer except a medical examiner, or from any public or private facility or person having a professional relationship with the decedent without having first inquired about the desires of the next of kin and the persons liable for the funeral expenses of the decedent. The authority and directions of any next of kin shall govern the disposal of the body, subject to the provisions of § 54.1-2807.01 or 54.1-2825.

Any funeral service establishment violating this subsection shall not charge for any service delivered without the directions of the next of kin. However, in cases of accidental or violent death, the funeral service establishment may charge and be reimbursed for the removal of bodies and rendering necessary professional services until the next of kin or the persons liable for the funeral expenses have been notified.

C. No company, corporation or association engaged in the business of paying or providing for the payment of the expenses for the care of the remains of deceased certificate holders or members or engaged in providing life insurance when the contract might or could give rise to an obligation to care for the remains of the insured shall contract to pay or pay any benefits to any licensee of the Board or other individual in a manner which could restrict the freedom of choice of the representative or next of kin of a decedent in procuring necessary and proper services and supplies for the care of the remains of the decedent.

D. No person licensed for the practice of funeral service or preneed funeral planning or any of his

agents shall interfere with the freedom of choice of the general public in the choice of persons or establishments for the care of human remains or of preneed funeral planning or preneed funeral contracts.

E. This section shall not be construed to apply to the authority of any administrator, executor, trustee or other person having a fiduciary relationship with the decedent.

**§ 54.1-2818.1. Prerequisites for cremation.**

No dead human body shall be cremated without permission of the medical examiner as required by § 32.1-284 32.1-309.3 and visual identification of the deceased by the next-of-kin or his representative, who may be any person designated to make arrangements for the decedent's burial or the disposition of his remains pursuant to § 54.1-2825, an agent named in an advance directive pursuant to § 54.1-2984, or a sheriff, ~~upon court order~~, if no next-of-kin, designated person, or agent is available *and upon court order, a representative of the primary law-enforcement agency for the county or city in which the person or institution having initial custody of the body is located.* When visual identification is not feasible, other positive identification of the deceased may be used as a prerequisite for cremation. *Unless such act, decision, or omission resulted from bad faith or malicious intent, the funeral service establishment, funeral service licensee, primary law-enforcement officer, county, or city shall be immune from civil liability for any act, decision, or omission resulting from cremation.*

**2. That §§ 32.1-284, 32.1-288, and 32.1-288.1 of the Code of Virginia are repealed.**

**3. That an emergency exists and this act is in force from its passage.**