FIRST REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 282

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1541H.03C

DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 193.145, 193.265, 194.119, 194.225, 302.171, and 333.011, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof seven 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, 194.119, 194.225, 302.171, and 333.011, RSMo,

- 2 are repealed and seven new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 193.145,
- 3 193.265, 194.119, 194.225, 302.171, 333.011, and 333.072, to read as follows:
- 193.145. 1. A certificate of death for each death which occurs in this state shall be filed
- 2 with the local registrar, or as otherwise directed by the state registrar, within five days after death
- 3 and shall be registered if such certificate has been completed and filed pursuant to this section.
- 4 All data providers in the death registration process, including, but not limited to, the state
- 5 registrar, local registrars, the state medical examiner, county medical examiners, coroners,
- funeral directors or persons acting as such, embalmers, sheriffs, attending physicians and resident
- 7 physicians, physician assistants, assistant physicians, advanced practice registered nurses, and
- 8 the chief medical officers of licensed health care facilities, and other public or private institutions
- 9 providing medical care, treatment, or confinement to persons, shall be required to use and utilize
- any electronic death registration system required and adopted under subsection 1 of section
- 11 193.265 within six months of the system being certified by the director of the department of
- 12 health and senior services, or the director's designee, to be operational and available to all data
- providers in the death registration process. However, should the person or entity that certifies
- the cause of death not be part of, or does not use, the electronic death registration system, the
- 15 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 presenting the signed cause of death
- 17 certification to the local registrar, in which case the local registrar shall issue death certificates

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.

as set out in subsection 2 of section 193.265. [Nothing in this section shall prevent the state registrar from adopting pilot programs or voluntary electronic death registration programs until such time as the system can be certified; however, no such pilot or voluntary electronic death registration program shall prevent the filing of a death certificate with the local registrar or the ability to obtain certified copies of death certificates under subsection 2 of section 193.265 until six months after such 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.
- 3. When death occurs in a moving conveyance in the United States and 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 considered the place of death. When a death occurs on a moving conveyance while in international waters or air space or in a foreign country or its air space 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 if such place may be determined.
- 4. The funeral director or person in charge of final disposition of the dead body shall file the certificate of death. The funeral director or person in charge of the final disposition of the dead body shall obtain or verify and enter into the electronic death registration system:
- (1) The personal data from the next of kin or the best qualified person or source available;
- (2) The medical certification and attestation from the person responsible for such certification and attestation if designated to do so under subsection 5 of this section; and
- (3) Any other information or data that may be required to be placed on a death certificate or entered into the electronic death certificate system including, 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

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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 56 deceased at or after death and death is due to natural causes. The person authorized to complete 57 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 and 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, advanced practice registered nurse refuses or is otherwise unavailable, the 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 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 local registrar shall give the funeral director, or person in charge of final disposition of the dead body, notice of the reason for the delay, and final 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

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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, the applicant shall pay a fee of thirteen dollars for the first certification or copy and a fee of ten dollars for each 2 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. No fee shall be required or collected for a certification of birth, death, or marriage if the request for certification is made by the children's division, the division of youth services, a guardian ad litem, or a juvenile officer on behalf of a child or person under twenty-one years of age who has come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court under section 211.031. All fees shall be deposited to the state department of revenue. Beginning August 28, 2004, for each vital records 10 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 11 12 audit fund, and three dollars for the first copy of death records and five dollars for birth, marriage, divorce, and fetal death records shall be credited to the Missouri public services health 14 fund established in section 192.900. Money in the endowed care cemetery audit fund shall be available by appropriation to the division of professional registration to pay its expenses in administering sections 214.270 to 214.410. All interest earned on money deposited in the 16 17 endowed care cemetery audit fund shall be credited to the endowed care cemetery fund. 18 Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, money placed in the endowed 19 care cemetery audit fund shall not be transferred and placed to the credit of general revenue until 20 the amount in the fund at the end of the biennium exceeds three times the amount of the 21 appropriation from the endowed care cemetery audit fund for the preceding fiscal year. The 22 money deposited in the public health services fund under this section shall be deposited in a 23 separate account in the fund, and moneys in such account, upon appropriation, shall be used to

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24 automate and improve the state vital records system, and develop and maintain an electronic 25 birth and death registration system. For any search of the files and records, when no record is 26 found, the state shall be entitled to a fee equal to the amount for a certification of a vital record 27 for a five-year search to be paid by the applicant. For the processing of each legitimation, 28 adoption, court order or recording after the registrant's twelfth birthday, the state shall be entitled 29 to a fee equal to the amount for a certification of a vital record. Except whenever a certified copy 30 or copies of a vital record is required to perfect any claim of any person on relief, or any 31 dependent of any person who was on relief for any claim upon the government of the state or 32 United States, the state registrar shall, upon request, furnish a certified copy or so many certified 33 copies as are necessary, without any fee or compensation 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 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 with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants, a donation of one dollar may be collected by the local registrar over and above any fees required by law when a certification or copy of any marriage license or birth certificate is provided, with 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 by the county treasurer into the housing resource commission fund to assist homeless families and provide financial assistance to organizations addressing homelessness in such county. The local registrar shall include a check-off box on 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 thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants for marriage licenses and birth certificates, shall be deposited to the official city or county health agency. A certified copy of a death record by the local registrar can only be issued within twenty-four hours of receipt of the record by the local 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 information from any data provider was missing or incomplete on records or documentation that were filed with or submitted to the local registrar and then sent to the state registrar, the state registrar shall return the records or documentation to the local registrar so that the data provider, funeral director, or person in charge of the final disposition may provide the missing or incomplete information. Nothing in this subsection removes any requirement in any statute or regulation as to when an affidavit or court order is necessary to amend a death certificate that has been issued.

The fees paid to the official county health agency shall be retained by the local agency for local public health purposes.

- 194.119. 1. As used in this section, the term "right of sepulcher" means the right to choose and control the burial, cremation, or other final disposition of a dead human body.
- 2. For purposes of this chapter and chapters 193, 333, and 436, and in all cases relating to the custody, control, and disposition of deceased human remains, including the common law right of sepulcher, where not otherwise defined, the term "next-of-kin" means the following persons in the priority listed if such person is eighteen years of age or older, is mentally competent, and is willing to assume responsibility for the costs of disposition:
- (1) An attorney in fact designated in a durable power of attorney wherein the deceased specifically granted the right of sepulcher over his or her body to such attorney in fact;
- (2) For a decedent who was on active duty in the United States military at the time of death, the person designated by such decedent in the written instrument known as the United States Department of Defense Form 93, Record of Emergency Data, in accordance with [P.L. 109-163, Section 564,] 10 U.S.C. Section 1482;
- (3) The surviving spouse, unless an action for the dissolution of the marriage has been filed and is pending in a court of competent jurisdiction;
- (4) Any surviving child of the deceased. If a surviving child is less than eighteen years of age and has a legal or natural guardian, such child shall not be disqualified on the basis of the child's age and such child's legal or natural guardian, if any, shall be entitled to serve in the place of the child unless such child's legal or natural guardian was subject to an action in dissolution from the deceased. In such event the person or persons who may serve as next-of-kin shall serve in the order provided in subdivisions (5) to (9) of this subsection;
 - (5) (a) Any surviving parent of the deceased; or
 - (b) If the deceased is a minor, a surviving parent who has custody of the minor; or
- (c) If the deceased is a minor and the deceased's parents have joint custody, the parent whose residence is the minor child's residence for purposes of mailing and education;
 - (6) Any surviving sibling of the deceased;
 - (7) The next nearest surviving relative of the deceased by consanguinity or affinity;
- (8) Any person or friend who assumes financial responsibility for the disposition of the deceased's remains if no next-of-kin assumes such responsibility;
- (9) The county coroner or medical examiner; provided however that such assumption of responsibility shall not make the coroner, medical examiner, the county, or the state financially responsible for the cost of disposition.
- 33 3. The next-of-kin of the deceased shall be entitled to control the final 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 next-of-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.
- 7. 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 such class, the funeral director or establishment shall be entitled to rely on and act according to the instructions of the first such person in the class to make arrangements; provided that such person assumes responsibility for the costs of disposition and no other person in such class provides written notice of his or her objection. If the funeral director has knowledge that there is more than one person in a class who are equal in priority and who do not agree on the disposition, the decision of the majority of the members of such class shall control the disposition.
- 8. For purposes of conducting a majority vote under subsection 7 of this section, the funeral director shall allow voting by proxy using a written authorization or instrument.
 - 194.225. 1. A donor may make an anatomical gift:
- 2 (1) By authorizing a statement or symbol indicating that the donor has made an anatomical gift to be imprinted on the **face of the** donor's driver's license or identification card, 4 **or by placing a donor symbol sticker authorized and issued by the department of health**

5 and senior services on the back of the donor's driver's license or identification card 6 indicating that the donor has made an anatomical gift;

(2) In a will;

- 8 (3) During a terminal illness or injury of the donor, by any form of communication 9 addressed to at least two adults at least one of whom is a disinterested witness; or
 - (4) As provided in subsection 2 of this section.
 - 2. A donor or other person authorized to make an anatomical gift under section 194.220 may make a gift by a donor card or other record signed by the donor or other person making the gift or by authorizing that a statement or symbol indicating that the donor has made an anatomical gift be included on a donor registry. If the donor or other person is physically unable to sign a record, the record may be signed by another individual at the direction of the donor or the other person and shall:
 - (1) Be witnessed by at least two adults at least one of whom is a disinterested witness, who have signed at the request of the donor or the other person; and
- 19 (2) State that it has been signed and witnessed as provided in subdivision (1) of 20 subsection 1 of this section.
 - 3. Revocation, suspension, expiration, or cancellation of the driver's license or identification card upon which an anatomical gift is indicated does not invalidate the gift.
 - 4. An anatomical gift made by will takes effect upon the donor's death whether or not the will is probated. Invalidation of the will after the donor's death does not invalidate the gift.
 - 5. The department of health and senior services shall include on its website information about organ donation and a link where persons making an anatomical gift can register. Once a person has registered as a donor on the website, the department of health and senior services shall contact the department of revenue to determine whether the organ donor symbol is printed on the front of the registrant's driver's license or identification card. If the donor symbol does not appear on the front of the registrant's driver's license or identification card, the department of health and senior services shall mail to the registrant, through first class mail, a donor symbol sticker to be placed on the back of his or her driver's license or identification card as provided under this section and section 302.171.
 - 6. All state agencies and departments may provide a link on the homepage of their website directing the public to the organ donation information and registration link on the department of health and senior services website.
 - 302.171. 1. The director shall verify that an applicant for a driver's license is a Missouri resident or national of the United States or a noncitizen with a lawful immigration status, and a Missouri resident before accepting the application. The director shall not issue a driver's license

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for a period that exceeds the duration of an applicant's lawful immigration status in the United States. The director may establish procedures to verify the Missouri residency or United States 5 naturalization or lawful immigration status and Missouri residency of the applicant and establish 7 the duration of any driver's license issued under this section. An application for a license shall be made upon an approved form furnished by the director. Every application shall state the full name, Social Security number, age, height, weight, color of eyes, sex, residence, mailing address of the applicant, and the classification for which the applicant has been licensed, and, if so, when 10 11 and by what state, and whether or not such license has ever been suspended, revoked, or 12 disqualified, and, if revoked, suspended or disqualified, the date and reason for such suspension, revocation or disqualification and whether the applicant is making a one dollar donation to 13 14 promote an organ donation program as prescribed in subsection 2 of this section. A driver's 15 license, nondriver's license, or instruction permit issued under this chapter shall contain the applicant's legal name as it appears on a birth certificate or as legally changed through marriage 16 17 or court order. No name change by common usage based on common law shall be permitted. 18 The application shall also contain such information as the director may require to enable the 19 director to determine the applicant's qualification for driving a motor vehicle; and shall state 20 whether or not the applicant has been convicted in this or any other state for violating the laws 21 of this or any other state or any ordinance of any municipality, relating to driving without a 22 license, careless driving, or driving while intoxicated, or failing to stop after an accident and 23 disclosing the applicant's identity, or driving a motor vehicle without the owner's consent. The 24 application shall contain a certification by the applicant as to the truth of the facts stated therein. 25 Every person who applies for a license to operate a motor vehicle who is less than twenty-one years of age shall be provided with educational materials relating to the hazards of driving while 26 27 intoxicated, including information on penalties imposed by law for violation of the 28 intoxication-related offenses of the state. Beginning January 1, 2001, if the applicant is less than 29 eighteen years of age, the applicant must comply with all requirements for the issuance of an intermediate driver's license pursuant to section 302.178. For persons mobilized and deployed 30 31 with the United States Armed Forces, an application under this subsection shall be considered 32 satisfactory by the department of revenue if it is signed by a person who holds general power of 33 attorney executed by the person deployed, provided the applicant meets all other requirements 34 set by the director. 35

2. An applicant for a license may make a donation of one dollar to promote an organ donor program. The director of revenue shall collect the donations and deposit all such donations in the state treasury to the credit of the organ donor program fund established in sections 194.297 to 194.304. Moneys in the organ donor program fund shall be used solely for the purposes established in sections 194.297 to 194.304 except that the department of revenue

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shall retain no more than one percent for its administrative costs. The donation prescribed in this subsection is voluntary and may be refused by the applicant for the license at the time of issuance or renewal of the license. The director shall make available an informational booklet or other informational sources on the importance of organ and tissue donations to applicants for licensure as designed by the organ donation advisory committee established in sections 194.297 to 194.304. The director shall inquire of each applicant at the time the licensee presents the completed application to the director whether the applicant is interested in making the one dollar donation prescribed in this subsection and whether the applicant is interested in inclusion in the organ donor registry and shall also specifically inform the licensee of the ability to consent to organ donation by [completing the form on the reverse of the license that the applicant will receive in the manner placing a donor symbol sticker authorized and issued by the department of health and senior services on the back of his or her driver's license or identification card as prescribed by subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 194.225. A symbol [shall] may be placed on the front of the [document] license or identification card indicating the applicant's desire to be listed in the registry at the applicant's request at the time of his or her application for a driver's license or identification card, or the applicant may instead request an organ donor sticker from the department of health and senior services by application on the department of health and senior services's website. Upon receipt of an organ donor sticker sent by the department of health and senior services, the applicant shall place the sticker on the back of his or her driver's license or identification card to indicate that he or she has made an anatomical gift. The director shall notify the department of health and senior services of information obtained from applicants who indicate to the director that they are interested in registry participation, and the department of health and senior services shall enter the complete name, address, date of birth, race, gender and a unique personal identifier in the registry established in subsection 1 of section 194.304.

3. An applicant for a license may make a donation of one dollar to promote a blindness education, screening and treatment program. The director of revenue shall collect the donations and deposit all such donations in the state treasury to the credit of the blindness education, screening and treatment program fund established in section 209.015. Moneys in the blindness education, screening and treatment program fund shall be used solely for the purposes established in section 209.015; except that the department of revenue shall retain no more than one percent for its administrative costs. The donation prescribed in this subsection is voluntary and may be refused by the applicant for the license at the time of issuance or renewal of the license. The director shall inquire of each applicant at the time the licensee presents the completed application to the director whether the applicant is interested in making the one dollar donation prescribed in this subsection.

4. Beginning July 1, 2005, the director shall deny the driving privilege of any person who commits fraud or deception during the examination process or who makes application for an instruction permit, driver's license, or nondriver's license which contains or is substantiated with false or fraudulent information or documentation, or who knowingly conceals a material fact or otherwise commits a fraud in any such application. The period of denial shall be one year from the effective date of the denial notice sent by the director. The denial shall become effective ten days after the date the denial notice is mailed to the person. The notice shall be mailed to the person at the last known address shown on the person's driving record. The notice shall be deemed received three days after mailing unless returned by the postal authorities. No such individual shall reapply for a driver's examination, instruction permit, driver's license, or nondriver's license until the period of denial is completed. No individual who is denied the driving privilege under this section shall be eligible for a limited driving privilege issued under section 302.309.

- 5. All appeals of denials under this section shall be made as required by section 302.311.
- 6. The period of limitation for criminal prosecution under this section shall be extended under subdivision (1) of subsection 3 of section 556.036.
- 7. The director may promulgate rules and regulations necessary to administer and enforce this section. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated pursuant to the authority of this section shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to chapter 536.
- 8. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter that requires an applicant to provide proof of Missouri residency for renewal of a noncommercial driver's license, noncommercial instruction permit, or nondriver's license, an applicant who is sixty-five years and older and who was previously issued a Missouri noncommercial driver's license, noncommercial instruction permit, or Missouri nondriver's license is exempt from showing proof of Missouri residency.
- 9. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, for the renewal of a noncommercial driver's license, noncommercial instruction permit, or nondriver's license, a photocopy of an applicant's United States birth certificate along with another form of identification approved by the department of revenue, including, but not limited to, United States military identification or United States military discharge papers, shall constitute sufficient proof of Missouri citizenship.
- 10. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if an applicant does not meet the requirements of subsection 8 of this section and does not have the required documents to prove Missouri residency, United States naturalization, or lawful immigration status, the department may issue a one-year driver's license renewal. This one-time renewal shall only be issued to an applicant who previously has held a Missouri noncommercial driver's license, noncommercial instruction permit, or nondriver's license for a period of fifteen years or more and who does not have the required documents to prove Missouri residency, United States

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112 naturalization, or lawful immigration status. After the expiration of the one-year period, no

- 113 further renewal shall be provided without the applicant producing proof of Missouri residency,
- 114 United States naturalization, or lawful immigration status.
 - 333.011. 1. As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms have the meanings indicated:
 - (1) "Board", the state board of embalmers and funeral directors created by this chapter;
 - (2) "Embalmer", any individual licensed to engage in the practice of embalming;
 - (3) "Funeral director", any individual licensed to engage in the practice of funeral directing;
 - (4) "Funeral establishment", a building, place, crematory, or premises devoted to or used in the care and preparation for burial or transportation of the human dead and includes every building, place or premises maintained for that purpose or held out to the public by advertising or otherwise to be used for that purpose;
 - (5) "Funeral merchandise", caskets, grave vaults, receptacles, and other personal property incidental to the final disposition of a dead human body, including grave markers, monuments, tombstones, and urns;
 - (6) "Outdoor cremation", the cremation of a dead human body that occurs outdoors in a licensed or permitted outdoor human cremation facility;
 - (7) "Outdoor human cremation facility", a licensed or permitted location that includes an outdoor funeral pyre with the ability to utilize a heating process to reduce a dead human body to bone fragments through heat and evaporation;
 - (8) "Person", any individual, partnership, corporation, cooperative, association, or other entity;
 - [(7)] (9) "Practice of embalming", the work of preserving, disinfecting and preparing by arterial embalming, including the chemical preparation of a dead human body for disposition. Practice of embalming includes all activities leading up to and including arterial and cavity embalming, including but not limited to raising of vessels and suturing of incisions of dead human bodies for funeral services, transportation, burial or cremation, or the holding of oneself out as being engaged in such work;
 - [(8)] (10) "Practice of funeral directing", engaging by an individual in the business of preparing, otherwise than by embalming, for the burial, disposal or transportation out of this state of, and the directing and supervising of the burial or disposal of, dead human bodies or engaging in the general control, supervision or management of the operations of a funeral establishment;
- 31 [(9)] **(11)** "Preneed agent", any person authorized to sell a preneed contract for or on 32 behalf of a seller;

- 33 [(10)] (12) "Provider", the person designated or obligated to provide the final disposition,
- 34 funeral, or burial services or facilities, or funeral merchandise described in a preneed contract;
- 35 [(11)] (13) "Seller", the person who executes a preneed contract with a purchaser and who is obligated under such preneed contract to remit payment to the provider.
- 2. All terms defined in sections 436.400 to 436.520 shall be deemed to have the same meaning when used in this chapter.
 - 333.072. 1. An outdoor cremation facility shall comply with all local, state, and federal laws to ensure public health and safety.
 - 2. Any licensed funeral establishment may include an outdoor cremation facility provided such facility complies with the provisions of this chapter and any regulations related to funeral establishments.
- 3. For each outdoor cremation, the funeral establishment shall apply to the board for a permit to perform an outdoor cremation at an outdoor human cremation facility. The board shall create an application form, which shall include:
 - (1) The name and address of the licensed funeral establishment;
 - (2) The name, license number, and signature of the funeral director that will be conducting the cremation;
 - (3) The name of the deceased;

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- (4) The date of death of the deceased;
- (5) The name, address, and signature of the person exercising the right of sepulcher over the body of the deceased consenting to the outdoor cremation, or a written and signed authorization for outdoor cremation signed by the deceased prior to death;
- (6) The address and written consent of the property owner or the person with the right of possession of the property where the outdoor cremation is to be performed;
- (7) The date range, not to exceed one week, in which the outdoor cremation will take place;
- (8) Evidence that the intended outdoor human cremation facility has the capacity to complete the cremation of a dead human body;
 - (9) A fee established by the board by rule; and
- (10) Evidence of compliance with local, state, and federal laws related to public health and safety for the location of the facility.
- 4. The application for a permit shall be completed and filed at least three days prior to the date of the outdoor cremation.
- 5. The funeral establishment shall provide written notice to the applicable local law enforcement agency at least twenty-four hours in advance of any outdoor cremation. Such notice shall include the date, location, and approximate time of the outdoor cremation, the

name and contact information of the funeral director performing the outdoor cremation, and a copy of the permit from the board to perform the outdoor cremation. The funeral establishment shall maintain a copy of such written notice in its records.

- 6. The board may inspect any location proposed for an outdoor cremation facility to ensure compliance with the provisions of chapters 333 and 436 and their accompanying regulations.
- 7. A licensed funeral director, or his or her designee, shall be present to supervise any cremation conducted at an outdoor cremation facility.
- 8. The board is hereby authorized to promulgate rules and regulations for establishing and regulating outdoor human cremation facilities. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable, and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2019, shall be invalid and void.

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