

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-NINTH SESSION

H. F. No. 1935

03/16/2015 Authored by Green; Allen; Lueck; Murphy, M.; Scott and others
The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices
03/25/2015 Adoption of Report: Amended and re-referred to the Committee on Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy and Finance
04/07/2015 Adoption of Report: Placed on the General Register as Amended
Read Second Time
05/13/2015 Referred to the Chief Clerk for Comparison with S. F. No. 1694
05/14/2015 Postponed Indefinitely

1.1 A bill for an act
1.2 relating to public safety; providing for religious objections to autopsies in
1.3 certain cases; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 390.005, by adding
1.4 a subdivision; 390.11, subdivisions 1, 2, by adding a subdivision; 390.32,
1.5 subdivisions 2, 3.

1.6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.7 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 390.005, is amended by adding a
1.8 subdivision to read:

1.9 Subd. 6. **Communicating with family during a death investigation.** Every
1.10 coroner or medical examiner in office on or after July 1, 2015, shall maintain and make
1.11 publicly available a statement of policy or principles to be used for communicating with
1.12 families during a death investigation.

1.13 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 390.11, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

1.14 Subdivision 1. **Reports of death.** All sudden or unexpected deaths and all deaths
1.15 that may be due entirely or in part to any factor other than natural disease processes
1.16 must be promptly reported to the coroner or medical examiner for evaluation. Sufficient
1.17 information must be provided to the coroner or medical examiner. Reportable deaths
1.18 include, but are not limited to:

1.19 (1) unnatural deaths, including violent deaths arising from homicide, suicide, or
1.20 accident;

1.21 (2) deaths due to a fire or associated with burns or chemical, electrical, or radiation
1.22 injury;

1.23 (3) unexplained or unexpected perinatal and postpartum maternal deaths;

1.24 (4) deaths under suspicious, unusual, or unexpected circumstances;

(5) deaths of persons whose bodies are to be cremated or otherwise disposed of so that the bodies will later be unavailable for examination;

(6) deaths of inmates of public institutions and persons in custody of law enforcement officers who have not been hospitalized primarily for organic disease;

(7) deaths that occur during, in association with, or as the result of diagnostic, therapeutic, or anesthetic procedures;

(8) deaths due to culpable neglect;

(9) stillbirths of 20 weeks or longer gestation unattended by a physician;

(10) sudden deaths of persons not affected by recognizable disease;

(11) unexpected deaths of persons notwithstanding a history of underlying disease;

(12) deaths in which a fracture of a major bone such as a femur, humerus, or tibia has occurred within the past six months;

(13) deaths unattended by a physician occurring outside of a licensed health care facility or licensed residential hospice program;

(14) deaths of persons not seen by their physician within 120 days of demise;

(15) deaths of persons occurring in an emergency department;

(16) stillbirths or deaths of newborn infants in which there has been maternal use of or exposure to unprescribed controlled substances including street drugs or in which there is history or evidence of maternal trauma;

(17) unexpected deaths of children;

(18) solid organ donors;

(19) unidentified bodies;

(20) skeletonized remains;

(21) deaths occurring within 24 hours of arrival at a health care facility if death is unexpected;

(22) deaths associated with the decedent's employment;

(23) deaths of nonregistered hospice patients or patients in nonlicensed hospice programs; and

(24) deaths attributable to acts of terrorism.

The coroner or medical examiner shall determine the extent of the coroner's or medical examiner's investigation, including whether additional investigation is needed by the coroner or medical examiner, jurisdiction is assumed, or an autopsy will be performed, ~~notwithstanding any other statute~~ subject to subdivision 2b.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 390.11, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

3.1 Subd. 2. **Autopsies.** Subject to subdivision 2b, the coroner or medical examiner
3.2 may order an autopsy, at the coroner or medical examiner's sole discretion, in the case of
3.3 any human death referred to in subdivision 1, when, in the judgment of the coroner or
3.4 medical examiner the public interest would be served by an autopsy. The autopsy shall
3.5 be performed without unnecessary delay. A report of the facts developed by the autopsy
3.6 and findings of the person performing the autopsy shall be made promptly and filed in
3.7 the office of the coroner or medical examiner. When further investigation is deemed
3.8 advisable, a copy of the report shall be delivered to the county attorney. Every autopsy
3.9 performed pursuant to this subdivision shall, whenever practical, be performed in the
3.10 county morgue. Nothing herein shall require the coroner or medical examiner to order an
3.11 autopsy upon the body of a deceased person if the person died of known or ascertainable
3.12 causes or had been under the care of a licensed physician immediately prior to death or if
3.13 the coroner or medical examiner determines the autopsy to be unnecessary.

3.14 Autopsies performed pursuant to this subdivision may include the removal,
3.15 retention, testing, or use of organs, parts of organs, fluids or tissues, at the discretion of
3.16 the coroner or medical examiner, when removal, retention, testing, or use may be useful
3.17 in determining or confirming the cause of death, mechanism of death, manner of death,
3.18 identification of the deceased, presence of disease or injury, or preservation of evidence.
3.19 Such tissue retained by the coroner or medical examiner pursuant to this subdivision shall
3.20 be disposed of in accordance with standard biohazardous hospital or surgical material and
3.21 does not require specific consent or notification of the legal next of kin. When removal,
3.22 retention, testing, and use of organs, parts of organs, fluids, or tissues is deemed beneficial,
3.23 and is done only for research or the advancement of medical knowledge and progress,
3.24 written consent or documented oral consent shall be obtained from the legal next of kin, if
3.25 any, of the deceased person prior to the removal, retention, testing, or use.

3.26 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 390.11, is amended by adding a subdivision to
3.27 read:

3.28 Subd. 2b. **Religious objections to autopsy.** (a) For purposes of this subdivision:
3.29 (1) "compelling state interest" means that:
3.30 (i) the autopsy is essential to investigation of a suspected crime;
3.31 (ii) the autopsy is necessary to prevent a potential public health threat and essential
3.32 to ascertain the cause or manner of death;
3.33 (iii) the autopsy is essential to ascertain the cause or manner of death following an
3.34 unexpected death, regardless of the decedent's underlying disease, in order to protect
3.35 the public's health;

4.1 (iv) the autopsy is necessary to obtain proper toxicologic or other specimens that
4.2 may represent evidence of a crime and may deteriorate over time;

4.3 (v) the death is an unexpected and unexplained death of a child;

4.4 (vi) the death is associated with police action;

4.5 (vii) the death is unnatural, unattended, or unexpected and occurred within a facility
4.6 licensed by the Department of Corrections or a secure treatment facility, as defined
4.7 in section 246.71, subdivision 5;

4.8 (viii) the death is due to acute workplace injury;

4.9 (ix) the death is caused by apparent electrocution;

4.10 (x) the death is caused by unwitnessed or suspected drowning;

4.11 (xi) the body is unidentified and the autopsy may aid in identification;

4.12 (xii) the body is skeletonized but not subject to the provisions of section 307.08;

4.13 (xiii) death appears to be caused by fire or explosion; or

4.14 (xiv) the need for an autopsy is otherwise established under paragraph (g);

4.15 (2) "interested party" means a person who is not a surviving relative but who is in a
4.16 class of persons listed in section 149A.80, subdivision 2, clauses (2) to (11);

4.17 (3) "religious beliefs" means the recognized tenets, understandings, customs, or
4.18 rites of any culture or recognized religion as they apply to activities described in section
4.19 149A.01, subdivision 3, paragraph (b);

4.20 (4) "religious grounds" means that performance of an autopsy is contrary to the
4.21 religious beliefs of the decedent or the decedent included a religious objection to an
4.22 autopsy in the decedent's health care directive; and

4.23 (5) "surviving relative" means the person or persons with the right to control and
4.24 duty of disposition of the body of the decedent under section 149A.80, subdivision 2.

4.25 (b) The coroner or medical examiner shall, as soon as possible, but no more than 24
4.26 hours after the discovery of the decedent's body, exercise good faith efforts to give verbal
4.27 or written notice to the surviving relative of the decedent of the intended autopsy. This
4.28 verbal or written notice must include providing written materials explaining the death
4.29 investigation process or providing the surviving relative the office's Web site address
4.30 where this information is located. These written materials and Web site must include
4.31 information regarding Minnesota's law concerning religious objections to autopsies. A
4.32 record summarizing verbal communication with a surviving relative must be maintained
4.33 indefinitely in the coroner or medical examiner's records. If, despite a good faith effort, no
4.34 surviving family members can be found within 24 hours of the discovery of the decedent's
4.35 body, the autopsy may proceed without further delay.

5.1 (c) If the surviving relative of the decedent does not object to the autopsy on
5.2 religious grounds, the autopsy may be performed without delay.

5.3 (d) If a surviving relative of the decedent objects to the autopsy on religious grounds,
5.4 an autopsy must not be performed, unless the coroner or medical examiner determines
5.5 that there is a compelling state interest to perform the autopsy. The coroner or medical
5.6 examiner may require a surviving relative, or a person representing a class of surviving
5.7 relatives, to present an affidavit stating the person's relationship to the decedent, any
5.8 religious affiliation of the decedent, that the decedent had a religious objection to an
5.9 autopsy and the basis for that belief, and that the relative will assume responsibility for the
5.10 lawful disposition of the body of the deceased.

5.11 (e) If the coroner or medical examiner determines that a compelling state interest to
5.12 perform an autopsy exists under paragraph (a), clause (1), items (i) to (xiii), the autopsy
5.13 may proceed without further delay.

5.14 (f) The court may waive the waiting period under paragraph (b) upon ex parte
5.15 motion if it determines that the delay may prejudice the accuracy of the autopsy or
5.16 threaten public health.

5.17 (g) If the coroner or medical examiner determines that there is a compelling state
5.18 interest to perform an autopsy under circumstances not described in paragraph (a), clause
5.19 (1), items (i) to (xiii), and the surviving relative objects based on religious grounds or
5.20 an interested party objects and submits written information to the coroner or medical
5.21 examiner showing reason to believe that the autopsy is contrary to the religious beliefs
5.22 of the decedent, the coroner or medical examiner may bring an action in district court
5.23 for an order authorizing the autopsy. The action must be brought by notice of an order
5.24 to show cause served on the surviving relative or, if a surviving relative is not available,
5.25 on another party if directed by the court. The proceeding must be determined summarily
5.26 upon the petition and the oral or written proof that may be offered by the parties. The court
5.27 shall grant the relief sought in the petition if it finds that the petitioner has established a
5.28 demonstrable need for the autopsy that outweighs the state's interest in observing the
5.29 decedent's religious beliefs. If the petition is denied and no stay is granted by the court,
5.30 the body must immediately be released for burial to the surviving relative.

5.31 (h) Autopsies performed under this section after a religious objection must be the
5.32 least intrusive procedure consistent with that interest. This section does not prohibit a
5.33 coroner or medical examiner from obtaining voluntary permission from a surviving relative
5.34 to conduct an examination and inquiry involving less intrusive means than an autopsy.

5.35 (i) A coroner or medical examiner is not liable for not performing an autopsy if a
5.36 surviving relative has objected to an autopsy on religious grounds under this subdivision.

6.1 Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 390.32, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

6.2 Subd. 2. ~~Violent or mysterious deaths; Autopsies.~~ Subject to section 390.11,
6.3 subdivision 2b, the medical examiner may conduct an autopsy in the case of any human
6.4 death of any type referred to in subdivision 1, clause (1) or (2), ~~when in the judgment of the~~
6.5 ~~medical examiner the public interest requires an autopsy~~ or in section 390.11, subdivision 1.

6.6 Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 390.32, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

6.7 Subd. 3. **Other deaths; autopsies; exhumation consent.** Subject to section 390.11,
6.8 subdivision 2b, the medical examiner may conduct an autopsy in the case of any human
6.9 death of any type referred to in subdivision 1, clause (3) or (4), or may exhume any human
6.10 body and perform an autopsy in the case of any human death of any type referred to in
6.11 subdivision 1 when in the judgment of the medical examiner the public interest requires an
6.12 autopsy. No such autopsy on an exhumed body shall be conducted unless the surviving
6.13 spouse, or next of kin if there is no surviving spouse, consents, or unless the district court
6.14 of the county where the body is located or buried, upon notice as the court directs, enters
6.15 its order authorizing an autopsy or an exhumation and autopsy. Application for an order
6.16 may be made by the medical examiner or the county attorney of the county where the body
6.17 is located or buried, upon a showing that the court deems appropriate.