- 1 HB333
- 2 149018-2
- 3 By Representative McCampbell
- 4 RFD: Public Safety and Homeland Security
- 5 First Read: 21-FEB-13

1	149018-2:n	n:02/20/2013:FC/mfc LRS2013-4394R2
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8	SYNOPSIS:	Under existing law, the coroner examines the
9		body of a deceased person and makes a report.
10		This bill would further provide for the
11		duties of coroner and deputy coroner as to
12		performing an autopsy, and obtaining possession of
13		any objects, medical specimens, or articles that
14		may be helpful in establishing the cause of death.
15		Existing law provides for the money and
16		property of the deceased to be delivered to the
17		county treasurer within 30 days by the coroner.
18		This bill would make it 90 days.
19		This bill would provide for limitation of a
20		coroner's investigation.
21		This bill would provide penalties.
22		Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama
23		of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the
24		Official Recompilation of the Constitution of
25		Alabama of 1901, as amended, prohibits a general
26		law whose purpose or effect would be to require a
27		new or increased expenditure of local funds from

becoming effective with regard to a local
governmental entity without enactment by a 2/3 vote
unless: it comes within one of a number of
specified exceptions; it is approved by the
affected entity; or the Legislature appropriates
funds, or provides a local source of revenue, to
the entity for the purpose.

The purpose or effect of this bill would be to require a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning of the amendment. However, the bill does not require approval of a local governmental entity or enactment by a 2/3 vote to become effective because it comes within one of the specified exceptions contained in the amendment.

A BILL

17 TO BE ENTITLED

18 AN ACT

To amend Sections 15-4-2 and 15-4-10 of the Code of Alabama 1975, relating to coroners; to provide further for the duties of coroner and deputy coroner; to increase the number of days a coroner has to deliver the money and property of the deceased to the county treasurer; to provide limitation of a coroner's investigation; to provide penalties; and in connection therewith would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds

1 within the meaning of Amendment 621 of the Constitution of

2 Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the

3 Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901,

4 as amended.

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5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. Sections 15-4-2 and 15-4-10 of the Code

of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:

"§15-4-2.

"(a) When a coroner has been informed that a person is dead in the county and that such person died Any person finding or having possession of the body of any person whose death occurred without being attended or examined by a legally qualified physician, the coroner shall forthwith proceed to the place where the dead person is lying, shall immediately notify the coroner, or his or her deputy, who shall report to the scene within a reasonable time, or the coroner or his or her deputy may authorize and arrange the transport of the dead body to a designated location to examine the dead body to ascertain the cause of death and report same in the same manner as inquests are reported in order for him or her to make a determination of the identity or cause or manner of death. No person shall remove the body or remove anything from the body until directed to do so by the coroner or his or her deputy.

"(b) The coroner may take possession of any objects, medical specimens, or articles which, in his or her opinion, may be helpful in establishing the identity or cause or manner

of death, and he or she can make or cause to be made such
tests and examinations of the objects as may be necessary or
useful in determining the identity or cause or manner of
death. In the event that a criminal prosecution arises, all
such objects and articles together with reports of any
examinations made upon them, shall be retained by the coroner
until their production in evidence is required by the
prosecuting authority, unless otherwise directed by written
order of the court in which such prosecution is pending.

"(b) When a coroner is unable to determine the cause of death, he may summon any physician or surgeon, who shall make an external postmortem examination of the dead body and report his opinion of the cause of death to the coroner in writing.

"(c) If the surgeon or physician is unable to determine the cause of death from an external postmortem examination and the coroner has reasonable cause to believe that the deceased came to his or her death by unlawful means listed under subsection (d), the coroner may in such cases order any physician or surgeon to perform an autopsy or internal examination on the dead body, and report the findings of such autopsy to the coroner in writing.

"(d) A coroner may require an autopsy to be performed when the coroner has reasonable cause to believe that the deceased came to his or her death in the following circumstances:

1	"(1) When the death of a human being appears to be
2	caused by homicide or violence.
3	"(2) When the death of a human being appears to be
4	the result of suicide.
5	"(3) When the death of a human being appears to be
6	the result of the presence of drugs or poisons in the body.
7	"(4) When the death of a human being appears to be
8	the result of a motor vehicle accident and the operator of the
9	motor vehicle left the scene of the accident or the body was
10	found in or near a roadway or railroad.
11	"(5) When the death of a human being occurs while
12	the person is in a state mental institution or mental hospital
13	when there is no previous medical history to explain the
14	death, or while the person is in police custody, a jail, or
15	penal institution.
16	"(6) When the death of a human being occurs in a
17	motor vehicle accident and when an external examination of the
18	body does not reveal a lethal traumatic injury.
19	"(7) When the death of a human being appears to be
20	the result of a fire or explosion.
21	"(8) When the death of a child appears to indicate
22	child abuse prior to the death.
23	"(9) When the postmortem decomposition of a human
24	corpse exists to the extent that external examination of the
25	corpse cannot rule out injury or where the circumstances of
26	death cannot rule out the commission of a crime.

1	"(10) When the death of a human being appears to be
2	the result of drowning.
3	"(11) When the death of an infant appears to be
4	caused by unexplained circumstances in that the infant has no
5	previous medical history to explain the death.
6	"(12) When the death of a human being occurs as a
7	result of an accident.
8	"(13) When the death of a human being occurs under
9	the age of 40 and there is no past medical history to explain
10	the death.
11	"(14) When the death of a human being occurs at the
12	work site and there is no apparent cause of death such as an
13	injury or when industrial toxins may have contributed to the
14	cause of death.
15	"(15) When the body is to be cremated and there is
16	no past medical history to explain the death.
17	"(16) When the death of a human being is sudden and
18	unexplained.
19	"(17) When the death of a human being occurs and the
20	decedent is not receiving treatment by a licensed physician
21	and there is no ascertainable medical history to indicate the
22	cause of death.
23	"(e) When the death occurs during hospice care, the
24	coroner or deputy coroner shall be notified of the death. The
25	coroner or deputy coroner may proceed to the scene of the
26	death for further investigation if warranted.

"(f) When the death of a human being occurs within a
medical facility within 24 hours of admission or occurs at any
time and the death occurs pursuant to subdivisions (1) to

(17), inclusive, of subsection (d), or occurs during a
surgical or medical procedure, the coroner or deputy coroner
shall be notified.

"(g) When the death of a human being occurs in a county other than where the incident or injury surrounding that death occurred, the coroner shall be notified in the county where the incident or injury occurred.

"(h) The coroner or his or her deputy coroner may direct the Department of Forensic Sciences to perform a postmortem exam for any death occurring pursuant to subsection (d).

"\$15-4-10.

"(a) Within 30 Except as provided by Section 15-4-1 where a criminal prosecution is commenced, within 90 days after an inquest on a dead body investigation, the coroner must shall deliver to the county treasurer any money or other property which may be found on or about the body, unless claimed in the meantime by the legal representatives of the deceased. If he fails to do so, the treasurer may proceed against him for the amount or value thereof, on 10 days' notice to him and his sureties, or against any of them served therewith and recover the same, with 20 percent damages on the amount or value thereof.

"(b) Upon the receipt of the money by the <u>county</u> treasurer, he must place it the money shall be placed to the credit of the county. If it is other property, he must the <u>county treasurer shall</u> sell it within three months at the courthouse of the county at public auction, upon reasonable public notice, and in like manner <u>must shall</u> place the proceeds to the credit of the county.

"(c) If such money in the <u>county</u> treasury is demanded in <u>six</u> three years by the legal representatives of the deceased, the <u>county</u> treasurer <u>must may</u> pay <u>it the money</u> to them, after deducting the fees of the coroner, expenses of sale, and five percent on the balance for the <u>county</u> treasurer, or <u>it the money</u> may be paid at any time thereafter upon the order of the county commission."

Section 2. (a) An investigation by the coroner shall be limited to inquiries for determining the cause and manner of death, the identity of the deceased, and circumstances surrounding the death.

- (b) If the investigation by the coroner shall reveal any evidence or suspicion of foul play in regard to the death, he or she, in addition to the requirements of Section 15-4-2 of the Code of Alabama 1975, shall immediately notify the law enforcement agency of jurisdiction and shall cooperate fully in such law enforcement agency's criminal investigation.
- (c) When prescription medications are found at the scene of an investigation by the coroner, the coroner may

- retain or dispose of the prescription medications pursuant to federal and state guidelines.
- Section 3. (a) For purposes of enforcing the

 provisions of this act, coroners shall have the following

 powers and authority to do all of the following:
 - (1) Administer oaths.
 - (2) Seize evidence.

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- (3) Detain persons at the scene of the body.
- 9 (4) Require the production of medical records, 10 books, papers, documents, or other evidence.
 - (5) Employ or enter into contractual agreements with special photographers.
 - (6) Determine death and or pronounce death of a human being where there is not a qualified licensed medical physician present.
 - Section 4. A violation of this act occurs when someone fails to comply with a coroner or a deputy coroner in the performance of his or her duties pursuant to this act and each violation is a Class C felony.
 - Section 5. For purposes of this act and all other laws relating to coroners, duly elected coroners or coroners appropriately appointed to serve, shall be considered to be full time, regardless of compensation.
 - Section 6. Although this bill would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds, the bill is excluded from further requirements and application under Amendment 621, now

appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of
the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, because the
bill defines a new crime or amends the definition of an
existing crime.

Section 7. This act shall become effective on the
first day of the third month following its passage and
approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.