1	ENROLLED
2	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
3	for
4	H. B. 4118
5	
6	(By Delegate Moore)
7	[Passed March 10, 2012; in effect ninety days from passage.]
8	
9	AN ACT to amend and reenact $\$30-6-3$ and $\$30-6-22$ of the Code of
10	West Virginia, 1931, as amended; to amend said code by adding
11	thereto a new section designated §30-6-22a; and to amend and
12	reenact §61-12-9 of said code, all relating to cremation,
13	preneed funeral contracts and disposition of remains
14	generally; adding a definition of persons authorized to order
15	cremation; clarifying required inquiry about deceased's
16	desires; prioritizing individuals authorized to express
17	desires of the deceased; clarifying funeral directors
18	responsibilities; establishing the right to control the
19	disposition of the remains of a deceased person; determining
20	who has that right; setting forth how that right may be
21	forfeited; adding a definition of person authorized to agree
22	to a cremation contract; and establishing an order of
23	precedence among persons as to cremation and disposition of
24	remains.
25	Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That \$30-6-3\$ and \$30-6-22 of the Code of West Virginia,

- 1 1931, as amended, be amended and reenacted; that said code be
- amended by adding thereto a new section designated §30-6-22a; and
- 3 that §61-12-9 of said code be amended and reenacted, all to read as
- 4 follows:
- 5 CHAPTER 30. PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.
- 6 ARTICLE 6. BOARD OF FUNERAL SERVICE EXAMINERS.
- 7 §30-6-3. Definitions.
- 8 As used in this article, the following words and terms have
- 9 the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates
- 10 otherwise:
- 11 (a) "Apprentice" means a person who is preparing to become a
- 12 licensed funeral director and embalmer and is learning the practice
- of embalming, funeral directing or cremation under the direct
- supervision and personal instruction of a duly licensed embalmer or
- 15 funeral director.
- 16 (b) "Authorized representative" means a person legally
- authorized or entitled to order the cremation of the deceased, as
- 18 established by rule. An authorized representative may include in
- 19 the following order of precedence:
- 20 (1) The deceased, who has expressed his or her wishes
- 21 regarding the disposal of their remains through a last will and
- 22 testament, an advance directive or preneed funeral contract, as
- 23 defined in section two, article fourteen, chapter forty-five of
- 24 this code;
- 25 (2) The surviving spouse of the deceased, unless a petition to

- dissolve the marriage was pending at the time of decedent's death;
- 2 (3) An individual previously designated by the deceased as the
- 3 person with the right to control disposition of the deceased's
- 4 remains in a writing signed and notarized by the deceased:
- 5 Provided, That no person may be designated to serve in such
- 6 capacity for more than one nonrelative at any one time;
- 7 (4) The deceased's next of kin;
- 8 (5) A court order;
- 9 (6) A public official who is charged with arranging the final
- 10 disposition of an indigent deceased; or
- 11 (7) A representative of an institution who is charged with
- 12 arranging the final disposition of a deceased who donated his or
- 13 her body to science.
- 14 (c) "Board" means the West Virginia Board of Funeral Service
- 15 Examiners.
- 16 (d) "Certificate" means a certification by the board to be a
- 17 crematory operator.
- 18 (e) "Courtesy card holder" means a person who only practices
- 19 funeral directing periodically in West Virginia and is a licensed
- 20 embalmer and funeral director in a state which borders West
- 21 Virginia.
- (f) "Cremated remains" or "cremains" means all human remains,
- including foreign matter cremated with the human, recovered after
- the completion of cremation.
- 25 (g) "Cremation" means the mechanical or thermal process
- 26 whereby a dead human body is reduced to ashes and bone fragments

- and then further reduced by additional pulverization, burning or recremating when necessary.
- 3 (h) "Crematory" means a licensed place of business where a
 4 deceased human body is reduced to ashes and bone fragments and
 5 includes a crematory that stands alone or is part of or associated
 6 with a funeral establishment.
- 7 (i) "Crematory operator" means a person certified by the board 8 to operate a crematory.
- 9 (j) "Crematory operator in charge" means a certified crematory
 10 operator who accepts responsibility for the operation of a
 11 crematory.
- 12 (k) "Deceased" means a dead human being for which a death
 13 certificate is required.
- 14 (1) "Embalmer" means a person licensed to practice embalming.
 - (m) "Embalming" means the practice of introducing chemical substances, fluids or gases used for the purpose of preservation or disinfection into the vascular system or hollow organs of a dead human body by arterial or hypodermic injection for the restoration of the physical appearance of a deceased.
- 20 (n) "Funeral" means a service, ceremony or rites performed for 21 the deceased with a body present.
- 22 (o) "Funeral directing" means the business of engaging in the 23 following:
- 24 (1) The shelter, custody or care of a deceased;

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25 (2) The preparation of a deceased for burial or other disposition;

- 1 (3) The arranging or supervising of a funeral or memorial service for a deceased; and
- 3 (4) The maintenance of a funeral establishment for the 4 preparation, care or disposition of a deceased.
- 5 (p) "Funeral director" means a person licensed to practice 6 funeral directing.
- 7 (q) "Funeral establishment" means a licensed place of business
 8 devoted to: the care, preparation and arrangements for the
 9 transporting, embalming, funeral, burial or other disposition of a
 10 deceased. A funeral establishment can include a licensed
 11 crematory.
- 12 (r) "Funeral service licensee" means a person licensed after
 13 July 1, 2003, to practice embalming and funeral directing.
- 14 (s) "License" means a license, which is not transferable or assignable, to:
- 16 (1) Practice embalming and funeral directing;
- 17 (2) Operate a crematory or a funeral establishment.
- 18 (t) "Licensee" means a person holding a license issued under 19 the provisions of this article.
- 20 (u) "Licensee in charge" means a licensed embalmer and funeral
 21 director who accepts responsibility for the operation of a funeral
 22 establishment.
- 23 (v) "Memorial service" means a service, ceremony or rites 24 performed for the deceased without a body present.
- 25 (w) "Mortuary" means a licensed place of business devoted 26 solely to the shelter, care and embalming of the deceased.

- 1 (x) "Person" means an individual, partnership, association, 2 corporation, not-for-profit organization or any other organization.
 - (y) "Registration" means a registration issued by the board to be an apprentice to learn the practice of embalming, funeral directing or cremation.
- 6 (z) "State" means the State of West Virginia.

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§30-6-22. Disposition of body of deceased person; penalty.

(a) No public officer, employee, physician or surgeon, or other person having a professional relationship with the deceased, shall send, or cause to be sent to an embalmer, funeral director or crematory operator the body of a deceased without first inquiring the desires of the deceased who has designated his or her wishes regarding the disposal of their remains through a last will and testament, an advance directive or preneed funeral contract, as defined in section two, article fourteen, chapter forty-five of this code; the surviving spouse of the deceased, unless a petition to dissolve the marriage was pending at the time of decedent's death; and, an individual previously designated by the deceased as the person with the right to control disposition of the deceased's remains in a writing signed and notarized by the deceased: Provided, That no person may be designated to serve in such capacity for more than one nonrelative at any one time. If there is no last will and testament, advance directive or preneed funeral contract, surviving spouse, or designated person, then the authority and direction of any next of kin or person who may be chargeable with the funeral expenses of the deceased shall be used as to the disposal of the body of the deceased. The provisions of this subsection are not applicable if the remains of the decedent are subject to disposition pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

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- (b) Notwithstanding any provision of this code to the contrary, a United States Department of Defense Record of Emergency Data Form (DD Form 93) executed by a declarant who dies while serving in a branch of the United States Military as defined in 10 U. S. C. \$1481 constitutes a valid form of declaration instrument and governs the disposition of the declarant's remains. The person named in the form as the person authorized to direct disposition of the remains may arrange for the final disposition of the declarant's last remains.
- (c) Any person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$500, nor more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than ninety days, or both.
 - §30-6-22a. Right of disposition; preneed contract; affidavit on disposition of remains; role of county commission; liability of funeral home.
 - (a) Notwithstanding section twenty-two of this article, a person who is eighteen years of age or older and of sound mind, by entering into a preneed funeral contract, as defined in section two, article fourteen, chapter forty-seven of this code, may direct the location, manner and conditions of the disposition of the

person's remains and the arrangements for funeral goods and services to be provided upon the person's death. The disposition directions and funeral prearrangements that are contained in a preneed funeral contract are not subject to cancellation to revision unless any resources set aside to fund the preneed funeral contract are insufficient under the terms of the preneed funeral contract to carry out the disposition directions and funeral prearrangements contained in the contract.

- (b) As to any matter not addressed in a preneed funeral contract as described in subsection (a) of this section and except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, the right to control the disposition of the remains of a deceased person, the location, manner and conditions of disposition, and arrangements for funeral goods and services to be provided vests in the following, in the order named, provided that the person is eighteen years or older and is of sound mind:
- (1) (A) A person designated by the decedent as the person with the right to control the disposition in an affidavit executed in accordance with paragraph (B) of this subdivision; and
- (B) A person who is eighteen years of age or older and of sound mind wishing to authorize another person to control the disposition of his or her remains may execute an affidavit before a notary public in substantially the following form:
- 24 "I, ______, do hereby designate ______
 25 with the right to control the disposition of my remains upon my
 26 death. I have/ have not attached specific directions

concerning the disposition of my remains with which the designee shall substantially comply, provided that these directions are lawful and there are sufficient resources in my estate to carry out the directions. Signed State of County of _____ I, _____, a Notary Public of said County, do certify that _____, as principal whose name is signed to the writing above bearing date on the $_$ day of $_$, 20 $_$, has this day acknowledged the same before me. Given under my hand this day of , 20 . My commission expires: Notary Public";

(2) The surviving spouse of the decedent;

- (3) The sole surviving child of the decedent or, if there is more than one child of the decedent, the majority of the surviving children. However, less than one half of the surviving children shall be vested with the rights under this section if they have used reasonable efforts to notify all other surviving children of their instructions and are not aware of any opposition to those instructions on the part of more than one half of all surviving children;
 - (4) The surviving parent or parents of the decedent. If one

of the surviving parents is absent, the remaining parent shall be vested with the rights and duties under this section after reasonable efforts have been unsuccessful in locating the absent surviving parent;

- (5) The surviving brother or sister of the decedent or, if there is more than one sibling of the decedent, the majority of the surviving siblings. However, less than the majority of surviving siblings shall be vested with the rights and duties under this section if they have used reasonable efforts to notify all other surviving siblings of their instructions and are not aware of any opposition to those instructions on the part of more than one half of all surviving siblings;
- (6) The surviving grandparent of the decedent or, if there is more than one surviving grandparent, the majority of the grandparents. However, less than the majority of the surviving grandparents shall be vested with the rights and duties under this section if they have used reasonable efforts to notify all other surviving grandparents of their instructions and are not aware of any opposition to those instructions on the part of more than one half of all surviving grandparents;
- (7) The guardian of the person of the decedent at the time of the decedent's death if one had been appointed;
 - (8) The personal representative of the estate of the decedent;
- (9) The person in the classes of the next degree of kinship, in descending order, under the laws of descent and distribution to inherit the estate of the decedent. If there is more than one

person of the same degree, any person of that degree may exercise
the right of disposition;

- (10) If the disposition of the remains of the decedent is the responsibility of the state or a political subdivision of the state, the public officer, administrator or employee responsible for arranging the final disposition of decedent's remains; or
- (11) In the absence of any person under subdivisions (1) through (10) of this subsection, any other person willing to assume the responsibilities to act and arrange the final disposition of the decedent's remains, including the funeral director with custody of the body, after attesting in writing that a good-faith effort has been made to no avail to contact the individuals under subdivisions (1) through (10) of this subsection.
- (c) A person entitled under law to the right of disposition forfeits that right, and the right is passed on to the next qualifying person as listed in subsection (b) of this section, in the following circumstances:
- (1) Any person charged with murder or voluntary manslaughter in connection with the decedent's death and whose charges are known to the funeral director. However, if the charges against that person are dismissed or if the person is acquitted of the charges, the right of disposition is returned to the person;
- (2) Any person who does not exercise his or her right of disposition within two days of notification of the death of decedent or within three days of decedent's death, whichever is earlier;

(3) If the person and the decedent are spouses and a petition to dissolve the marriage was pending at the time of decedent's death.

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- (d) Any person signing a funeral service agreement, cremation authorization form or any other authorization for disposition shall be deemed to warrant the truthfulness of any facts set forth therein, including the identity of the decedent whose remains are to be buried, cremated or otherwise disposed of, and the party's authority to order the disposition. A funeral home has the right to rely on that funeral service agreement or authorization and shall have the authority to carry out the instructions of the person or persons the funeral home reasonably believes holds the right of disposition. The funeral home has no responsibility to independently investigate the existence of any next of kin or relative of the decedent where a means of disposition is fully set forth in a preneed funeral contract or other written directive of the deceased in accordance with this section. If there is more than one person in a class who are equal in priority and the funeral home has no knowledge of any objection by other members of that class, the funeral home may rely on and act according to the instructions of the first person in the class to make funeral and disposition arrangements, if no other person in that class provides written objections to the funeral home.
 - (e) No funeral establishment or funeral director who relies in good faith upon the instructions of a preneed funeral contract, written directive of the deceased, or an individual claiming the

- 1 right of disposition in accordance with this section shall be
- 2 subject to criminal or civil liability or subject to disciplinary
- 3 action under this section for carrying out the disposition of the
- 4 remains in accordance with those instructions.
- 5 CHAPTER 61. CRIMES AND THEIR PUNISHMENT.
- 6 ARTICLE 12. POSTMORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

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- 7 §61-12-9. Permits required for cremation; fee.
 - (a) It is the duty of any person cremating, or causing or requesting the cremation of, the body of any dead person who died in this state, to secure a permit for the cremation from the Chief Medical Examiner, the county medical examiner or county coroner of the county wherein the death occurred. Any person who willfully fails to secure a permit for a cremation, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$200. A permit for cremation shall be acted upon by the Chief Medical Examiner, the county medical examiner or the county coroner after review of the circumstances surrounding the death, as indicated by the death certificate. The person requesting issuance of a permit for cremation shall pay a reasonable fee, as determined by the Chief Medical Examiner, to the county medical examiner or coroner or to the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, as appropriate, for issuance of the permit.
 - (b) Any person operating a crematory who does not perform a cremation pursuant to the terms of a cremation contract, or pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction, within

the time contractually agreed upon, or, if the cremation contract does not specify a time period, within twenty-one days of receipt of the deceased person's remains by the crematory, whichever time is less, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

- (c) Any person operating a crematory who fails to deliver the cremated remains of a deceased person, pursuant to the terms of a cremation contract, or pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction, within the time contractually agreed upon, or, if the cremation contract does not specify a time period, within thirty-five days of receipt of the deceased person's remains by the crematory, whichever time is less, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (d) Any person convicted of a violation of the provisions of subsection (b) or (c) of this section shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 or confined in jail for a period not to exceed six months, or both.
- (e) In any criminal proceeding alleging that a person violated the time requirements of this section, it is a defense to the charge that a delay beyond the time periods provided for in this section were caused by circumstances wholly outside the control of the defendant.
- (f) For purposes of this section, "cremation contract" means an agreement to perform a cremation, as a "cremation" is defined in subsection (g), section three, article six, chapter thirty of this code. A cremation contract is an agreement between a crematory and any authorized person or entity, including, but not limited to, the

1 following persons in order of precedence:

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- 2 (1) The deceased, who has expressed his or her wishes 3 regarding the disposal of their remains through a last will and 4 testament, an advance directive or preneed funeral contract, as 5 defined in section two, article fourteen, chapter forty-five of 6 this code;
- 7 (2) The surviving spouse of the deceased, unless a petition to dissolve the marriage was pending at the time of decedent's death;
 - (3) An individual previously designated by the deceased as the person with the right to control disposition of the deceased's remains in a writing signed and notarized by the deceased:

 Provided, That no person may be designated to serve in such capacity for more than one nonrelative at any one time;
 - (4) The deceased person's next of kin;
- 15 (5) A public official charged with arranging the final disposition of an indigent deceased person or an unclaimed corpse;
- 17 (6) A representative of an institution who is charged with 18 arranging the final disposition of a deceased who donated his or 19 her body to science;
- 20 (7) A public officer required by statute to arrange the final disposition of a deceased person;
- 22 (8) Another funeral establishment; or
- 23 (9) An executor, administrator or other personal representative of the deceased.