

By: Representative Moody

To: Public Health and  
Welfare

HOUSE BILL NO. 998

1 AN ACT TO AMEND SECTIONS 41-61-63 AND 41-61-65, MISSISSIPPI  
2 CODE OF 1972, TO REQUIRE MEDICAL EXAMINERS TO PERFORM A DEATH  
3 SCENE INVESTIGATION FOR ALL UNEXPLAINED INFANT DEATHS; AND FOR  
4 RELATED PURPOSES.

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

6 **SECTION 1.** Section 41-61-63, Mississippi Code of 1972, is  
7 amended as follows:

8 41-61-63. (1) The State Medical Examiner shall:

9 (a) Provide assistance, consultation and training to  
10 county medical examiners, county medical examiner investigators  
11 and law enforcement officials.

12 (b) Keep complete records of all relevant information  
13 concerning deaths or crimes requiring investigation by the medical  
14 examiners.

15 (c) Promulgate rules and regulations regarding the  
16 manner and techniques to be employed while conducting autopsies;  
17 the nature, character and extent of investigations to be made into  
18 deaths affecting the public interest to allow a medical examiner  
19 to render a full and complete analysis and report; the format and  
20 matters to be contained in all reports rendered by the medical  
21 examiners; and all other things necessary to carry out the  
22 purposes of Sections 41-61-51 through 41-61-79. The State Medical  
23 Examiner shall make such amendments to these rules and regulations  
24 as may be necessary. All medical examiners, coroners and law  
25 enforcement officers shall be subject to such rules.

26 (d) Cooperate with the crime detection and medical  
27 examiner laboratories authorized by Section 45-1-17, the



28 University of Mississippi Medical Center, the Attorney General,  
29 law enforcement agencies, the courts and the State of Mississippi.

30 (2) In addition, the medical examiners shall:

31 (a) Upon receipt of notification of a death affecting  
32 the public interest, make inquiries regarding the cause and manner  
33 of death, reduce the findings to writing and promptly make a full  
34 report to the State Medical Examiner on forms prescribed for that  
35 purpose. The medical examiner shall be authorized to inspect and  
36 copy the medical reports of the decedent whose death is under  
37 investigation. However, the records copied shall be maintained as  
38 confidential so as to protect the doctor/patient privilege. The  
39 medical examiners shall be authorized to request the issuance of  
40 subpoenas, through the proper court, for the attendance of persons  
41 and for the production of documents as may be required by their  
42 investigation.

43 (b) Complete the medical examiner's portion of the  
44 certificate of death within seventy-two (72) hours of assuming  
45 jurisdiction over a death, and forward the certificate to the  
46 funeral director or to the family. The medical examiner's portion  
47 of the certificate of death shall include the decedent's name, the  
48 date and time of death, the cause of death and the certifier's  
49 signature. If determination of the cause and/or manner of death  
50 are pending an autopsy or toxicological or other studies, these  
51 sections on the certificate may be marked "pending," with  
52 amendment and completion to follow the completion of the  
53 postmortem studies. The State Medical Examiner shall be  
54 authorized to amend a death certificate; however, the State  
55 Medical Examiner is not authorized to change or amend any death  
56 certificate after he has resigned or been removed from his office  
57 as the State Medical Examiner. Where an attending physician  
58 refuses to sign a certificate of death, or in case of any death,  
59 the State Medical Examiner or properly qualified designee may sign  
60 the death certificate.



61 (c) Cooperate with other agencies as provided for the  
62 State Medical Examiner in subsection (1)(d) of this section.

63 (d) In all investigations of deaths affecting the  
64 public interest where an autopsy will not be performed, obtain or  
65 attempt to obtain postmortem blood, urine and/or vitreous fluids.  
66 Medical examiners may also obtain rectal temperature measurements,  
67 known hair samples, radiographs, gunshot residue/wiping studies,  
68 fingerprints, palm prints and other noninvasive studies as the  
69 case warrants and/or as directed by the State Medical Examiner.  
70 Decisions may be made in consultation with investigating law  
71 enforcement officials and/or the State Medical Examiner. The cost  
72 of all studies not performed by the Mississippi Crime Laboratory  
73 shall be borne by the county. County medical examiner  
74 investigators shall be authorized to obtain these postmortem  
75 specimens themselves following successful completion of the death  
76 investigation training school.

77 (e) In all investigations of deaths occurring in the  
78 manner specified in subsection (2)(j) of Section 41-61-59, a death  
79 investigation shall be performed by the medical examiners in  
80 accordance with the child death investigation protocol established  
81 by the State Medical Examiner. The results of the death  
82 investigation shall be reported to the State Medical Examiner on  
83 forms prescribed for that purpose by the State Medical Examiner  
84 and to appropriate authorities, including police and child  
85 protective services, within three (3) days of the conclusion of  
86 the death investigation.

87 (3) The medical examiner shall not use his position or  
88 authority to favor any particular funeral home or funeral homes.

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90 **SECTION 2.** Section 41-61-65, Mississippi Code of 1972, is  
91 amended as follows:

92 41-61-65. (1) If, in the opinion of the medical examiner  
93 investigating the case, it is advisable and in the public interest



94 that an autopsy or other study be made for the purpose of  
95 determining the primary and/or contributing cause of death, an  
96 autopsy or other study shall be made by the State Medical Examiner  
97 or by a competent pathologist designated by the State Medical  
98 Examiner. The State Medical Examiner or designated pathologist  
99 may retain any tissues as needed for further postmortem studies or  
100 documentation. A complete autopsy report of findings and  
101 interpretations, prepared on forms designated for this purpose,  
102 shall be submitted promptly to the State Medical Examiner. Copies  
103 of the report shall be furnished to the authorizing medical  
104 examiner, district attorney and court clerk. A copy of the report  
105 shall be furnished to one (1) adult member of the immediate family  
106 of the deceased or the legal representative or legal guardian of  
107 members of the immediate family of the deceased upon request. In  
108 determining the need for an autopsy, the medical examiner may  
109 consider the request from the district attorney or county  
110 prosecuting attorney, law enforcement or other public officials or  
111 private persons. However, if the death occurred in the manner  
112 specified in subsection (2)(j) of Section 41-61-59, an autopsy  
113 shall be performed by the State Medical Examiner or his designated  
114 pathologist, and the report of findings shall be forwarded  
115 promptly to the State Medical Examiner, investigating medical  
116 examiner, the State Department of Health, the infant's attending  
117 physician and the local sudden infant death syndrome coordinator.

118 (2) Any medical examiner or duly licensed physician  
119 performing authorized investigations and/or autopsies as provided  
120 in Sections 41-61-51 through 41-61-79 who, in good faith, complies  
121 with the provisions of Sections 41-61-51 through 41-61-79 in the  
122 determination of the cause and/or manner of death for the purpose  
123 of certification of that death, shall not be liable for damages on  
124 account thereof, and shall be immune from any civil liability that  
125 might otherwise be incurred or imposed.



126           (3) Family members or others who disagree with the medical  
127 examiner's determination shall be able to petition and present  
128 written argument to the State Medical Examiner for further review.  
129 If the petitioner still disagrees, he may petition the circuit  
130 court, which may, in its discretion, hold a formal hearing. In  
131 all those proceedings, the State Medical Examiner and the county  
132 medical examiner or county medical examiner investigator who  
133 certified the information shall be made defendants. All costs of  
134 the petitioning and hearing shall be borne by the petitioner.

135           **SECTION 3.** This act shall take effect and be in force from  
136 and after July 1, 2003.

