First Regular Session Seventy-fourth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

PREAMENDED

This Unofficial Version Includes Committee Amendments Not Yet Adopted on Second Reading

LLS NO. 23-0329.01 Jessica Herrera x4218

SENATE BILL 23-020

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Coleman,

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

(None),

Senate Committees

House Committees

Health & Human Services Finance

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A BILL FOR AN ACT

CONCERNING THE TIMELY ISSUANCE OF A CERTIFIED DEATH CERTIFICATE.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://leg.colorado.gov.)

Current law requires a certificate of death for every death that occurs in Colorado to be filed with the state registrar within 5 days after the death occurs. The funeral director is responsible for filing the death certificate and must obtain the medical certification necessary to complete the portion of the certificate pertaining to the cause of death from a qualified individual. Physicians must complete, sign, and return to the

funeral director all medical certification within 48 hours after a death occurs. If an inquiry is required to be made to a coroner, the coroner must determine the cause of death and complete and sign the medical certification within 48 hours after taking charge of the case. If the cause of death cannot be determined within 48 hours after a death, the medical certification must be completed as provided by rule.

The bill changes the time frame required to file a certificate of death with the state registrar from 5 days to 48 hours with limited exceptions. It also imposes a requirement that a funeral director file the certificate within 48 hours if they are able to obtain the medical certification from a qualified individual within those 48 hours. The bill requires that a qualified individual complete the medical certification within 36 hours after the death has occurred unless an inquiry is required to be made to a coroner. The coroner shall determine the cause of death and complete the medical certification within 48 hours after taking charge of the case unless in good faith, the coroner determines that additional time is needed, in which case, the coroner must determine the cause of death and complete the medical certification as soon as practicable.

Section 2 of the bill requires the department of public health and environment, upon request, to provide a certified death certificate to an applicant having a direct and tangible interest in the certified copy of the record of death within 24 hours.

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2 **SECTION 1.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-2-110, amend 3 (1)(a), (3)(a), (4), and (5); and **add** (1)(b)(III) and (5.5) as follows: 4 **25-2-110.** Certificates of death. (1) (a) A certificate of death for 5 each death, including a stillborn death, that occurs in Colorado must be 6 filed with the state registrar or as otherwise directed by the state registrar, 7 within five days after the death occurs SEVENTY-TWO HOURS OF 8 ASSUMING CUSTODY OF A DEAD BODY, STILLBORN FETUS, OR DEAD FETUS 9 and prior to final disposition, EXCEPT WHEN INQUIRY IS REQUIRED BY SUBSECTION (5.5) OF THIS SECTION OR ANY PROVISION OF SECTION 10 30-10-606 OTHER THAN SECTION 30-10-606 (1)(b) OR WHEN A CORONER, 11 12 A MEDICAL EXAMINER, A FORENSIC PATHOLOGIST, OR OTHER QUALIFIED 13 INDIVIDUAL DETERMINES THAT ADDITIONAL TIME IS NECESSARY TO MAKE

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

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A PROPER INQUIRY TO DETERMINE THE CAUSE AND MANNER OF DEATH. IN
SUCH A SITUATION, THE CORONER, MEDICAL EXAMINER, FORENSIC
PATHOLOGIST, OR OTHER QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL SHALL COMPLETE AND
SIGN THE CERTIFICATE OF DEATH AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE. The state
registrar shall register the certificate if it has been completed in
accordance with this section. Every certificate of death must identify the
decedent's social security number, if available. If the place of death is
unknown but the dead body is found in Colorado, the certificate of death
must be completed and filed in accordance with this section. The place
where the body is found must be shown as the place of death. If the date
of death is unknown, the date must be determined by approximation.
(1) (b) (III) ANY INDIVIDUAL REQUIRED TO INITIATE, COMPLETE,
RESPOND TO, OR FILE A DEATH CERTIFICATE PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION
MUST USE THE ELECTRONIC DEATH REGISTRATION SYSTEM USED BY THE
STATE REGISTRAR.
(3) (a) The funeral director or person acting as such who first
assumes custody of a dead body, stillborn fetus, or dead fetus shall be IS
responsible for the filing of the death certificate required by subsection
(1) of this section. He or she WITHIN $\underline{\text{SEVENTY-TWO}}$ HOURS AFTER RECEIPT
OF THE ELECTRONIC DEATH REGISTRATION REQUEST UNLESS THE
PHYSICIAN, THEIR ASSOCIATE PHYSICIAN, THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER OF
THE INSTITUTION IN WHICH THE DEATH OCCURRED, OR THE PHYSICIAN WHO
PERFORMS AN AUTOPSY UPON THE DECEDENT IS UNABLE TO COMPLETE THE
MEDICAL CERTIFICATION WITHIN THE REQUIRED TIME FRAME. THE
FUNERAL DIRECTOR shall obtain the personal data required by the
certificate from the next of kin or the best qualified person or source
available. He or she THE FUNERAL DIRECTOR shall obtain the medical

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certification necessary to complete the portion of the certificate pertaining to the cause of death from the best qualified person or source available, pursuant to subsection (4) of this section.

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(4) Except when inquiry is required by section 30-10-606, C.R.S., ANY PROVISION OF SECTION 30-10-606 OTHER THAN SECTION 30-10-606 (1)(b), the physician in charge of the patient's care for the illness or condition that resulted in death shall complete, sign, and return to the funeral director or person acting as such all medical certification within forty-eight hours after a death occurs SEVENTY-TWO HOURS AFTER RECEIPT OF THE ELECTRONIC DEATH REGISTRATION REQUEST. In the absence of said physician or with his or her THE PHYSICIAN'S approval, the certificate may be completed and signed by his or her AN associate physician, by the chief medical officer of the institution in which the death occurred, or by the physician who performed an autopsy upon the decedent, if such individual has access to the medical history of the case, if he or she SAID INDIVIDUAL views the decedent at or after the time of death, and if the death is due to natural causes. <u>IF THE DEATH IS OR MAY</u> BE DUE TO UNNATURAL CAUSES, A PHYSICIAN REQUIRED TO COMPLETE, SIGN, AND RETURN A DEATH CERTIFICATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS SUBSECTION (4) SHALL NOTIFY THE CORONER OR THE MEDICAL EXAMINER WHEN AN INQUIRY OR AN AUTOPSY IS REQUIRED TO BE PERFORMED PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 30-10-606 AND 30-10-606.5. If an autopsy is performed, the certification shall indicate whether the decedent was pregnant at the time of death, and said information shall be reported on the death certificate as required by subsection (9) of this section. THE PHYSICIAN OR, IN THEIR ABSENCE, THEIR DESIGNEE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS SUBSECTION (4), SHALL COMPLETE THE MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

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1	REQUIRED BY THIS SUBSECTION (4) USING THE ELECTRONIC DEATH
2	REGISTRATION SYSTEM USED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND
3	ENVIRONMENT AND THE STATE REGISTRAR PURSUANT TO SECTION
4	<u>25-2-110 (1)(b)(I).</u>
5	(5) When inquiry is required by section 30-10-606, C.R.S., the
6	coroner shall determine the cause of death and shall complete and sign the
7	medical certification within forty-eight hours after <u>taking charge of the</u>
8	<u>ease</u> <u>RECEIPT OF THE ELECTRONIC DEATH REGISTRATION REQUEST</u> , EXCEPT
9	AS PERMITTED BY SUBSECTION (5.5) OF THIS SECTION. If an autopsy is
10	performed, the certification shall indicate whether the decedent was
11	pregnant at the time of death, and said information shall be reported on
12	the death certificate as required by subsection (9) of this section. $\underline{\underline{A}}$
13	CORONER, MEDICAL EXAMINER, FORENSIC PATHOLOGIST, OR OTHER
14	QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL THAT DETERMINES THE CAUSE OF DEATH AND
15	COMPLETES THE MEDICAL CERTIFICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS
16	$\underline{\text{SUBSECTION}(5)\text{MUST}\text{USE}\text{THE}\text{ELECTRONIC}\text{DEATH}\text{REGISTRATION}\text{SYSTEM}}$
17	USED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT AND
18	THE STATE REGISTRAR PURSUANT TO SECTION 25-2-110 (1)(b)(I).
19	(5.5) A CORONER IS NOT REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH SUBSECTION
20	(5) of this section if the coroner, in good faith, determines that
21	ADDITIONAL TIME IS NEEDED TO MAKE A PROPER INQUIRY TO DETERMINE
22	THE CAUSE AND MANNER OF DEATH OF ANY INDIVIDUAL IN THE CORONER'S
23	JURISDICTION WHO HAS DIED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCE SPECIFIED IN
24	SECTION $30\text{-}10\text{-}606$ (1), or if the coroner is required to Perform a
25	FORENSIC AUTOPSY AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 30-10-606.5. IN THESE
26	SITUATIONS, A CORONER SHALL DETERMINE THE CAUSE OF DEATH AND
27	SHALL COMPLETE AND SIGN THE MEDICAL CERTIFICATION OF A DEATH

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1	CERTIFICATE AS SOON AS IS PRACTICABLE AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH
2	SECTION 25-2-110 (6).
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4	SECTION 2. Act subject to petition - effective date. This act
5	takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the
6	ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly; except
7	that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V
8	of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this
9	act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take
10	effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in
11	November 2024 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the
12	official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

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