

Regular Session, 2014

HOUSE BILL NO. 641

BY REPRESENTATIVE HARRISON

CORONERS: Relative to the office and duties of coroner

1 AN ACT

2 To amend and reenact R.S. 13:5713(A) and 5715(A)(2), R.S. 14:30(B)(1) and 95(H), R.S.  
3 17:2355.1, and R.S. 44:3(A)(introductory paragraph), relative to coroners; to provide  
4 for duties of coroners relative to the investigation of deaths and the arrangement and  
5 expenses related to the disposition of bodies; to amend the definition of "peace  
6 officer" for purposes of first degree murder; to provide for the possession and  
7 concealing of handguns; to provide relative to the search of donor information; to  
8 provide relative to the release of public records; and to provide for related matters.

9 Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

10 Section 1. R.S. 13:5713(A) and 5715(A)(2) are hereby amended and reenacted to  
11 read as follows:

12 §5713. Duty to hold autopsies, investigations, etc.

13 A. The coroner shall either view the body or make an investigation into the  
14 cause and manner of death in all cases involving the following:

- 15 (1) Suspicious, unexpected, or unusual deaths.
- 16 (2) Sudden or violent deaths.
- 17 (3) Deaths due to unknown or obscure causes or in any unusual manner.
- 18 (4) Bodies found dead.
- 19 (5) ~~Deaths without an attending physician within thirty-six hours prior to the~~  
20 ~~hour of death.~~
- 21 ~~(6)~~ Deaths due to suspected suicide or homicide.
- 22 ~~(7)~~(6) Deaths in which poison is suspected.







---

DIGEST

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

---

Harrison

HB No. 641

**Abstract:** Provides relative to the duties and functions of coroners.

Present law requires that a coroner either view a body or make an investigation into the cause and manner of death in all cases involving certain types of death.

Proposed law removes the requirement for the coroner to view a body or make an investigation into a death without an attending physician within 36 hours prior to the hour of death. Retains the present law requirement that a coroner investigate a death from natural causes occurring in a hospital under 24-hour admission but removes the exclusion if seen by a physician in the last 36 hours.

Present law requires the coroner to arrange for the burial of paupers, and requires that burial expenses not exceed the actual cost of the service, which shall be paid by the parish or municipality in which the death occurred.

Present law requires that the state pay for burial expenses for patients or residents of any state-operated healthcare or treatment facility and authorizes the state or any municipality or parish to establish a maximum amount which it shall pay for individual burial expenses.

Proposed law retains present law except that it removes requirements relative to the burial of paupers and authorizes the disposition of the body and related expenses of disposition. Changes all references from "burial" to "disposition".

Present law provides for the list of individuals to be included in the definition of "peace officer" for purposes of the crime of first degree murder.

Proposed law adds coroner, deputy coroner, or coroner investigator to the list of individuals included in the definition of a "peace officer".

Present law authorizes certain elected officials who are P.O.S.T.-certified to possess and conceal a handgun on their person.

Proposed law adds authorization for designated coroner investigators who are P.O.S.T.-certified.

Present law requires certain emergency personnel to make a reasonable search of a person reasonably believed to be near death for a document of anatomical gift or other information identifying the person as a donor or a person who has refused to make such a donation.

Proposed law retains present law and extends the requirement to a coroner or his designee, and further requires the coroner or his designee to make such a search upon death of a person.

Present law prohibits certain officials, agencies, and districts from disclosing certain records or information contained in the records (Public Records Law).

Proposed law retains present law and extends this protection to coroners.

(Amends R.S. 13:5713(A) and 5715(A)(2), R.S. 14:30(B)(1) and 95(H), R.S. 17:2355.1, and R.S. 44:3(A)(intro. para.))