



# **119th MAINE LEGISLATURE**

# **FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1999**

Legislative Document

No. 1969

H.P. 1371

House of Representatives, March 23, 1999

An Act to Revise Certain Provisions of the Medical Examiner Act.

Reference to the Committee on Criminal Justice suggested and ordered printed.

W. Mayo

OSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative McALEVEY of Waterboro. Cosponsored by Senator O'GARA of Cumberland.

#### Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

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Sec. 1. 22 MRSA §3022, sub-§1, as repealed and replaced by PL 1987, c. 329, §2, is amended to read:

Appointment and qualifications of the Chief Medical 6 1. There is created, in the Department of the Attorney Examiner. General, the Office of Chief Medical Examiner for the State. 8 The Chief Medical Examiner shall-be is appointed by the Governor for a term of 7 years and until his the Chief Medical Examiner's 10 successor is appointed and qualified. The Chief Medical Examiner shall must possess a degree of doctor of medicine or doctor of 12 osteopathy, be licensed to practice in the State and be expert in the specialty of forensic pathology. Expertise in the specialty 14 of forensic pathology may be established either by certification in forensic pathology by the American Board of Pathology or the 16 American Osteopathic Board of Pathology or by successful 18 completion of an examination to test expertise in forensic pathology designed for the State by acknowledged experts in the field selected by the Governor. Any vacancy in the Office of 20 Chief Medical Examiner shall must be filled by appointment by the 22 Governor for a full term of 7 years. The Chief Medical Examiner may hire, subject to the Civil Service Law, necessary office and laboratory personnel to carry out the proper functioning of his 24 the Chief Medical Examiner's office. 26

Sec. 2. 22 MRSA §3022, sub-§8, as amended by PL 1991, c. 339, 28 §1, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

 30 8. Certain records confidential. The following records in the possession or custody of any medical examiner or the Office
 32 of Chief Medical Examiner are not public records within the meaning of Title 1, section 402, subsection 3 and are
 34 confidential:

- 36 A. Medical records relating to any medical examiner case;
- 38 <u>B. Law enforcement agency reports or records relating to</u> any medical examiner case;
- C. Communications with the Department of the Attorney 42 General relating to any medical examiner case;
- 44 D. Communications with the office of any district attorney relating to any medical examiner case;
- E. Death certificates and any amendments made to the
   48 certificates, except for the information for which the
   medical examiner is responsible, as listed in section 2842,
   50 subsection 3, and not ordered withheld by the Attorney

General relating to any medical examiner case or missing 2 person; F. Report documents, as defined in section 3035, subsection 4 2, photographs and transparencies, histological slides, videotapes and other similar items relating to any medical б examiner case; 8 G. Written or otherwise recorded communications that 10 express or are evidence of suicidal intent obtained under section 3028, subsections 4 and 5; and 12 H. Mechanical or electronic data computations relating to 14 medical examiner cases. Sec. 3. 22 MRSA §3022, sub-§9, as repealed and replaced by PL 16 1987, c. 329, §2, is repealed. 18 Sec. 4. 22 MRSA §3022. sub-§10, as repealed and replaced by PL 20 1987, c. 329, §2, is amended to read: 22 Cooperation with research requests. The Office of 10. Chief Medical Examiner shall cooperate with research requests by supplying abstracted data and -copies -of -- reports to interested 24 persons and agencies consistent with the available resources of 26 the office. Sec. 5. 22 MRSA §3022, sub-§11, as enacted by PL 1991, c. 339, 28 §2, is repealed. 30 Sec. 6. 22 MRSA §3022, sub-§§12, 13 and 14 are enacted to read: 32 12. Access to or dissemination of confidential records. Except as specified in subsections 10 and 13, access to or 34 dissemination of records made confidential under subsection 8 is 36 limited to: 38 A. A criminal justice agency for the purpose of the administration of criminal or juvenile justice; 40 B. A person for whom the Chief Medical Examiner determines 42 access is necessary or desirable to carry out a duty under this chapter; 44 C, A person when the Chief Medical Examiner determines it 46 necessary or desirable to allow for the harvesting of a decedent's organs and other tissues; 48

D. A person when authorized or required under any state or federal law, rule or regulation; and

- 4 E. A person pursuant to a court order.
- As used in this subsection "person" means a natural person, including a public servant, and a corporation, partnership,
   unincorporated association or any other nonhuman legal entity, including any governmental unit.
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13. Access to certain information by next of kin. Unless the medical examiner case is under investigation by the 12 Department of the Attorney General or the office of a district 14 attorney and the Attorney General or the district attorney determines that the criminal investigation or prosecution will be harmed by such disclosure, a next of kin of the deceased, as 16 defined under section 2843-A, may inspect and obtain a copy, upon payment of any required fee under section 3035, of a report or 18 other item identified in subsection 8, paragraphs F and G. The Chief Medical Examiner may provide the original of the item 20 described in subsection 8, paragraph G to the next of kin or 22 another person to whom that item is addressed or directed.

 14. Testing for HIV. Notwithstanding Title 5, chapter 501, the Chief Medical Examiner, in any medical examiner case, may
 test for the human immunodeficiency virus and may disclose the test result as authorized under subsection 12.

Sec. 7. 22 MRSA §3023, as amended by PL 1985, c. 611, §5, is further amended to read:

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#### 32 §3023. Medical examiners; appointment; jurisdiction

34 The Chief Medical Examiner shall appoint medical examiners, who shall have statewide jurisdiction and shall serve at the 36 pleasure of the Chief Medical Examiner and, subject to his the <u>Chief Medical Examiner's</u> control and the regulations premulgated 38 adopted by him the Chief Medical Examiner. The medical examiners shall must be learned in the science of medicine and anatomy, 40 licensed as physicians in this State and bona fide residents of this State. Each medical examiner before entering upon the 42 duties of his the office shall must be duly sworn to the faithful performance of his the medical examiner's duty.

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The Chief Medical Examiner may in-his-discretion make temporary appointments when he-deems the Chief Medical Examiner determines it is in the public interest. Temporary medical examiners shall serve on a case-by-case basis and must be licensed as physicians by the State, but do not need to be residents of the State ner or take an oath of office. The Chief Medical Examiner may retain official consultants to serve the various needs of the office. These consultants
shall must possess a high degree of integrity and be learned in their fields. They need not reside within the State ner or take
an oath of office. They shall serve at the pleasure of the Chief Medical Examiner.

Sec. 8. 22 MRSA §3024, as amended by PL 1997, c. 24, Pt. PP, 10 §1, is further amended to read:

#### 12 §3024. Salaries; fees; expenses

14 The salary of the Chief Medical Examiner of the State of Maine must be set by the Governor. Other nonsalaried medical 16 examiners, upon the submission of their completed report to the Chief Medical Examiner, must be paid a fee of \$70 for an 18 inspection and view and are entitled to receive travel expenses to be calculated at the mileage rate currently paid to state 20 employees pursuant to Title 5, section 8. An additional fee of \$50 may be authorized by the Chief Medical Examiner for payment 22 to other nonsalaried medical examiners for visits to death scenes other than hospitals.

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The fees for autopsies performed by pathologists, at the request of a medical examiner or the Chief Medical Examiner, shall must be set by the Chief Medical Examiner at a level which shall--provide that provides reasonable payment for necessary costs and a reasonable fee in light of prevailing rates for the services of a pathologist in Maine the State.

The Chief Medical Examiner,-using-his-discretion, may, in an unusual circumstance,--to--be as determined by him the Chief
 Medical Examiner, prescribe a special fee for the service of a medical examiner or for any consultant service which-he-deems the
 Chief Medical Examiner determines necessary.

The Chief Medical Examiner,--using--his--discretion, may authorize any other expenses necessary to carry out his the Chief
 Medical Examiner's duties.

All compensation and expenses authorized by this chapter
 shall must be paid from the funds of the State appropriated by
 the Legislature for this purpose.

46 If the Chief Medical Examiner or employees of his that office,-at-their-discretion, provide expert opinion or testimony
 48 relating to Maine medical examiner cases on behalf of private litigants, the Chief Medical Examiner may,-at-his-discretion, set
 50 a reasonable fee for these services, preparation leading to them

 and expenses incurred in providing them. All fees, charges or
 other receipts shall must be credited to the General Fund. Medical examiners and consultants who serve the State on a fee
 per case basis are excluded from this paragraph and may make private arrangements arrangements for these services.

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Sec. 9. 22 MRSA §3025, sub-§1,  $\P A$ , as repealed and replaced by PL 1985, c. 611, §6, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

A. Death is suspected of having been caused by any type of physical injury, including poisoning, regardless of whether the suspected manner of death is homicide, suicide or accident;

16 Sec. 10. 22 MRSA §3025, sub-§2, as repealed and replaced by PL 1985, c. 611, §6, is amended to read:

 Attendance by physician. A medical examiner case exists
 under the circumstances identified in subsection 1, paragraph A whenever the death is wholly or in part ascribable to vielence-er
 peisening physical injury, regardless of whether the deceased had been attended by a physician, was a patient in a hospital,
 survived for considerable time or died with from the terminal natural causes consequent to and following from the injury-er
 peisening physical injury.

Sec. 11. 22 MRSA §3025, sub-§4, as amended by PL 1987, c. 296, §3, is further amended to read:

 Questionable cases and cases that may constitute
 exceptions. All questionable cases shall <u>must</u> be reported. Acceptance of any questionable case is to be determined by the
 Chief Medical Examiner unless acceptance is specifically ordered by the Attorney General or district attorney having jurisdiction.

Deaths due to the consequences of long-term alcohol use, 38 long-term exposure to environmental or occupational toxins or long-term exposure to carcinogens shall <u>must</u> be reported, but 40 need not be accepted.

42 Sudden natural deaths in the elderly who have not had previous specific symptoms or who were not under treatment by a physician 44 for the specific natural cause that is considered to be the cause of death shall must be reported to the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner. Those cases may be referred back to the 46 by Chief Medical attending physician the Examiner for 48 certification of the death, even though the attending physician has not treated the patient for the specific natural disease that 50 he the attending physician will enter as his the attending physician's diagnosis.

Sec. 12. 22 MRSA §3026, as repealed and replaced by PL 1979, c. 538, §6, is amended to read:

§3026. Reports of death

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Persons suspecting medical examiner case. Any person 1. who has-becomes aware of a suspected medical examiner case 8 shall immediately notify a law enforcement officer,--medieal 10 examiner or the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner. As used in this subsection, "person" has the meaning set out in section 3022, subsection 12. 12

Law enforcement officers suspecting medical examiner 14 2. case. Any law enforcement officer who has-become becomes aware of a suspected medical examiner case shall immediately notify a 16 medical-examiner-or the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

3. Medical examiners suspecting medical examiner case. Any 20 medical examiner who has--becomes <u>becomes</u> aware of a death involving--vielence caused by physical injury, or in which vielence physical injury is the suspected 22 <u>cause</u>, shall immediately notify the Office of Chief Medical Examiner and the 24 appropriate law enferement enforcement agency. The agency shall notify the district attorney for the district in which the body 26 is located.

28 Cases involving or suspected of involving physical 4. injury attributable to criminal conduct. Any law enforcement officer or medical examiner who has-become becomes aware of a 30 death involving griminal-violence physical injury attributable to criminal conduct, or in which eriminal-violence physical injury 32 attributable to criminal conduct is suspected, other than by 34 meter--vehicle vehicular manslaughter, in addition to complying with the notification requirements in subsection 3, shall 36 immediately notify the Attorney General and -- the - Chief -- Medieal Examiner.

Sec. 13. 22 MRSA §3027, as repealed and replaced by PL 1979, c. 538, §7, is amended to read: 40

- 42 §3027. Procedure at scene of death
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1. Movement or alteration of body prohibited.

otherwise provided in this section:

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In any medical examiner case no a person shall may not Α.

Except as

move or alter the body or any objects at the scene of death 48 prior to the arrival, or without the express authorization, 50 of the medical examiner or Office of the Chief Medical Examiner:

B. In any medical examiner case in which neneriminal vielence physical injury attributable to noncriminal conduct
is suspected, or in which any violence by motor vehicle, including vehicular manslaughter, is suspected, ne a person
shall may not move or alter the body or any objects at the scene of death prior to the arrival, or without the express
authorization, of the district attorney for the district in which the body is located or his the district attorney's
authorized representative; and

 12 C. In any medical examiner case in which eriminal-vielence physical injury attributable to criminal conduct other than
 14 by-motor-vehicle vehicular manslaughter is suspected, no a person shall may not move or alter the body or any objects
 16 at the scene of death prior to the arrival, or without the express authorization, of the Attorney General or his the
 18 Attorney General's authorized representative.

20 2. Preservation or removal of body. In any medical examiner case where in which the body is in danger of being destroyed or lost, or the location of the body renders it a 22 serious threat to the safety or health of others, any a person 24 may take whatever steps are reasonably necessary for the retention or preservation of the body prior to the arrival or 26 authorization of the medical examiner or the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, -- provided -- that -- such, The person shall first, 28 whenever if practicable, exactly mark the location and position of the body.

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In any medical examiner case where-criminal-violence in which physical injury attributable to criminal conduct other than by 32 meter--vehicle vehicular manslaughter is not suspected, and the presence of the body is likely to cause hardship or outrage, and 34 a medical examiner or the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner cannot can not be reached in a reasonable period of time, the 36 district attorney for the district in which the body is located, or his the district attorney's authorized representative, may 38 authorize removal of the body by the law enforcement officer in 40 charge of the scene,-provided-that-the. The officer shall first, whenever if practicable, exactly mark the location and position 42 of the body.

- A. When death occurs in a medical facility such as a hospital or an ambulance, the body may be removed to a
   mortuary under the following conditions:
- 48 (1) The incident causing the death did not occur in the medical facility;
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(2) The body is transported to a secure place in the same condition as when death occurred; and

(3) The only alterations are the disconnecting of fixed medical equipment.

3. Procedures. Before removal of the body as provided in
 8 subsection 2, the law enforcement officer shall whenever possible arrange for photographs, measurements and a record of the
 10 location and position of the body.

 12 Where When the death is suspected of involving eriminal-violence physical injury attributable to criminal conduct other than by
 14 meter-vehicle vehicular manslaughter, the procedure in this subsection shall must be undertaken with the supervision of an
 16 authorized representative of the Attorney General.

 In all medical examiner cases in which eriminal-vielence physical injury attributable to criminal conduct other than by--meter
 vehiele vehicular manslaughter is suspected, the procedure in this subsection may be waived concurrently by the Chief Medical
 Examiner and the Attorney General or his the Attorney General's authorized representative.

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In all other medical examiner cases the procedure in this subsection may be waived concurrently by the medical examiner and the district attorney for the district in which the body is located or his the district attorney's authorized representative.

30 Sec. 14. 22 MRSA §3028, sub-§2, as repealed and replaced by PL 1991, c. 97, §1, is amended to read:

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 Investigation by law enforcement officer. When death is
 not suspected to be the result of eriminal--violence physical injury attributable to criminal conduct, the medical examiner may
 elect not to proceed to the scene, or the Chief Medical Examiner may elect not to dispatch a medical examiner to the scene. If the
 medical examiner elects not to proceed to the scene, or the Chief Medical Examiner elects not to dispatch a medical examiner to the
 scene, the law enforcement officer in charge of the scene shall:

 A. Investigate and-photograph-the-seene , take photographs and take possession of useful objects as directed by the medical examiner or the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner pursuant to subsection 4;

B.--Take-possession-of-all-objects-that--in-the-opinion-of the-medical-examiner-or-Office-of-the-Chiof-Medical-Examiner may--be--usoful--in--establishing--the--oause,---manner--and eireumstanees-of-death;

- C. Remove the body in accordance with the instructions of the medical examiner or the Office of the Chief Medical
   Examiner; and
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D. Make a report of the investigation available to the medical examiner or <u>the</u> Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

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Sec. 15. 22 MRSA §3028, sub-§§9 and 10, as enacted by PL 1979, c. 538, §8, are amended to read:

9. Autopsy of child. In the case of a child under the age of 3 years, when death occurs without medical attendance or, if attended, without a specific natural cause, the medical examiner shall order an autopsy. The autopsy may be waived by the Chief Medical Examiner, provided he the Chief Medical Examiner includes the reason for the waiver in the record.

10. Chief Medical Examiner; jurisdiction. The Chief
 20 Medical Examiner may assume jurisdiction over a medical examiner
 case, and may recertify the death, when he the Chief Medical
 22 Examiner finds that it is in the public interest for-him to do
 so. He The Chief Medical Examiner shall include his the reasons
 24 for so doing in the record.

26 Sec. 16. 22 MRSA §3028-D is enacted to read:

### 28 **§3028-D.** Disposal of identified dead bodies without connection to this State and unidentified dead bodies

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Whenever an identified dead body that is not a deceased32resident of this State, or an unidentified dead body, is the<br/>subject of a medical examiner case and, notwithstanding34reasonable inquiry by the Chief Medical Examiner, no next of kin,<br/>other person or governmental unit is willing to take36responsibility for disposition of the body, the Chief Medical<br/>Examiner may assume responsibility for proper disposition. Any38necessary expenses incurred by the Chief Medical Examiner must be<br/>paid by the Department of Human Services.40

Sec. 17. 22 MRSA §3029, sub-§§2 and 3, as enacted by PL 1979, 42 c. 538, §9, are amended to read:

2. Petition for order of exhumation. The district attorney or Attorney General may, under the circumstances enumerated in subsection 1, and if he the district attorney or Attorney General finds it to be in the public interest, petition a Justice of the Superior Court for an order of exhumation.

 Report of findings. The medical examiner, Chief Medical
 Examiner or pathologist who completes the inquiry, examination or autopsy shall report his the findings to the justice and to the
 Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

6 Sec. 18. 22 MRSA §3032, as amended by PL 1985, c. 611, §9, is further amended to read:

§3032. Rules

The Chief Medical Examiner is authorized and empowered to carry into effect this chapter, and, in pursuance thereof, to make and enforce such reasonable rules consistent with this chapter as he-may-deem the Chief Medical Examiner determines necessary. A copy of the rules and any amendments thereto shall must be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

18 Sec. 19. 22 MRSA §3033, as amended by PL 1979, c. 538, §10, is further amended to read:

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# §3033. Limitation on liability of medical examiners and pathologists

24 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no a medical examiner shall may not be held liable for damages for any injury or damage which that results from the exercise and discharge of 26 any of his the medical examiner's official duties, unless it can 28 be shown that such the injury or damage resulted from gross negligence on the part of the medical examiner. Notwithstanding 30 any other provision of law, no a pathologist, performing an autopsy at the request of a medical examiner or the Chief Medical 32 Examiner,-shall may not be held liable for damages for any injury or damage which that results from the performance of the autopsy, unless it can be shown that such the injury or damage resulted 34 from the gross negligence of the pathologist. Notwithstanding 36 any other provision of law, no a professional consultant, who at the request of the medical examiner or Chief Medical Examiner conducts an examination and renders a report as part of the 38 record, shall may not be held liable for damages for any injury 40 or damage which that results from the performance of the examination unless it can be shown that such the injury or damage 42 resulted from the gross negligence of the consultant.

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### SUMMARY

This bill amends the Medical Examiner Act to do the following.

1. Confidentiality of records in the possession or custody 2 of any medical examiner of the Office of Chief Medical Examiner is comprehensively addressed. In addition to incorporating those records currently made confidential, it significantly broadens 4 current law by including communications with the office of a district attorney relating to any medical examiner case, report б defined, photographs transparencies, documents, as and histological slides, videotapes and other like items relating to 8 any medical examiner case and mechanical or electronic data computations relating to medical examiner cases. 10

 Access to or dissemination of records made confidential is expressly addressed and "person" is defined for those
 purposes. Each provision authorizing access or dissemination reflects current practice.

 Testing for HIV when determined necessary by the Chief
 Medical Examiner and disclosure of test results are expressly authorized notwithstanding current law governing the testing for
 HIV and the disclosure of the results of those tests.

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22 4. In the medical examiner case context the term "violence" has been replaced with the more readily understandable phrase 24 "physical injury."

26 5. The reporting requirements of suspected medical examiner cases have been clarified, including the definition of "person".

6. The procedures for investigations by law enforcement30 officers have been clarified.

32 7 A new section has been added to allow the Chief Medical Examiner to assume responsibility for proper disposition of dead 34 bodies of identified nonresidents or of unidentified residents that are the subject of medical examiner cases when no other 36 person or governmental unit is willing to take responsibility for disposition. The necessary expenses incurred by the Chief 38 Medical Examiner are to be paid by the Department of Human Services. 40

8. Finally, this bill makes grammatical changes and
 42 corrects gender-specific language.