52:17B-881 to 52:17B-886

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

NJSA: 52:17B-88.1 to 52:17B-88.6

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(Autopsy-contrary to deceaseds' religious beliefs requir "compelling public necessity"

LAWS OF: 1983		CHAPTER: 53	5	
Bill No: A3881				
Sponsor(s): Doyle				
Date Introduced: September 6, 1983				
Committee: Assembly:				
Senate: Judiciary				
Amended during passage:	Yes	A mendments during passage denoted by asterisks		
Date of Passage:	Assembly: Septe	mber 15, 1983		a≓ s tentri at i e j
	Senate: January 9,	, 1984	6 190	
Date of Approval: January 17,	1984			91. 1919 910 - ™ 1010 - ™
Following statements are attached if available:			2 - 5 - 5	
Sponsor statement:		Yes		
Committee statement:	Assembly	No	ð	♠
	Senate	No		
Fiscal Note:		No		е
Veto Message:		No	•	
Message on Signing:		No		
Following were printed:				
Reports:		No		<i>a</i>
Hearings:		No		

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[OFFICIAL COPY REPRINT] ASSEMBLY, No. 3881

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED SEPTEMBER 6, 1983

By Assemblyman DOYLE

An Act concerning the performance of dissections or autopsies in certain circumstances.

1 BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State 2 of New Jersey:

1 1. As used in this act:

 $\mathbf{22}$

2 a. "Compelling public necessity" means

3 (1) That the dissection or autopsy is essential to the criminal 4 investigation of a homicide of which the decedent is the victim; or 5 (2) That the discovery of the cause of death is necessary to 6 meet an immediate and substantial threat to the public health and 7 that a dissection or autopsy is essential to ascertain the cause of 8 death; or

9 *(3) That the death was that of an inmate of a prison, jail or 10 penitentiary; or

11 (4) That the death was that of a child under the age of 12 years 12 suspected of having been abused or neglected or suspected of being 13 a threat to public health, and the cause of whose death is not 14 apparent after diligent investigation by the medical examiner; or* 15 *[(3)]* *(5)* That the need for a dissection or autopsy is 16 established pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of this act.

b. "Friend" means any person who, prior to the decedent's
death, maintained "[regular]" *close* contact with the decedent
sufficient to render that person "[familiar]" *knowledgeable* with
the decedent's activities, health and religious beliefs; and who

21 presents an affidavit stating the facts and circumstances upon which

the claim that the person is a friend is based and stating that the EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law. Matter printed in italics thus is new matter.

Matter enclosed in asterisks or stars has been adopted as follows

*--Senate committee amendments adopted December 15, 1983.

person will assume responsibility for the lawful disposition of thebody of the deceased.

L 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary. $\mathbf{2}$ no dissection or autopsy shall be performed, in the absence of a 3 compelling public necessity, over the objection of a *[surviving relative or "* * member of the deceased's immediate family or in the 4 absence thereof, a^* friend of the deceased that the procedure is $\mathbf{5}$ contrary to the religious belief of the decedent or if there is *[any 6 or other]* *an obvious* reason to believe that a dissection or 7 8 autopsy is contrary to the decedent's religious beliefs.

1 3. Whenever, in the opinion of a medical examiner, there is a compelling public necessity under paragraphs (1) *[and (2)]* $\mathbf{2}$ 3 *(2), (3), and (4)* of subsection a. of section 1 of this act to perform an autopsy or dissection, and a "[surviving relative or]" 4 $\mathbf{5}$ *member of the deceased's immediate family or, in the absence thereof, a^* friend objects that the autopsy or dissection is contrary 6 to the religious beliefs of the deceased or there is *[any other]* 7 *an obvious* reason to believe that the autopsy or dissection is 8 9 contrary to the religious beliefs of the deceased, then no dissection or autopsy shall be performed until 48 hours after notice thereof is 10 given by the medical examiner to the objecting party, or, if there is 11 12no objecting party, to such party as the court may name. During that 48-hour period, the objecting party or the party named by the 13court may institute action in the Superior Court to determine the 14 propriety of the dissection or autopsy, but the court may dispense 15with the waiting period upon ex parte motion if it determines that 16 the delay may prejudice the accuracy of the autopsy or dissection. 17

4. Whenever, in the opinion of a medical examiner, there is a 1 compelling public * [neecssity under paragraph (3) of subsection 2 a.]* *necessity in circumstances not provided for in paragraphs 3 (1), (2), (3) and $(4)^*$ of section 1 of this act to perform an autopsy 4 $\mathbf{5}$ or dissection; and a "[surviving relative or]" "member of the deceased's immediate family or, in the absence thereof, a* friend 6 objects that the autopsy or dissection is contrary to religious beliefs 7 of the deceased or there is *[any other]* *an obvious* reason to 8 believe that the autopsy or dissection is contrary to the religious 9 10 beliefs of the deceased, then the medical examiner may institute an 11 action in the Superior Court for an order authorizing the autopsy or dissection. The action shall be instituted by an order to show 12cause on notice to the "[surviving relative]" "member of the 13 deceased's immediate family* or friend, or if none is known, then 14 to such party as the court may direct. *[The action shall have pre-15ference over all other cases and shall be determined summarily upon 16

17 the petition and oral or written proof, if any, offered by the parties. 18 The court shall permit the autopsy or dissection to be performed 19 if it finds that the medical examiner established a demonstrable 20 need for the autopsy or dissection under all of the circumstances of 21 the case. If the petition is denied and no stay is granted by the 22 court or by the appellate division, the body shall immediately be 23 released for burial.]*

1 *5. Any action brought pursuant to the provisions of this act $\mathbf{2}$ shall have preference over all other cases and shall be determined summarily upon the petition and oral or written proof, if any, 3 offered by the parties. The court shall permit the autopsy or dis-4 section to be performed if it finds that the medical examiner $\mathbf{5}$ established a compelling public necessity for the autopsy or dis-6 7 section under all of the circumstances of the case or if the objecting party or party named by the court fails to swear or affirm that an 8 autopsy or dissection would be contrary to the deceased's religious 9 beliefs. If permission to perform an autopsy or dissection is denied 10 and no stay is granted by the court or by the appellate division, the 11 body shall immediately be released for burial.* 12* [5.] * *6.* A dissection or autopsy performed pursuant to this act 1

2 shall be the least intrusive procedure consistent with the compelling
3 public necessity.

1 *[6.]* *7.* This act shall take effect on the thirtieth day after
2 enactment.

STATEMENT

Certain individuals object to autopsies or dissections because of religious beliefs. This bill would provide that unless there is a compelling public necessity, no autopsy or dissection would be permitted if a surviving relative or friend of the deceased objected to the procedure on the grounds that an autopsy or dissection was contrary to the deceased's religious beliefs. As defined by the bill, "compelling public necessity" would mean that the dissection or autopsy is essential to the conduct of a criminal investigation or that the discovery of the cause of death is necessary to meet an immediate and substantial threat to the public health.