
Colorado Revised Statutes

Title 12 Professions and Occupations

Article 54

Mortuaries

Effective July 1, 2009

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PART 1

MORTUARY SCIENCE CODE

12-54-101. Short title.

This part 1 shall be known and may be cited as the "Mortuary Science Code".

12-54-102. Definitions.

As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Alternative container" means a nonmetal receptacle or enclosure, without ornamentation or a fixed interior lining, that is designed for the encasement of dead human bodies and is made of fiberboard, pressed wood, composition materials, or other similar materials.

(2) "Casket" means a rigid container that is designed for the encasement of dead human bodies and is ornamented and lined with fabric.

(3) "Cremated remains" or "cremains" means all human remains recovered after cremation, including pulverization, that leaves only bone fragments that have been reduced to unidentifiable dimensions.

(4) "Cremation" or "cremate" means the reduction of a dead human body to essential elements through direct exposure to intense heat, the processing of the remains, and the placement of the processed remains in a cremated remains container.

(4.5) "Cremation container" means a container in which the dead human body is transported to the crematory and intended to be placed in the cremation chamber.

(4.7) "Cremationist" means a person who cremates or prepares for cremation a dead human body.

(5) "Crematory" means a building or structure containing one or more cremation chambers or retorts for the cremation of dead human bodies.

(5.5) "Designee" means an individual designated by a funeral establishment registered in accordance with section 12-54-110 or 12-54-303.

(5.7) "Director" means the director of the division of registrations or the director's designee.

(6) "Division" means the division of registrations created in section 24-34-102, C.R.S.

(7) "Embalm" or "embalming" means the disinfection and temporary preservation of dead human bodies by chemically treating the body to reduce the presence and growth of

organisms, to retard organic decomposition, or to attempt restoration of the physical appearance.

(8) "Embalmer" means any person who embalms, or prepares for embalming, a dead human body for compensation.

(9) "Final disposition" means the disposition of a dead human body by entombment, burial, cremation, or removal from the state.

(10) "Funeral", "funeral service", or "funeral ceremony" means a service or rite commemorating the deceased and at which service or rite the body of the deceased is present.

(11) "Funeral director" means a person who, for compensation:

(a) Arranges, directs, or supervises funerals, memorial services, or graveside services;
or

(b) Prepares dead human bodies for final disposition by means other than embalming.

(12) "Funeral establishment" means:

(a) An establishment that holds, cares for, or prepares a dead human body prior to final disposition, including, but not limited to, a crematory or embalming room; except that this paragraph (a) does not apply to establishments in which individuals regularly die;

(b) An establishment that provides funeral goods and services to the public; or

(c) Facilities used to hold, care for, or prepare a dead human body prior to final disposition; except that this paragraph (c) does not apply to facilities in which individuals regularly die.

(13) "Funeral goods" means goods that are sold or offered for sale directly to the public for use in connection with funeral or cremation services.

(14) "Funeral services" means:

(a) Preparation of dead human bodies for final disposition; except that this paragraph (a) does not apply to cremation;

(b) Arrangement, supervision, or conduct of the funeral ceremony or the final disposition of dead human bodies; or

(c) Transportation of dead human bodies to or from a funeral establishment.

(14.5) "Implanted device" means a mechanical device that may explode or cause damage to crematory equipment.

(15) "Memorial service" means a service or rite commemorating the deceased and at which service or rite the body of the deceased is not present.

(16) "Mortuary science practitioner" means a person who, for compensation, does the following or offers to do the following:

(a) Embalms or cremates dead human bodies;

(b) Arranges, directs, or supervises funerals, memorial services, or graveside services;
or

(c) Prepares dead human bodies for final disposition.

(17) "Next of kin" means a family member or members of the deceased who, under Colorado law, have legal authority over the disposition of a dead human body.

(18) "Preneed contract" means a preneed contract as defined in section 10-15-102 (13), C.R.S.

(19) "Preparation of the body" means embalming, washing, disinfecting, shaving, dressing, restoring, casketing, positioning, caring for the hair of, or applying cosmetics to, a dead human body.

(20) "Processing" means the removal of foreign objects from cremated remains and the reduction of such remains by mechanical means to granules appropriate for final disposition.

12-54-103. Funeral establishment.

(1) A funeral establishment shall have the appropriate equipment and personnel to adequately provide the funeral services it contracts to provide and shall provide written notice to the consumer specifying any subcontractors, agents, or other equipment and personnel providers for the funeral establishment. Such notice shall be given when the consumer inquires about the goods or services the funeral establishment provides and shall provide the names and addresses of such subcontractors, agents, or other providers; except that, if such inquiry is over the telephone, such written notice shall be provided before the customer selects goods or services.

(2) A funeral establishment shall retain all documents and records concerning the final disposition of a dead human body for at least seven years after such disposition.

12-54-104. Unlawful acts.

(1) It is unlawful:

(a) To disinfect or preserve or to make final disposition of a dead human body with knowledge sufficient to arouse a reasonable suspicion of a crime in connection with the cause of death of the deceased until the permission of the coroner, deputy coroner, or district attorney, if there is no coroner, has been first obtained;

(b) To discriminate because of race, creed, color, religion, disability, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, or ancestry in the provision of funeral services;

(c) For any public officer or employee or any other person having a professional relationship with the decedent to approve or cause the final disposition of a dead human body in violation of this article;

(d) For a person in the business of paying for or providing death benefits, funerals, funeral ceremonies, final dispositions, or preneed contracts to pay or provide benefits in a manner that deprives the next of kin or legal representative of the right to use those payments or benefits at a funeral establishment of his or her choice;

(e) For a funeral director, mortuary science practitioner, embalmer, funeral establishment, or facility in which people regularly die or such person's or facility's agent to engage in a business practice that interferes with the freedom of choice of the general public to choose a funeral director, mortuary science practitioner, embalmer, or funeral establishment;

(f) For a county coroner to violate section 30-10-619, C.R.S.;

(g) To transport or otherwise transfer by common carrier a dead human body unless:

(I) A funeral director, mortuary science practitioner, or embalmer has embalmed or hermetically sealed the body for transportation and complies with applicable common carrier law; or

(II) The transport or transfer is to a funeral establishment, funeral director, or embalmer within the state of Colorado.

(h) To advertise as holding a degree, a certificate of registration, a professional license, or a professional certification issued by a state, political subdivision, or agency unless the person holds such degree, registration, license, or certification and it is current and valid at the time of advertisement;

(i) For a funeral director, mortuary science practitioner, or embalmer to admit or permit any person to visit the embalming, cremation, or preparation room during the time a body is being embalmed, cremated, or prepared for final disposition, unless such person:

(I) Is a funeral director, mortuary science practitioner, cremationist, or embalmer;

(II) Is an authorized employee of a funeral establishment;

(III) Has the written consent of the next of kin of such deceased person or of a person having legal authority to give such permission in the absence of any next of kin;

(IV) Enters by order of a court of competent jurisdiction or a peace officer level I, Ia, II, III, or IIIa;

(V) Is a student enrolled in a mortuary science program;

(VI) Is a registered or licensed nurse with a medical reason to be present;

(VII) Is a licensed physician or surgeon with a medical reason to be present;

(VIII) Is a technician representing a procurement organization as defined in section 12-34-102 for purposes of an anatomical gift; or

(IX) Is the director or the director's designee.

(j) To refuse to properly and promptly release a dead human body to the custody of the person who has the legal right to effect such release whether or not any costs have been paid;

(k) To tell a person that a casket is required when the expressed wish is for immediate cremation;

(l) To embalm or cremate a dead human body without obtaining permission from the person with the right of final disposition unless otherwise required by section 12-54-105;

(m) To prohibit, hinder, or restrict or to attempt to prohibit, hinder, or restrict the following:

(I) The offering or advertising of immediate cremation, advance funeral arrangements, or low-cost funerals;

(II) Arrangements between memorial societies and funeral industry members; or

(III) A funeral service industry member from disclosing accurate information concerning funeral merchandise and services.

(n) To engage in willfully dishonest conduct or commit negligence in the practice of embalming, funeral directing, or providing for final disposition that defrauds or causes injury or is likely to defraud or cause injury;

(o) To fail to include in a contract for funeral services the following statement: "INQUIRIES REGARDING YOUR FUNERAL AGREEMENT MAY BE DIRECTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF REGULATORY AGENCIES", along with the current address or telephone number of the department of regulatory agencies.

(2) For purposes of this section only, "next of kin" shall not include any person who is arrested on suspicion of having committed, is charged with, or has been convicted of, any felony offense specified in part 1 of article 3 of title 18, C.R.S., involving the death of the deceased person. If charges are not brought, charges are brought but dismissed, or the person charged is acquitted of the alleged crime before final disposition of the deceased person's body, this subsection (2) shall not apply.

12-54-105. Embalming or refrigeration of bodies required.

All dead human bodies kept more than twenty-four hours after death before final disposition shall be embalmed or shall be properly refrigerated.

12-54-106. Consumer protection.

(1) A funeral establishment whose services are purchased shall make every reasonable attempt to fulfill the expressed needs and desires of the person with the right

of final disposition, and shall make a full disclosure of all its available services and merchandise to the arrangers prior to selection of the casket.

(2) Before a person selects the funeral, the funeral establishment shall provide a written itemized list of the prices of all available merchandise and individual services at that funeral establishment. Full disclosure shall also be made in the case of a memorial service and as to use of funeral merchandise and facilities. In no event shall such person be required to purchase services or products contained on the itemized list that are not desired for the funeral unless such services or goods are required by law.

(3) Any statements of legal or practical requirements shall be complete and accurate, including the conditions under which embalming is required or advisable. Representations as to the use or necessity of a casket or alternative container in connection with a funeral or alternatives for final disposition shall be truthful and shall disclose all pertinent information.

(4) When quoting funeral prices, either orally, by use of a disclosure statement, or by a final bill, the funeral establishment shall only list those items as cash advances or accommodation items that are paid for or could be paid for by the next of kin in the same amount that is paid by the funeral home.

12-54-107. Violations and penalties.

Any person who violates this part 1 or part 3 of this article is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than twenty-four months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

12-54-108. Exceptions - safe harbor.

(1) This part 1 shall not apply to, or in any way interfere with, the duties of the following persons:

- (a) An officer of a public institution;
- (b) An officer of a medical college, county medical society, anatomical association, or college of embalming; or
- (c) A person acting under the authority of part 2 of article 34 of this title.

(2) (a) This part 1 shall not apply to, nor in any way interfere with, any custom or rite of any religious sect in the burial of its dead, and the members and followers of such religious sect may continue to care for, prepare, and bury the bodies of deceased members of such religious sect, free from any term or condition, or any provision of this part 1, and are not subject to this part 1, so long as the dead human body is refrigerated, frozen, embalmed, interred, or cremated within seven days after death.

(b) If a dead human body is refrigerated or embalmed pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), the body shall be interred, frozen, or cremated within thirty days after death unless the coroner authorizes otherwise in writing. The coroner shall not permit an

exception to this paragraph (b) unless the applicant can demonstrate a legitimate delay caused by unforeseen uncontrollable circumstances or by a criminal investigation.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection (2), upon the receipt of evidence that the dead human body likely contained a serious contagious disease, the state department of public health and environment, the state board of health, or a local department of health may issue an order overruling this subsection (2).

(3) A person who sells or offers to sell caskets, urns, or other funeral goods, but does not provide funeral services, shall not be subject to this article.

(4) If a funeral director, mortuary science practitioner, or embalmer has acted in good faith, the funeral director, mortuary science practitioner, or embalmer may rely on a signed statement from a person with the right of final disposition under section 15-19-106, C.R.S., that:

(a) The person knows of no document expressing the deceased's wishes for final disposition that qualifies to direct the final disposition under section 15-19-104, C.R.S.;

(b) The person has made a reasonable effort under section 15-19-106, C.R.S., to contact each person with the right of final disposition and to learn his or her wishes; and

(c) The person knows of no objections to the final disposition.

(5) (a) A funeral director or mortuary science practitioner may dispose of cremated remains at the expense of the person with the right of final disposition one hundred eighty days after cremation if the person was given clear prior notice of this paragraph (a) and a reasonable opportunity to collect the cremated remains, the exact location of the disposition and the costs associated with the disposition are recorded, and the recovery of the cremated remains is possible. Recovery of costs shall be limited to a reasonable amount of the costs actually expended by the funeral director or mortuary science practitioner.

(b) If the person was cremated prior to July 1, 2003, and the funeral director or mortuary science practitioner reasonably attempts to notify the person with the right of final disposition of the provisions of this subsection (5), the cremated remains may be disposed of in accordance with this subsection (5) notwithstanding a failure to provide the notice of the provisions of this subsection (5) to the person with the right of final disposition prior to disposing of the remains.

12-54-109. Effect of criminal charges. (Repealed)

12-54-110. Registration required.

(1) Unless practicing at a registered funeral establishment pursuant to this section, a person shall not practice as, or offer the services of, a mortuary science practitioner, funeral director, or embalmer, nor shall the funeral establishment sell or offer to sell funeral goods and services to the public.

(2) (a) Each funeral establishment shall register with the director using forms as determined by the director. The registration shall include, without limitation, the following:

(I) The specific location of the funeral establishment;

(II) The full name and address of the designee appointed pursuant to subsection (3) of this section;

(III) The date the funeral establishment began doing business; and

(IV) A list of each of the following services provided at each funeral establishment location:

(A) Refrigerating or holding dead human bodies;

(B) Embalming dead human bodies;

(C) Transporting dead human bodies to or from the funeral establishment or the place of final disposition; and

(D) Providing funeral goods or services to the public.

(b) Each funeral establishment registration shall be renewed, according to a schedule established by the director, in a form as determined by the director.

(c) If, after initial registration, the funeral establishment provides a service listed in subparagraph (IV) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) that was not included in the initial registration, the funeral establishment shall submit an amended registration within thirty days after beginning to provide the new service.

(d) If, after initial registration, the funeral establishment appoints a new designee, the funeral establishment shall submit an amended registration within thirty days after appointing the designee.

(e) The director may establish registration fees, renewal fees, and delinquency fees for reinstatement pursuant to section 24-34-105, C.R.S. If a funeral establishment fails to renew the registration in accordance with the schedule established by the director, the registration shall expire.

(3) Each funeral establishment shall appoint an individual as the designee of the funeral establishment. A designee shall:

(a) Be at least eighteen years of age;

(b) Have at least two years' experience working for a funeral establishment;

(c) Be employed by the registered funeral establishment that the designee represents;

(d) Have the authority within the funeral establishment's organization to require that personnel comply with this article; and

(e) Not be designated for more than one funeral establishment unless the additional establishment is operated under common ownership and management and no funeral establishment is more than sixty miles from another establishment held under the same ownership conditions.

(4) The designee shall require each person employed at the funeral establishment to demonstrate evidence of compliance with section 12-54-111. The designee shall retain the records of such evidence so long as the person is employed at the funeral establishment.

(5) This section shall not require the registration of a nonprofit organization that only provides education or support to an individual who intends to provide for final disposition of a dead human body.

12-54-111. Title protection.

(1) A person shall not advertise, represent, or hold oneself out as or use the title of a mortuary science practitioner unless the applicant:

(a) Has at least two thousand hours practicing or interning as a mortuary science practitioner, including, without limitation, experience in cremation and embalming;

(b) Has graduated with a degree in mortuary science from a school of higher education accredited by the American board of funeral service education or its successor, if the successor is approved by the director; and

(c) Has taken the mortuary science test, known as the national board examination, administered by the international conference of funeral service examining boards or its successor, if the successor is approved by the director, and received a passing score.

(2) A person shall not advertise, represent, or hold oneself out as or use the title of a funeral director unless the applicant:

(a) Has at least two thousand hours practicing or interning as a funeral director; and

(b) Has directed at least fifty funerals or graveside services.

(3) A person shall not advertise, represent, or hold oneself out as or use the title of an embalmer unless the applicant:

(a) Has at least four thousand hours practicing or interning as an embalmer; and

(b) Has embalmed at least fifty dead human bodies.

(4) For purposes of this section, intern or practice hours from Colorado or any other state shall meet the standards set by this section.

12-54-112. Standards of practice - embalming - transporting.

(1) A funeral establishment that performs embalming shall:

- (a) Maintain a sanitary preparation room with sanitary flooring, drainage, and ventilation;
 - (b) Employ universal biological hazard precautions;
 - (c) Employ reasonable care to minimize the risk of transmitting communicable diseases from dead human bodies;
 - (d) Be equipped with instruments and supplies necessary to protect the health and safety of the public and employees of the funeral establishment; and
 - (e) Transport dead human bodies in a safe and sanitary manner.
- (2) A funeral establishment that transports dead human bodies shall:
- (a) Use a motor vehicle that is appropriate for the transportation of a dead human body; and
 - (b) Transport dead human bodies in a safe and sanitary manner.
- (3) A funeral establishment shall remove any implanted device in a dead human body before transporting the body to a crematory.
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PART 2
ASSESSMENT OF MORTUARIES

12-54-201. Mortuaries in cemeteries not exempt.

No person, firm, association, partnership, or corporation engaged in the ownership, operation, or management of a cemetery or mausoleum in this state which is exempt from payment of general property taxes, shall, either directly or indirectly, own, manage, conduct, or operate a funeral home or mortuary in such cemetery or mausoleum, or adjacent thereto and in connection therewith, unless said cemetery or mausoleum and funeral home or mortuary is listed for assessment purposes. The attorney general, county attorney, or any interested party may maintain injunction proceedings to prevent any violation of this section.

PART 3 CREMATION

12-54-301. Unlawful acts.

(1) It is unlawful for a cremationist:

(a) To discriminate because of race, creed, color, religion, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, or national origin in the provision of funeral services;

(b) To approve or cause the final disposition of a dead human body in violation of this article;

(c) To engage in a business practice that interferes with the freedom of choice of the general public to choose a funeral director, mortuary science practitioner, cremationist, embalmer, or funeral establishment;

(d) To advertise as holding a degree, a certificate of registration, a professional license, or a professional certification issued by a state, political subdivision, or agency unless the person holds such degree, registration, license, or certification and it is current and valid at the time of advertisement;

(e) To admit or permit any person to visit the crematory or preparation room during the time a body is being cremated or prepared for final disposition unless such person:

(I) Is a funeral director, mortuary science practitioner, or cremationist;

(II) Is an authorized employee of a crematory;

(III) Has the written consent of the next of kin of the deceased person or of a person having legal authority to give consent in the absence of any next of kin;

(IV) Enters by order of a court of competent jurisdiction or a peace officer level I, Ia, II, III, or IIIa;

(V) Is a student or intern enrolled in a mortuary science program;

(VI) Is a registered or licensed nurse with a medical reason to be present;

(VII) Is a licensed physician or surgeon with a medical reason to be present;

(VIII) Is a technician representing a procurement organization as defined in section 12-34-102 for purposes of an anatomical gift; or

(IX) Is the director or the director's designee;

(f) To refuse to properly and promptly release a dead human body to the custody of the person who has the legal right to effect such release, whether or not any costs have been paid, unless there is a good faith dispute over who controls the right of final disposition;

(g) To cremate a dead human body without obtaining permission from the person with the right of final disposition;

(h) To prohibit, hinder, or restrict, or attempt to prohibit, hinder, or restrict, the following:

(I) The offering or advertising of immediate cremation, advance funeral arrangements, low-cost funerals, or low-cost cremations;

(II) Arrangements between memorial societies and funeral industry members; or

(III) A funeral service industry member from disclosing accurate information concerning funeral merchandise and services;

(i) To cremate a dead human body in a facility unless the facility is registered pursuant to section 12-54-303;

(j) To refuse to accept a dead human body that is not in a casket or to require a dead human body to be placed in a casket at any time;

(k) To perform services beyond a cremationist's competency, training, or education;

(l) To engage in willfully dishonest conduct or commit negligence in the practice of cremation or providing for final disposition that defrauds or causes injury or is likely to defraud or cause injury.

(2) For purposes of this section only, "next of kin" shall not include any person who is arrested on suspicion of having committed, is charged with, or has been convicted of, any felony offense specified in part 1 of article 3 of title 18, C.R.S., involving the death of the deceased person. This subsection (2) shall not apply if charges are not brought, charges are brought but dismissed, or the person charged is acquitted of the alleged crime before final disposition of the deceased person's body.

12-54-302. Exceptions - safe harbor.

(1) If a cremationist has acted in good faith, the cremationist may rely on a signed statement from a person with the right of final disposition under section 15-19-106, C.R.S., that:

(a) The person knows of no document expressing the deceased person's wishes for final disposition that qualifies to direct the final disposition under section 15-19-104, C.R.S.;

(b) The person has made a reasonable effort under section 15-19-106, C.R.S., to contact each person with the right of final disposition and to learn his or her wishes; and

(c) The person knows of no objections to the final disposition.

(2) (a) A cremationist may dispose of cremains at the expense of the person with the right of final disposition one hundred eighty days after cremation if the person was given clear prior notice of this paragraph (a) and a reasonable opportunity to collect the

cremains, the exact location of the disposition and the costs associated with the disposition are recorded, and the recovery of the cremains is possible. Recovery of costs shall be limited to a reasonable amount of the costs actually expended by the cremationist.

(b) If the deceased was cremated prior to July 1, 2003, and the cremationist reasonably attempts to notify the person with the right of final disposition of the provisions of this subsection (2), the cremains may be disposed of in accordance with this subsection (2), notwithstanding a failure to provide the notice of the provisions of this subsection (2) to the person with the right of final disposition prior to disposing of the remains.

(3) (a) This part 3 shall not apply to, nor interfere with, any custom or rite of a religious sect in the final disposition of its dead, and the members and followers of such religious sect may continue to care for, prepare, and cremate the bodies of deceased members of the religious sect if the dead human body is refrigerated, frozen, or cremated within seven days after death.

(b) If a dead human body is refrigerated pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (3), the body shall be cremated within thirty days after death unless the coroner authorizes otherwise in writing. The coroner shall not permit an exception to this paragraph (b) unless the applicant can demonstrate a legitimate delay caused by unforeseen, uncontrollable circumstances or by a criminal investigation.

12-54-303. Registration required.

(1) Unless practicing at a registered crematory pursuant to this section, a person shall not practice as, or offer the services of, a cremationist, nor shall the crematory sell or offer to sell funeral goods and services to the public.

(2) (a) Each crematory shall register with the director using forms as determined by the director. The registration shall include, without limitation, the following:

(I) The specific location of the crematory;

(II) The full name and address of the designee appointed pursuant to subsection (3) of this section;

(III) The date the crematory began doing business; and

(IV) A list of each of the following services provided at each crematory location:

(A) Refrigerating or holding dead human bodies;

(B) Transporting dead human bodies to or from the crematory or the place of final disposition;

(C) Providing funeral goods or services to the public; and

(D) Cremating dead human bodies.

(b) Each crematory registration shall be renewed, according to a schedule established by the director, in a form as determined by the director.

(c) If, after initial registration, the crematory provides a service listed in subparagraph (IV) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) that was not included in the initial registration, the crematory shall submit an amended registration within thirty days after beginning to provide the new service.

(d) If, after initial registration, the crematory appoints a new designee, the crematory shall submit an amended registration within thirty days after appointing the designee.

(e) The director may establish registration fees, renewal fees, and delinquency fees for reinstatement pursuant to section 24-34-105, C.R.S. If a crematory fails to renew the registration in accordance with the schedule established by the director, the registration shall expire.

(3) Each crematory shall appoint an individual as the designee of the crematory. A designee shall:

(a) Be at least eighteen years of age;

(b) Have at least two years' experience working for a crematory;

(c) Be employed by the registered crematory that the designee represents;

(d) Have the authority within the crematory's organization to require that personnel comply with this article; and

(e) Not be designated for more than one crematory unless the additional establishment is operated under common ownership and management and no crematory is more than sixty miles from another establishment held under the same ownership conditions.

(4) The designee shall require each person employed at the crematory to demonstrate evidence of compliance with section 12-54-304. The designee shall retain the records of such evidence so long as the person is employed at the crematory.

(5) This section shall not require the registration of a nonprofit organization that only provides education or support to an individual who intends to provide for final disposition of a dead human body.

12-54-304. Title protection.

A person shall not advertise, represent, or hold oneself out as or use the title of a cremationist unless the applicant has at least five hundred hours practicing or interning as a cremationist and has cremated at least fifty dead human bodies.

12-54-305. Records and receipts.

(1) The crematory shall furnish to a person who delivers human remains to the crematory a receipt, which shall be signed by both the crematory's representative and the person who delivers the human remains. The crematory shall retain a copy of the receipt

in its records pursuant to subsection (3) of this section. The receipt shall include the following:

(a) The date and time of the delivery;

(b) The type of casket or alternative container that was delivered;

(c) The name of the person who delivered the human remains;

(d) The name of any business with which the person delivering the human remains is affiliated;

(e) The name of the person who received the human remains on behalf of the crematory; and

(f) The name of the decedent.

(2) Upon release of cremains, the crematory shall furnish to the person who receives the cremains a receipt, signed by both the crematory's representative and the person who receives the cremains. The crematory shall retain a copy of the receipt in its records pursuant to subsection (1) of this section. The receipt shall include the following:

(a) The date and time of the release;

(b) The name of the person to whom the cremains were released;

(c) The name of the person who released the cremains on behalf of the crematory; and

(d) The name of the decedent.

(3) A crematory shall maintain, for at least five years and available at the registered location, a permanent record of each cremation occurring at the facility and copies of the receipts required by this section.

12-54-306. Limited liability.

A crematory shall not be liable for any valuables delivered to the crematory if the crematory exercised reasonable care in handling and protecting the valuables.

12-54-307. Standards of practice - cremating.

(1) A crematory shall:

(a) Maintain a retort or crematory chamber that is operated at all times in a safe and sanitary manner;

(b) Employ reasonable care to minimize the risk of transmitting communicable diseases from dead human bodies;

(c) Be equipped with instruments and supplies necessary to protect the health and safety of the public and employees of the crematory; and

(d) Transport dead human bodies in a safe and sanitary manner.

(2) (a) A crematory shall not cremate a dead human body unless the crematory has obtained a statement containing the following from a funeral establishment, funeral director, mortuary science practitioner, or the person with the right of final disposition:

(I) The identity of the decedent;

(II) The date of death;

(III) Authorization to cremate the dead human body;

(IV) The name of the person authorizing cremation and an affidavit or other document in compliance with article 19 of title 15, C.R.S., that the authorization complies with article 19 of title 15, C.R.S.;

(V) A statement that the dead human body does not contain an implanted device;

(VI) The name of the person authorized to receive the cremains;

(VII) A list of items delivered to the crematory along with the dead human body;

(VIII) A statement as to whether the next of kin has made arrangements for a viewing or service before cremation and the date and time of any viewing or service;

(IX) A copy of the death certificate; and

(X) A signature of a representative of any funeral establishment or the next of kin making arrangements for cremation that the representative has no actual knowledge that contradicts any information required by this paragraph (a).

(b) A person who signs the statement required by paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) shall warrant the truthfulness of the facts contained therein. A person who signs the statement with actual knowledge to the contrary shall be civilly liable.

(3) (a) The dead human body shall be held in a cremation container and shall not be removed.

(b) The dead human body shall be cremated in a cremation container.

(c) A cremation container shall:

(I) Be composed of combustible materials suitable for cremation;

(II) Be able to be closed in order to provide a complete covering for the dead human body;

(III) Be resistant to leaking or spilling;

(IV) Be rigid enough to handle with ease; and

(V) Provide reasonable protection for the health and safety of crematory employees.

(4) A crematory shall not cremate more than one dead human body within the same cremation chamber or otherwise commingle the cremains of multiple dead human bodies

unless the next of kin has signed a written authorization. No crematory shall be held civilly liable for commingling the cremains of dead human bodies if the next of kin has signed such written authorization.

(5) (a) A crematory shall use a tag to identify a dead human body and cremains. The tag shall be verified, removed, and placed near the cremation chamber control panel prior to cremation. The tag shall remain next to the cremation chamber until the cremation is complete.

(b) After cremation is complete, all of the cremains and reasonable recoverable residue shall be removed from the cremation chamber and processed as necessary. Anything other than the cremains shall be disposed of unless the next of kin authorizes otherwise.

(c) The processed cremains shall be placed in a temporary container or urn. Any cremains that do not fit within such enclosure shall be placed in a separate temporary container or urn. Each container shall be marked with the decedent's identity and the name of the crematory. If a temporary container is used, the crematory shall disclose that the temporary container should not be used for permanent storage.

(d) If cremated remains are shipped, the crematory shall use a method that employs an internal tracking system and obtains a signed receipt from the person accepting delivery.

(6) Cremains shall not be commingled with other cremains in final disposition or scattering without written authorization from the next of kin unless the disposition or scattering occurs within a dedicated cemetery or consecrated grounds used exclusively for such purposes.

(7) (a) A crematory shall not cremate a dead human body containing an implanted device. If the funeral establishment that had control of the dead human body failed to ensure that a device was removed, the funeral establishment shall be responsible for removing the device.

(b) If the person authorizing cremation fails to inform the crematory of the presence of an implanted device, the person shall be solely liable for any resulting damage to the crematory.

PART 4 ADMINISTRATION

12-54-401. Powers and duties of the director - rules.

(1) The director may deny, suspend, refuse to renew, issue a letter of admonition or confidential letter of concern to, revoke, place on probation, or limit the scope of practice of the registration of a funeral establishment or crematory under this article that has:

(a) Filed an application with the director containing material misstatements of fact or has omitted any disclosure required by this article;

(b) Had a registration issued by Colorado, or an equivalent license, registration, or certification issued by another state, to practice mortuary science or to embalm or cremate a dead human body revoked; or

(c) Violated this article or any rule of the director adopted under this article.

(2) (a) The director may deny or revoke a registration if the funeral establishment, crematory, or the designee thereof has been convicted of a felony related to another activity regulated under this article or a felony of moral turpitude. The director shall promptly notify the funeral establishment or crematory of such revocation.

(b) A crematory or funeral establishment whose registration has been revoked shall not be eligible for a registration for two years after the effective date of the revocation.

(3) The director may investigate the activities of a funeral establishment or crematory upon his or her own initiative or upon receipt of a complaint or a suspected or alleged violation of this article.

(4) The director or an administrative law judge appointed pursuant to part 10 of article 30 of title 24, C.R.S., shall conduct disciplinary hearings concerning a registration issued under this article. Such hearings shall conform to article 4 of title 24, C.R.S.

(5) (a) The director or an administrative law judge may administer oaths, take affirmations of witnesses, and issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of all relevant papers, books, records, documentary evidence, and materials in any hearing or investigation conducted by the director or an administrative law judge.

(b) Upon failure of a witness to comply with a subpoena or service of process, the district court of the county in which the subpoenaed witness resides or conducts business may issue an order requiring the witness to appear before the director or administrative law judge and produce the relevant papers, books, records, documentary evidence, testimony, or materials in question. Failure to obey the order of the court may be punished as a contempt of court. The director or an administrative law judge may apply for such order.

(6) The director shall keep records of registrations and disciplinary proceedings. The records kept by the director shall be open to public inspection in a reasonable time and manner determined by the director.

(7) When the director or administrative law judge deems it appropriate and useful, the director or administrative law judge may consult with or obtain a written opinion from an appropriate professional organization or association of businesses who offer services requiring registration under this article for the purpose of investigating possible violations or weighing the appropriate standard of care to be applied to specific events or the facts in a hearing being held under this article.

(8) (a) The director may promulgate reasonable rules necessary to implement this section, sections 12-54-110, 12-54-111, 12-54-303, and 12-54-304, and this part 4.

(b) Before promulgating rules, the director shall seek input and advice from a person, or any state professional organization of persons, offering services that require registration pursuant to this article.

(c) Before promulgating rules, the director may seek input and advice from a consumer representative who advocates for consumers affected by this article.

12-54-402. Fees.

(1) The director shall establish and collect the fees for a registration issued under this article pursuant to section 24-34-105, C.R.S.

(2) All fees collected by the director shall be transmitted to the state treasurer, who shall credit the same pursuant to section 24-34-105, C.R.S., and the general assembly shall make annual appropriations for expenditures of the director required to perform his or her duties under this article, which expenditures shall be made from such appropriations upon vouchers and warrants drawn pursuant to law. The division shall employ, subject to section 13 of article XII of the state constitution, such clerical or other assistants as are necessary for the proper performance of its work.

12-54-403. Immunity.

The director, any member of the director's staff, any person acting as a witness or consultant to the director, any witness testifying in a proceeding authorized under this article, and any person who lodges a complaint pursuant to this article shall be immune from liability in any civil action for acts occurring while acting within the scope of the person's capacity as director, staff, consultant, witness, or complainant respectively, if the person was acting in good faith, made a reasonable effort to obtain the facts of the matter as to which the person acted, and acted in the reasonable belief that the action taken was warranted by the facts. A person participating in good faith in lodging a complaint or participating in any investigative or administrative proceeding pursuant to this article shall be immune from any civil liability that may result from such participation.

12-54-404. Letters of concern.

The director may issue and send a confidential letter of concern to the funeral establishment or crematory when a complaint or investigation discloses an instance of conduct that does not warrant formal action by the director and, in the opinion of the director, the complaint should be dismissed, but the director has noticed indications of possible errant conduct by the funeral establishment or crematory that could lead to serious consequences if not corrected.

12-54-405. Letters of admonition - funeral homes and crematories.

(1) When a complaint or investigation discloses an instance of misconduct that, in the opinion of the director, does not warrant formal action by the director but that should not be dismissed as being without merit, a letter of admonition may be issued and sent to a person by certified mail.

(2) When a letter of admonition is sent by the director, the subject shall be advised of the right to request that formal disciplinary proceedings be initiated to adjudicate the propriety of the conduct upon which the letter of admonition is based. The subject shall make the request in writing within twenty days after receipt of the letter.

(3) If the request for adjudication is timely made, the letter of admonition shall be deemed vacated and the matter shall be processed by means of formal disciplinary proceedings.

12-54-406. Cease-and-desist orders - procedure.

(1) (a) If it appears to the director, based upon credible evidence as presented in a written complaint, that a person is acting in a manner that creates an imminent threat to the health and safety of the public, or a person is acting or has acted without the required registration, the director may issue an order to cease and desist such activity. The order shall set forth the statutes and rules alleged to have been violated, the facts alleged to have constituted the violation, and the requirement that all unlawful acts or unauthorized practices immediately cease.

(b) Within ten days after service of the order to cease and desist pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (1), the respondent may request a hearing on the question of whether the alleged acts or practices have occurred. Such hearing shall be conducted pursuant to sections 24-4-104 and 24-4-105, C.R.S.

(2) (a) If it appears to the director, based upon credible evidence as presented in a written complaint, that a person has violated this article or rules promulgated under this article, then, in addition to any specific powers granted pursuant to this article, the director may issue to such person an order to show cause as to why the director should not issue a final order directing such person to cease and desist from such violations.

(b) A person against whom an order to show cause has been issued pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) shall be promptly notified by the director of the issuance of the order, along with a copy of the order, the factual and legal basis for the

order, and the date set by the director for a hearing on the order. Such notice may be served by personal service, by first-class United States mail, postage prepaid, or as may be practicable upon any person against whom such order is issued. Personal service or mailing of an order or document pursuant to this subsection (2) shall constitute notice thereof to the person.

(c) (I) The hearing on an order to show cause shall be commenced no sooner than ten and no later than forty-five calendar days after the date of transmission or service of the notification by the director as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection (2). The hearing may be continued by agreement of all parties based upon the complexity of the matter, number of parties to the matter, and legal issues presented in the matter, but in no event shall the hearing commence later than sixty calendar days after the date of transmission or service of the notification.

(II) If a person against whom an order to show cause has been issued pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) does not appear at the hearing, the director may present evidence that notification was properly sent or served upon such person pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection (2) and such other evidence related to the matter as the director deems appropriate. The director shall issue the order within ten days after the director's determination related to reasonable attempts to notify the respondent, and the order shall become final as to that person by operation of law. Such hearing shall be conducted pursuant to sections 24-4-104 and 24-4-105, C.R.S.

(III) If the director reasonably finds that the person against whom the order to show cause was issued is acting or has acted without the required registration or has engaged in acts or practices constituting violations of this article or rules promulgated under this article, a final cease-and-desist order may be issued, directing such person to cease and desist from further violations.

(IV) The director shall provide notice, in the manner set forth in paragraph (b) of this subsection (2), of the final cease-and-desist order within ten calendar days after the hearing conducted pursuant to this paragraph (c) to each person against whom the final order has been issued. The final order shall be effective when issued and shall be a final order for purposes of judicial review.

(3) If it appears to the director, based upon credible evidence presented to the director, that a person has engaged in an act or practice constituting a violation of this article, a rule promulgated pursuant to this article, an order issued pursuant to this article, or an act or practice constituting grounds for administrative sanction pursuant to this article, the director may enter into a stipulation with the person.

(4) If a person fails to comply with a final cease-and-desist order or a stipulation, the director may request the attorney general or the district attorney for the judicial district in which the alleged violation exists to bring, and if so requested such attorney shall bring, suit for a temporary restraining order and for injunctive relief to prevent any further or continued violation of the final order.

(5) A person aggrieved by the final cease-and-desist order may seek judicial review of the director's determination or of the director's final order.

12-54-407. Civil penalty - fine.

(1) On motion of the director, the court may impose a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars for a violation of this article or a rule promulgated under this article. The penalty shall be transmitted to the state treasurer and credited to the general fund.

(2) In addition to any other penalty that may be imposed pursuant to this section, a funeral establishment or crematory violating this article or a rule promulgated pursuant to this article may be fined no less than one hundred dollars and no more than five thousand dollars for each violation proven by the director. All fines collected pursuant to this subsection (2) shall be transferred to the state treasurer, who shall credit such moneys to the general fund.

12-54-408. Enforcement - injunctions.

(1) The director may forward to a district attorney or a state or federal law enforcement agency any information concerning possible violations of statute or rule under this article committed by any person or complaints filed against a funeral director, mortuary science practitioner, cremationist, or embalmer.

(2) The director may request that an action be brought in the name of the people of the state of Colorado by the attorney general or the district attorney of the district in which the violation is alleged to have occurred to enjoin a person from engaging in or continuing the violation or from doing any act that furthers the violation. In such an action, an order or judgment may be entered awarding such preliminary or final injunction as is deemed proper by the court. The notice, hearing, or duration of an injunction or restraining order shall be made in accordance with the Colorado rules of civil procedure.

12-54-409. Deferment prohibited.

When a complaint or an investigation discloses misconduct that, in the opinion of the director, warrants formal action, the complaint shall not be resolved by a deferred settlement, action, judgment, or prosecution.

12-54-410. Repeal.

Sections 12-54-110, 12-54-111, 12-54-303, and 12-54-304 and this part 4 are repealed, effective July 1, 2015. Prior to such repeal, the regulation of persons registered to practice cremation and mortuary science shall be reviewed pursuant to section 24-34-104, C.R.S.
