H.B. No. 549 Dutton (Senate Sponsor - Uresti) 1-1 (In the Senate - Received from the House March 31, 2011; April 13, 2011, read first time and referred to Committee on Jurisprudence; May 12, 2011, reported favorably by the following vote: Yeas 7, Nays 0; May 12, 2011, sent to printer.) 1-2 1-3 1-4 1-5

> A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

relating to the disposition of a decedent's remains.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Section 711.002, Health and Safety Code, is amended by amending Subsection (a) and adding Subsection (1) to read as follows:

- (a) Except as provided by Subsection (1), unless [Unless] a decedent has left directions in writing for the disposition of the decedent's remains as provided in Subsection (g), the following persons, in the priority listed, have the right to control the disposition, including cremation, of the decedent's remains, shall inter the remains, and are liable for the reasonable cost interment:
- the person designated in a written instrument (1)signed by the decedent;

the decedent's surviving spouse; (2)

of the (3) any one decedent's surviving children;

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- either one of the decedent's surviving parents; any one of the decedent's surviving ac (4)
- (5) adult siblings; or
- (6) any adult person in the next degree of kinship in the order named by law to inherit the estate of the decedent.
- (1) A person listed in Subsection (a) may not control the disposition of the decedent's remains if, in connection with the decedent's death, an indictment has been filed charging the person with a crime under Chapter 19, Penal Code, that involves family

violence against the decedent.

SECTION 2. Section 115(c), Texas Probate Code, is amended to read as follows:

(c) After notice and hearing, without regard to whether the deceased died intestate or testate, and subject to the prohibition described by Section 711.002(1), Health and Safety Code, a court may limit the right of a surviving spouse, whether or not the spouse has been designated by the deceased's will as the executor of a deceased spouse's estate, to control the burial and interment or cremation of the deceased spouse if the court finds that there is good cause to believe that the surviving spouse is the principal or an accomplice in a wilful act which resulted in the death of the deceased spouse.

SECTION 3. Section 711.002(j), Health and Safety Code, is repealed.

SECTION 4. This Act takes effect immediately if it receives a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, as provided by Section 39, Article III, Texas Constitution. If this Act does not receive the vote necessary for immediate effect, this Act takes effect September 1, 2011.

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