

1 of the flesh and fluids from a human corpse in a manner leaving
2 the bones intact and unharmed. The traditional Hawaiian
3 treatment of human remains is safe, feasible, and cost effective
4 using modern flame crematories or other similar operations.

5 Modern treatment of corpses often involves chemicals, such
6 as embalming fluids which can be harmful to the environment when
7 buried, as the chemicals will eventually be released into the
8 soil and aquifers. Prioritizing traditional Hawaiian burial
9 techniques such as alkaline hydrolysis or water cremation is a
10 cleaner, gentler, and more environmentally friendly process than
11 modern treatment of human remains. Further, traditional
12 Hawaiian burials is more cost effective than modern burial
13 techniques. Smaller burial plots are required and the cost of
14 caskets are avoided. Thus, the decrease in space required for a
15 burial plot will result in an increase in the carrying
16 capacities for cemeteries.

17 Currently, the department of health does not have rules or
18 policies addressing traditional Hawaiian burial practices. The
19 adoption of rules and policies to address traditional Hawaiian
20 burial practices would encourage and promote the use of those
21 practices. Section 11-22, Hawaii Administrative Rules,



1 regulates the embalming, transportation, and burial of human
2 remains, and includes requirements relating to the encasement
3 and interment of the deceased. However, these regulations do
4 not specifically address or expressly accommodate the partial
5 cremation and burial of human remains, as is consistent with
6 Hawaiian traditional practices.

7 The purpose of this Act is to:

- 8 (1) Allow the department of health to accommodate
9 traditional Hawaiian burial practices, such as
10 alkaline hydrolysis or water cremation to promote the
11 use of traditional Hawaiian burial practices; and
12 (2) Prohibit the sale, transfer, conveyance, or other
13 disposal or offer for sale of any plot, conveyance, or
14 niche with a capacity lower than ten when applied to
15 burials prepared consistent with traditional Hawaiian
16 cultural and customs and practices.

17 **PART II**

18 SECTION 2. Section 531B-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
19 amended by adding nine new definitions to be appropriately
20 inserted and to read as follows:



1 "Alkaline hydrolysis" or "hydrolysis" or "water cremation"
2 means the reduction of human remains to bone fragments and
3 essential elements in a licensed hydrolysis facility using heat,
4 pressure, water, and base chemical agents.

5 "Cremated remains", "cremains", or "ashes" means all human
6 remains recovered after the completion of the cremation, which
7 may possibly include the residue of any foreign matter,
8 including but not limited to casket material, bridgework, or
9 eyeglasses that were cremated with the human remains.

10 "Cremation" means the irreversible process of reducing
11 human remains to bone fragments (skeletal remains) through heat
12 and evaporation.

13 "Cremation equipment" means the actual equipment,
14 machinery, or retort unit specifically designed and built for
15 the purposes of cremating human remains. "Cremation equipment"
16 includes but is not limited to prebuilt and prepackaged
17 cremation units or cremation equipment that is erected on site
18 of the crematory.

19 "Hydrolysis equipment" means the equipment, machinery, or
20 unit specifically designed and built for the purposes of
21 processing human remains. "Hydrolysis equipment" includes but



1 is not limited to prebuilt and prepackaged hydrolysis units or
2 equipment that is erected on site of the facility.

3 "Hydrolysis facility" means a structure, room, or other
4 space in a building or structure containing hydrolysis
5 equipment, to be used for alkaline hydrolysis.

6 "Natural organic reduction" means the contained,
7 accelerated conversion of human remains to soil.

8 "Natural organic reduction facility" means a structure,
9 room, or other space in a building or real property where
10 natural organic reduction of a human body occurs.

11 "Traditional Hawaiian burial" means the use of modern
12 technology to effect the removal of the flesh and fluids from a
13 human corpse in a manner leaving the bones intact and unharmed.
14 "Traditional Hawaiian burials" are consistent with traditional
15 practices such as umu (above ground ovens) and the use of caves
16 for natural decomposition."

17 SECTION 3. Section 327-32, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
18 amended to read as follows:

19 **"§327-32 Administration; duties of health officers. Every**
20 **head officer of a hospital, nursing home, correctional facility,**
21 **funeral parlor, or mortuary and every county medical examiner or**



1 coroner and every state or county officer, and every other
2 person who has possession, charge, or control of any unclaimed
3 dead human body that may [~~be cremated~~] undergo cremation, water
4 cremation, alkaline hydrolysis, or natural organic reduction at
5 public expense pursuant to section 346-15 shall:

- 6 (1) Exercise due diligence to notify the relatives,
7 friends of the decedent, any representative of a
8 fraternal society of which the deceased was a member,
9 and any legally responsible party; and
- 10 (2) Submit in writing to the department of human services
11 a description of the efforts used in making the
12 determination that the dead human body is unclaimed in
13 accordance with section 346-15 if payment for
14 cremation is sought.

15 Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the
16 requirements relating to the filing of a certificate of death
17 with the department of health pursuant to chapter 338."

18 SECTION 4. Section 327-36, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
19 amended to read as follows:

20 "§327-36 Final disposition of anatomical gifts. A person
21 or procurement organization that holds a dead human body as a



1 result of an anatomical gift shall, when the body is deemed of
2 no further value for purposes of transplantation, therapy,
3 research, or education, be responsible for the final disposition
4 of that dead human body and all of its parts, except those parts
5 used for transplantation. The person or procurement
6 organization shall dispose of the remains by cremation, water
7 cremation, alkaline hydrolysis, or natural organic reduction,
8 except as otherwise provided in section 327-14 or as directed in
9 a document of gift, subject to any required disposition
10 permits."

11 SECTION 5. Section 346-15, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
12 amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

13 "(b) All unclaimed dead human bodies shall [~~be cremated.~~]
14 undergo cremation, water cremation, alkaline hydrolysis, or
15 natural organic reduction. The department may bear the cost of
16 the mortuary [~~and~~], crematory, water cremation, alkaline
17 hydrolysis, or other natural organic reduction services for
18 unclaimed dead human bodies furnished by any licensed provider
19 of mortuary or crematory services. Payments for mortuary and
20 crematory services shall be made to the extent of the cost, or
21 in the sum of \$800 in total, whichever is less, for each



1 unclaimed dead human body. Individuals who have possession,
2 charge, or control of any unclaimed dead human body to be
3 cremated at public expense shall have sixty days from the date
4 of the deceased's death to submit in writing to the department
5 its determination that the dead human body is unclaimed and its
6 application for payment for cremation. The county medical
7 examiners or coroners shall have no time limitation by which to
8 submit their written determination that the dead human body is
9 unclaimed and their application for payment for cremation."

10 SECTION 6. Section 531B-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
11 amended to read as follows:

12 "~~{}~~§531B-6~~{}~~ Forfeiture of right to direct disposition.

13 A person entitled under law to the right of disposition shall
14 forfeit that right, and the right is passed on to the next
15 person in the order of priority as listed in section 531B-4,
16 under the following circumstances:

17 (1) The person is charged with murder or manslaughter in
18 connection with the decedent's death, and the charges
19 are known to the funeral director or manager of the
20 funeral establishment, cemetery, mortuary, ~~{}~~
21 crematory~~{}~~, hydrolysis facility, or natural organic



1 reduction facility; provided that if the charges
2 against the person are dismissed, or if the person is
3 acquitted of the charges, the right of disposition is
4 returned to that person, unless the dismissal or
5 acquittal occurs after the final disposition has been
6 completed;

7 (2) The person does not exercise their right of
8 disposition within five days of notification of the
9 decedent's death or within seven days of the
10 decedent's death, whichever is earlier;

11 (3) The person and the decedent are spouses, civil union
12 partners, or reciprocal beneficiaries, and at the time
13 of the decedent's death, proceedings for annulment,
14 divorce, or separation had been initiated or a
15 declaration for termination of the reciprocal
16 beneficiary relationship had been filed; or

17 (4) The probate court pursuant to section 531B-7
18 determines that the person entitled to the right of
19 disposition and the decedent were estranged at the
20 time of death."



1 SECTION 7. Section 531B-7, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
2 amended by amending subsections (b) and (c) to read as follows:

3 "(b) The following provisions shall apply to the court's
4 determination under this section:

5 (1) If two or more persons with the same priority class
6 hold the right of disposition and cannot agree by
7 majority vote regarding the disposition of the
8 decedent's remains, or there are any persons who claim
9 to have priority over any other person, any of these
10 persons or a funeral establishment, cemetery,
11 mortuary, [~~e~~] crematory, hydrolysis facility, or
12 natural organic reduction facility with custody of the
13 remains may file a petition asking the probate court
14 to make a determination in the matter; and

15 (2) In making a determination in a case where there are
16 two or more persons with the same priority class who
17 cannot agree by majority vote, the probate court may
18 consider the following:

19 (A) The reasonableness and practicality of the
20 proposed funeral arrangements and disposition;



1 (B) The degree of the personal relationship between
2 the decedent and each of the persons claiming the
3 right of disposition;

4 (C) The desires of the person or persons who are
5 ready, able, and willing to pay the cost of the
6 funeral arrangements and disposition;

7 (D) The convenience and needs of other families and
8 friends wishing to pay respects;

9 (E) The desires of the decedent; and

10 (F) The degree to which the funeral arrangements
11 would allow maximum participation by all wishing
12 to pay respect.

13 (c) In the event of a dispute regarding the right of
14 disposition, a funeral establishment, cemetery, mortuary, [e~~x~~]
15 crematory, hydrolysis facility, or natural organic reduction
16 facility shall not be liable for refusing to accept the remains,
17 to inter or otherwise dispose of the remains of the decedent, or
18 complete the arrangements for the final disposition of the
19 remains until it receives a court order or other written
20 agreement signed by the parties in the disagreement that the
21 dispute has been resolved or settled.



1 If the funeral establishment, cemetery, mortuary, [~~or~~]
2 crematory, hydrolysis facility, or natural organic reduction
3 facility retains the remains for final disposition while the
4 parties are in disagreement, it may embalm or refrigerate and
5 shelter the body, or both, while awaiting the final decision of
6 the probate court and may add the cost of embalming or
7 refrigeration and sheltering to the cost of final disposition.

8 If a funeral establishment, cemetery, mortuary, [~~or~~]
9 crematory, hydrolysis facility, or natural organic reduction
10 facility brings an action under this section, it may add the
11 legal fees and court costs associated with a petition under this
12 section to the cost of final disposition.

13 This section shall not be construed to require or impose a
14 duty upon a funeral establishment, cemetery, mortuary, [~~or~~]
15 crematory, hydrolysis facility, or natural organic reduction
16 facility to bring an action under this section.

17 A funeral establishment, cemetery, mortuary, [~~or~~]
18 crematory, hydrolysis facility, or natural organic reduction
19 facility and its officers, directors, managers, members,
20 partners, or employees may not be held criminally or civilly
21 liable for choosing not to bring an action under this section."



1 SECTION 8. Section 531B-8, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
2 amended by amending subsections (b) and (c) to read as follows:

3 "(b) A funeral establishment, cemetery, mortuary, [~~or~~]
4 crematory, hydrolysis facility, or natural organic reduction
5 facility shall have the right to rely on the funeral service
6 agreement, cremation authorization form, or any other
7 authorization form, including the identification of the
8 decedent, and shall have the authority to carry out the
9 instructions of the person or persons whom the funeral
10 establishment, cemetery, mortuary, [~~or~~] crematory, hydrolysis
11 facility, or natural organic reduction facility reasonably
12 believes to hold the right of disposition.

13 (c) The funeral establishment, cemetery, mortuary, [~~or~~]
14 crematory, hydrolysis facility, or natural organic reduction
15 facility shall have no responsibility to verify the identity of
16 the decedent or contact or independently investigate the
17 existence of any person who may have a right of disposition. If
18 there is more than one person in the same priority class
19 pursuant to section 531B-4 and the funeral establishment,
20 cemetery, mortuary, [~~or~~] crematory, hydrolysis facility, or
21 natural organic reduction facility has no knowledge of any



1 objection by other members of the priority class, it may rely on
2 and act according to the instructions of the first person in the
3 priority class to make funeral and disposition arrangements;
4 provided that no other person in the priority class provides
5 written notice to the funeral establishment, cemetery, mortuary,
6 ~~[e]~~ crematory, hydrolysis facility, or natural organic
7 reduction facility of that person's objections."

8 SECTION 9. Section 531B-9, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
9 amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

10 "(a) A funeral director or manager of a funeral
11 establishment, cemetery, mortuary, ~~[e]~~ crematory, hydrolysis
12 facility, or natural organic reduction facility shall have
13 complete authority to direct and control the final disposition
14 and disposal of a decedent's remains and to proceed under this
15 chapter to recover reasonable charges for the final disposition
16 and disposal if:

17 (1) The funeral director or manager:

18 (A) Has no knowledge that any of the persons
19 described in section 531B-4(a)(1) through
20 ~~[+]~~ (a) (10) ~~[+]~~ exist;



1 (B) Has knowledge that the person or persons who may
2 or do have the right of disposition cannot be
3 found after reasonable inquiry or reasonable
4 attempts to contact; or

5 (C) Has knowledge that the person or persons who may
6 or do have the right of disposition have lost
7 this right pursuant to section 531B-6; and

8 (2) The appropriate public authority fails to assume
9 responsibility for disposition of the remains within
10 thirty-six hours after having been given written
11 notice of the decedent's death. Written notice may be
12 given by hand delivery, certified mail, facsimile
13 transmission, or electronic mail transmission."

14 SECTION 10. Section 531B-11, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
15 amended to read as follows:

16 "[~~§~~531B-11~~]~~ **Immunity.** No funeral establishment,
17 cemetery, mortuary, [~~or~~] crematory, hydrolysis facility, or
18 natural organic reduction facility or any of its officers,
19 directors, members, partners, funeral directors, managers, or
20 employees who reasonably rely in good faith upon the
21 instructions of an individual claiming the right of disposition



1 shall be subject to criminal or civil liability or
2 administrative or disciplinary action for carrying out the
3 disposition of the remains in accordance with the instructions."

4 SECTION 11. Section 841-10, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
5 amended to read as follows:

6 "§841-10 Decent burial. When any coroner or deputy
7 coroner takes an inquest upon the dead body of a stranger or
8 indigent person or, being called for that purpose, does not
9 think it necessary, on view of the body, that any inquest should
10 be taken, the coroner or deputy coroner shall cause the body to
11 be decently buried, [~~or~~] cremated[-], water cremation, alkaline
12 hydrolysis, or natural organic reduction. A burial-transit
13 permit authorizing a burial, [~~or~~] cremation, water cremation,
14 alkaline hydrolysis, or natural organic reduction shall be
15 secured from the local agent of the department of health by the
16 person in charge of such burial or cremation."

17 PART III

18 SECTION 12. Section 441-13, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
19 amended to read as follows:

20 "§441-13 Sale of plots after dedication; sale of
21 encumbered plots prohibited unless encumbrance subordinate to



1 dedication[~~-~~]; prohibition of limitations on the number of sets
2 of cremated human remains or burials prepared consistent with
3 traditional Hawaiian cultural customs and practices. (a) After
4 property is dedicated pursuant to this chapter, a cemetery
5 authority may sell, transfer, and convey plots, crypts, or
6 niches thereof[~~, which~~]; provided that the plots, crypts, or
7 niches shall be described by reference to the map or plat, or
8 amended map or plat, filed in accordance with section 441-3 or
9 441-8.

10 (b) No plot, crypt, or niche shall be sold, transferred,
11 conveyed, or otherwise disposed of, or offered for sale,
12 transfer, conveyance, or other disposition[~~, unless~~]:

13 (1) Unless the property on or in which the plot, crypt, or
14 niche is included:

15 (A) [~~has~~] Has been dedicated pursuant to this
16 chapter[~~, nor shall any plot, crypt, or niche be~~
17 ~~sold, transferred, conveyed, or otherwise~~
18 ~~disposed of, or offered for sale, transfer,~~
19 ~~conveyance, or other disposition, unless the~~
20 ~~property on or in which the plot, crypt, or niche~~
21 ~~is included shall~~]; and



Report Title:

Native Hawaiians; Traditional Hawaiian Burial Practices;
Alkaline Hydrolysis; Natural Organic Reduction Cemeteries;
Plots; Human Remains; Limits; Prohibition

Description:

Prohibits selling, transferring, conveying, or otherwise disposing of or offering for sale any plots, crypts, or niches having an authorized capacity limit of fewer than ten sets of cremated human remains or burials prepared consistent with traditional Hawaiian cultural customs and practices. Includes the use of alkaline hydrolysis, water cremation, and natural organic reduction as methods for the disposal of human remains. Amends the procedures for the resolution of disputes regarding the right of disposition, the right to rely and act upon written instructions in a funeral service agreement or similar document, and provisions for the disposition of a decedent's remains and recovery of reasonable expenses to include hydrolysis facilities and natural organic reduction facilities. (SD1)

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