

- (1) Forfeiture of any and all equipment used in obtaining the human remains.
- (2) Any and all costs incurred in cleaning, restoring, analyzing, accessioning, and curating the recovered human remains.
- (3) Any and all costs associated with the reinterment of the human remains.
- (4) Any and all costs associated with determining and collecting civil damages, including but not limited to filing fees, attorney fees, court costs, fees associated with discovery and the testimony of expert witnesses, and collection costs.

Proposed law provides that the attorney general may bring actions for injunctive relief or civil damages in either the district court for the parish of East Baton Rouge or in the district court where the burial site, the human skeletal remains or other body parts, or the burial artifacts are located.

Proposed law provides that a natural or juridical person possessing human remains in violation of proposed law may voluntarily relinquish possession of such human remains to the La. Dept. of Justice without sanctions being imposed. Proposed law further provides that the attorney general is vested with the authority and discretion to waive civil and criminal sanctions for any person who voluntarily relinquishes human remains.

Proposed law provides that upon voluntarily relinquishing human remains, any person may designate which qualified entity or entities the human remains should be transmitted to for permanent curation following analysis for compliance with other present law. Proposed law further provides that such transmissions are to occur only with the concurrence of the designated qualified entity or entities. Proposed law provides that without such concurrence or direction, the disposition of human remains relinquished or acquired by the Dept. of Justice is within the discretion of the attorney general.

Proposed law provides that the following are exempt from the restrictions and prohibitions of proposed law:

- (1) Private and public institutions of primary, secondary, or higher education.
- (2) Qualified museums or research institutions.
 - (a) A "qualified museum or research institution" means an entity that is a juridical person pursuant to present law that has an explicitly stated educational or research purpose as part of their mission and juridical personage registration.
 - (b) A qualified museum or research institution must submit a catalog of all human remains in its possession to the Dept. of Justice within one year of the effective date of proposed law.
 - (c) A qualified museum or research institution, upon reasonable notice, must submit to the attorney general for analysis of any human skeletal remains in its possession.

- (d) A qualified museum or research institution must notify the Dept. of Justice within six months of any acquisition of known human remains not included in any initial disclosure under proposed law.
- (e) The Dept. of Justice is to hold all records consisting of a centralized database of museums and research institutions that have complied with the requirements of proposed law.

Proposed law provides that no provision of proposed law is intended to supplant the primary criminal jurisdiction of district attorneys under present law. Proposed law further provides that no provision of proposed law is intended to restrict or limit, and is explicitly superseded by, present law relative to anatomical gifts and donations, the rights of descendants and family members to control human remains, the licensed or otherwise authorized practice of funeral directing, cremation, and cemetery operation, and the authority of coroners.

Proposed law provides that the attorney general is to administer the provisions of proposed law and is charged with the investigation and enforcement of proposed law. Proposed law further provides that the prosecution of the civil provisions of proposed law is concurrently within the prosecutorial discretion of the attorney general and the district attorney for the parish in which the violations occur. Proposed law further provides that the prosecution of the criminal provisions of proposed law is within the discretion of the district attorney for the parish in which the violations occur, subject to recusal to the attorney general within the appropriate district attorney's discretion.

Effective upon signature of the governor or lapse of time for gubernatorial action.

(Adds R.S. 25:951-959)