

B. SPECIFIC FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES DEMONSTRATING THAT THE INDIVIDUAL MAINTAINED REGULAR CONTACT WITH THE DECEDENT SUFFICIENT TO BE FAMILIAR WITH THE DECEDENT'S ACTIVITIES, HEALTH, AND PERSONAL BELIEFS; OR

[(6)](VII) Any other person or agency authorized or under obligation to dispose of the body.

(2) If there is no surviving spouse and an adult son or daughter is not immediately available at the time of death of a decedent, the gift may be made by either parent. If a parent of decedent is not immediately available, the gift may be made by any adult brother or sister of decedent. If there is known to be a controversy within the class of persons first entitled to make the gift, the gift may not be accepted. The persons authorized by this subsection to make the gift may execute the document of gift either after death or during a terminal illness.

(C) THE FAILURE OF THE DECEDENT TO MAKE A GIFT IS NOT A CONTRARY DIRECTION FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION.

[(c)](D) If the gift is made by a person designated in § 4-503(b) of this section, it shall be by a document signed by him [or], by his telegraphic, recorded telephonic, or other recorded message, OR BY A WITNESSED TELEPHONIC STATEMENT.

[(d)](E) A gift of all or part of a body authorizes any examination of the body, or any other procedure, necessary to assure medical acceptability of the gift for the purposes intended. A PERSON OR ENTITY REQUIRED TO MAKE A DETERMINATION OF SUITABILITY UNDER § 19-310 OF THE HEALTH - GENERAL ARTICLE MAY EXAMINE THE DECEDENT AND THE DECEDENT'S MEDICAL RECORDS AND CONDUCT ANY INQUIRY NECESSARY TO DETERMINE SUITABILITY FOR DONATION.

[(e)](F) Except as provided in § 4-507 of this subtitle, the rights of the donee created by the gift are paramount to the rights of others.

4-504.

(a) The persons listed in this section are eligible to receive gifts of human bodies or parts of them for the purposes stated.

(b) (1) Any licensed hospital, surgeon, or physician may receive a gift for medical education, research, advancement of medical science, therapy, or transplantation to individuals.

(2) A licensed hospital, surgeon, or physician that receives a gift for the purpose of a transplantation may not bill the estate of the donor, a surviving spouse of the donor, any heirs of the donor, or an insurer of the donor for the costs associated with the removal of the gift.

(c) An accredited medical school, college, or university engaged in medical education or research may receive a gift for therapy, educational research, or medical science purposes.