



General Assembly

February Session, 2004

Raised Bill No. 5628

LCO No. 2290

02290_____PH_

Referred to Committee on Public Health

Introduced by:
(PH)

AN ACT CONCERNING FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND VITAL RECORDS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Section 7-42 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

3 Each registrar of vital statistics shall ascertain as accurately as the
4 registrar can all marriages, deaths and fetal deaths, and all births, upon
5 the affidavit of the father or mother, occurring in the registrar's town,
6 and record the same in such form and with such particulars as are
7 prescribed by the department. The registrar shall give licenses to
8 marry, according to provisions of law, shall make and perfect all
9 records of the birth and death of the persons born or deceased in the
10 registrar's town, and, when any birth or death happens of which no
11 certificate is returned to the registrar, shall obtain the information
12 required by law respecting such birth or death. The registrar shall
13 ensure that all certificates of birth, marriage, death and fetal death are
14 fully completed before accepting the certificate for filing. The registrar
15 shall include the Social Security numbers of both persons on all
16 marriage licenses. The registrar shall make available to all persons in

17 the registrar's town who, in the registrar's judgment, are likely to need
18 them, blank forms for the certificates and returns required by law to be
19 made to the registrar, and shall amend or correct certificates of births,
20 marriages, deaths and fetal deaths that occurred in the registrar's town,
21 and the records thereof, whenever the registrar discovers transcribing,
22 typographical or clerical errors upon the face thereof. When the
23 registrar makes a correction on a certificate of birth, marriage, death or
24 fetal death, the registrar shall, within ten days, forward an
25 authenticated copy of the corrected certificate to the department and
26 any other registrar having a copy of the certificate. The registrar shall
27 maintain sufficient documentation, as prescribed by the commissioner,
28 to support such correction, and shall ensure the confidentiality of such
29 documentation as required by law. The date of the correction and a
30 summary description of the evidence submitted in support of the
31 correction shall be made part of the record. The certificate shall not be
32 marked "Amended" unless an amendment is made as provided in
33 subdivision (10) of section 7-36, as amended. The registrar shall record
34 on each certificate of birth, marriage, death or fetal death received for
35 record the date of its receipt, by writing on the certificate or through
36 electronic means. The registrar of vital statistics from the town where a
37 child was born may electronically access birth data for such child to
38 make corrections and amendments as requested by the parent or
39 parents, the reporting hospital, or the department, excluding
40 amendments regarding parentage and gender change. Amendments to
41 vital records made by the registrar of vital statistics in the town of
42 occurrence shall be made in accordance with section 19a-42, as
43 amended. The registrar shall keep the records of the registrar's office,
44 when a fireproof safe is not provided for the registrar's use, in the
45 vaults provided for the land records of the town. The registrar may,
46 with the approval of the department, store any records not in current
47 use in a location other than the registrar's office or such vaults,
48 provided such location shall be approved by the Public Records
49 Administrator, and provided such location is within the limits of such
50 town. The registrar shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each month,

51 send to the commissioner an authenticated copy of each certificate of
52 birth, marriage, death and fetal death received by the registrar for the
53 calendar month next preceding or a notification that no such certificate
54 has been received. Such notification shall be in a format prescribed by
55 the department. Copies of certificates of births, marriages, deaths and
56 fetal deaths, transmitted to the commissioner as required under this
57 section, shall be plain, complete and legible transcripts of the
58 certificates. If a transcript is illegible or incomplete, the commissioner
59 shall require of the registrar a complete or legible copy. Each registrar
60 of vital statistics shall also transmit to the registrars of voters for the
61 registrar's town a notice of the death of any person seventeen years of
62 age or older, at the same time the registrar transmits the authenticated
63 copy of the certificate of death for such person to the commissioner
64 under this section.

65 Sec. 2. Subsection (a) of section 7-44 of the general statutes is
66 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
67 *October 1, 2004*):

68 (a) When it appears from the certificate of a birth, marriage, death or
69 fetal death filed with any registrar of vital statistics that the residence
70 of the mother of the child or that of either of the parties to the marriage
71 or that of the deceased was in some other town in this state [or a town
72 in any other state where town officials retain custody of such
73 certificates,] at the time of such birth, marriage, death or fetal death,
74 such registrar shall at once transmit an authenticated copy of such
75 certificate of birth, marriage, death or fetal death, including all
76 information contained on such certificate, to the registrar of the town
77 in which the mother of such child or either of the contracting parties to
78 such marriage or such deceased resided at the time of such birth,
79 marriage, death or fetal death. Such copy shall be in the format
80 prescribed by the department. Any registrar of vital statistics of any
81 town or city in this state, receiving such authenticated copy of a birth,
82 marriage, death or fetal death certificate from a registrar of a town or
83 city in this [or any other] state, shall record the same, but shall not

84 transmit a copy thereof to the commissioner.

85 Sec. 3. Subsection (a) of section 7-48 of the general statutes is
86 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
87 *October 1, 2004*):

88 (a) Not later than ten days after each live birth which occurs in this
89 state, a birth certificate shall be filed with the registrar of vital statistics
90 in the town in which the birth occurred and the certificate shall be
91 registered if properly filed, by manual or electronic systems as
92 prescribed by the commissioner. On and after January 1, 1994, each
93 hospital with two hundred or more live births in calendar year 1990, or
94 any subsequent calendar year, shall electronically transmit birth
95 information data to the department in a computer format approved by
96 the department. Each birth certificate shall contain such information as
97 the department may require and shall be completed in its entirety.
98 Medical and health information which is required by the department,
99 including information regarding voluntary acknowledgments of
100 paternity and whether the child was born out of wedlock, shall be
101 recorded on a confidential portion of the certificate to be sent directly
102 to the department. Such confidential records may be used for statistical
103 and health purposes by the department or by a local director of health,
104 as authorized by the department, for records related to the town
105 served by the local director of health and where the mother was a
106 resident at the time of the birth of the child. Such birth certificate and
107 confidential records may be used internally by the hospital for records
108 transmitted by the hospital for statistical, health and quality assurance
109 purposes. The department shall give due consideration to national
110 uniformity in vital statistics in prescribing the format and content of
111 such certificate.

112 Sec. 4. Section 7-50 of the general statutes is repealed and the
113 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

114 (a) No certificate of birth shall contain any specific statement that
115 the child was born in or out of wedlock or reference to illegitimacy of

116 the child or to the marital status of the mother, except that information
117 on whether the child was born in or out of wedlock and the marital
118 status of the mother shall be recorded on a confidential portion of the
119 certificate pursuant to section 7-48, as amended by this act. Upon the
120 completion of an acknowledgment of paternity at a hospital,
121 concurrent with the hospital's electronic transmission of birth data to
122 the department, or at a town in the case of a home birth, concurrent
123 with the registration of the birth data by the town, the
124 acknowledgment shall be filed in the paternity registry maintained by
125 the department, as required by section 19a-42a, as amended by this act,
126 and the name of the father of a child born out of wedlock shall be
127 entered in or upon the birth certificate or birth record of such child. All
128 properly completed post birth acknowledgments or certified
129 adjudications of paternity received by the department shall be filed in
130 the paternity registry maintained by the department, and the name of
131 the father of the child born out of wedlock shall be entered in or upon
132 the birth record or certificate of such child by the department, if there
133 is no paternity already recorded on the birth certificate. If another
134 father's information is recorded on the certificate, the original father's
135 information shall not be removed except upon receipt by the
136 department of [an] a certified order by a court of competent
137 jurisdiction in which there is a finding that the individual recorded on
138 the birth certificate, specifically referenced by name, is not the child's
139 father, or a finding that a different individual than the one recorded,
140 specifically referenced by name, is the child's father. The name of the
141 father on a birth certificate or birth record shall otherwise be removed
142 or changed only upon the filing of a rescission in such registry, as
143 provided in section 19a-42a, as amended by this act. The Social
144 Security number of the father of a child born out of wedlock may be
145 entered in or upon the birth certificate or birth record of such child if
146 such disclosure is done in accordance with 5 USC 552a note.

147 (b) The department shall restrict access to and issuance of certified
148 copies of acknowledgements of paternity as provided in section 19a-
149 42a, as amended by this act.

150 Sec. 5. Section 7-51 of the general statutes is repealed and the
151 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

152 (a) The department and registrars of vital records shall restrict
153 access to and issuance of a certified copy of birth and fetal death
154 records and certificates less than one hundred years old, to the
155 following eligible parties: (1) The person whose birth is recorded, if
156 over eighteen years of age; (2) such person's children, grandchildren,
157 spouse, parent, guardian or grandparent; (3) the chief executive officer
158 of the municipality where the birth or fetal death occurred, or the chief
159 executive officer's authorized agent; (4) the local director of health for
160 the town or city where the birth or fetal death occurred or where the
161 mother was a resident at the time of the birth or fetal death, or the
162 director's authorized agent; (5) attorneys-at-law [and title examiners]
163 representing such person or such person's parent, guardian, child or
164 surviving spouse; (6) [members of genealogical societies incorporated
165 or authorized by the Secretary of the State to do business or conduct
166 affairs in this state] an individual engaged in research for genealogical
167 purposes who provides a notarized authorization from a person who
168 is an eligible party pursuant to this subsection, or proof of relationship
169 if the registrant is deceased; (7) agents of a state or federal agency as
170 approved by the department; and (8) researchers approved by the
171 department pursuant to section 19a-25. Except as provided in section
172 19a-42a, as amended by this act, access to confidential files on
173 paternity, adoption, gender change or gestational agreements, or
174 information contained within such files, shall not be released to any
175 party, including the eligible parties listed in this subsection, except
176 upon an order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

177 Sec. 6. Section 7-51a of the general statutes is repealed and the
178 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

179 (a) Any person eighteen years of age or older may purchase certified
180 copies of marriage and death records, and certified copies of records of
181 births or fetal deaths which are at least one hundred years old, in the

182 custody of any registrar of vital statistics. The department may issue
183 uncertified copies of death certificates for deaths occurring less than
184 one hundred years ago, and uncertified copies of birth, marriage,
185 death and fetal death certificates for births, marriages, deaths and fetal
186 deaths that occurred at least one hundred years ago, to researchers
187 approved by the department pursuant to section 19a-25, and to state
188 and federal agencies approved by the department. During all normal
189 business hours, members of genealogical societies incorporated or
190 authorized by the Secretary of the State to do business or conduct
191 affairs in this state shall (1) have full access to all vital records in the
192 custody of any registrar of vital statistics, including certificates,
193 ledgers, record books, card files, indexes and database printouts,
194 except confidential files on adoptions, gender change, gestational
195 agreements and paternity, (2) be permitted to make notes from such
196 records, (3) be permitted to purchase certified copies of such records,
197 marked with the notation that the certificate is for genealogical
198 purposes only, and (4) be permitted to incorporate statistics derived
199 from such records in the publications of such genealogical societies.

200 (b) For marriage licenses, the Social Security numbers of the bride
201 and the groom shall be recorded in the "administrative purposes"
202 section of the marriage license and the application for such license. All
203 parties specified on the license, including the bride, groom, officiator
204 of the marriage and town clerk or registrar, or other persons, as
205 authorized by the commissioner, shall have access to the Social
206 Security numbers specified on the marriage license and the application
207 for such license. Any other individual, researcher or state or federal
208 agency requesting a certified or uncertified copy of any marriage
209 license in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be
210 provided such copy with such Social Security numbers removed or
211 redacted, or with the "administrative purposes" section omitted.

212 (c) For deaths occurring after December 31, 2001, the Social Security
213 number, occupation, business or industry, race, Hispanic origin if
214 applicable, [and] educational level of the deceased person, if known,

215 and other elements as deemed necessary by the commissioner shall be
216 recorded in the "administrative purposes" section of the death
217 certificate. All parties specified on the certificate, including the
218 informant, licensed funeral director, licensed embalmer, conservator,
219 surviving spouse, physician and town clerk or other persons, as
220 authorized by the commissioner, shall have access to the Social
221 Security numbers specified on both the original death certificate and a
222 certified copy. Any other individual requesting a certified or
223 uncertified copy of any death certificate, for a death occurring after
224 July 1, 1997, shall be provided such copy with the Social Security
225 numbers removed or redacted, or with the "administrative purposes"
226 section omitted.

227 [(d) The registrar of vital statistics of any town or city in this state
228 that has access to an electronic vital records system, as authorized by
229 the department, may use such system to issue certified copies of birth,
230 death, fetal death or marriage certificates that are electronically filed in
231 such system.]

232 Sec. 7. Section 7-62b of the general statutes is repealed and the
233 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

234 (a) A death certificate for each death which occurs in this state shall
235 be completed in its entirety and filed with the registrar of vital
236 statistics in the town in which the death occurred within five days of
237 death if filing a paper certificate and within three days of death if filing
238 through an electronic death registry system, in order to obtain a burial
239 permit prior to final disposition. The death certificate shall be
240 registered if properly filed. If the place of death is unknown but the
241 body is found in this state, the death certificate shall be completed and
242 filed in accordance with this section, provided the place where the
243 body is found shall be shown as the place of death.

244 (b) The funeral director or embalmer licensed by the department, or
245 the funeral director or embalmer licensed in another state and
246 complying with the terms of a reciprocal agreement on file with the

247 department, in charge of the burial of the deceased person shall
248 complete the death certificate on a form provided by the department,
249 [and shall file it] Said certificate shall be filed by a licensed embalmer
250 or such embalmer's designee or a funeral director or such director's
251 designee, in accordance with the provisions of this section, except
252 when inquiry is required by the Chief Medical Examiner's Office, in
253 which case the death certificate shall be filed in accordance with
254 section 19a-409. The Social Security number of the deceased person
255 shall be recorded on such certificate. Such licensed funeral director or
256 licensed embalmer shall obtain the personal data from the next of kin
257 or the best qualified person or source available and shall obtain a
258 medical certification from the person responsible therefor, in
259 accordance with the provisions of this section. Only a licensed
260 embalmer may assume charge of the burial of a deceased person [who
261 died from] having a communicable disease, as designated in the Public
262 Health Code, and such licensed embalmer shall file [the death
263 certificate and a certificate] an affidavit, on a form provided by the
264 department, signed and sworn to by such licensed embalmer [or
265 another licensed embalmer] stating that the body has been disinfected
266 in accordance with the Public Health Code.

267 (c) The medical certification portion of the death certificate shall be
268 completed, signed and returned to the licensed funeral director or
269 licensed embalmer within twenty-four hours after death by the
270 physician or advanced practice registered nurse in charge of the
271 patient's care for the illness or condition which resulted in death. In the
272 absence of such physician or advanced practice registered nurse, or
273 with [his] the physician's or advanced practice registered nurse's
274 approval, the medical certification may be completed and signed by [a
275 designated] an associate physician, an advanced practice registered
276 nurse, a physician assistant as provided in subsection (d) of section 20-
277 12d, a registered nurse as provided in section 20-101a, the chief
278 medical officer of the institution in which death occurred, or by the
279 pathologist who performed an autopsy upon the decedent. No
280 physician advanced practice registered nurse, physician assistant,

281 registered nurse, chief medical officer or pathologist shall sign and
282 return the medical certification unless [he] such physician, advanced
283 practice registered nurse, physician assistant, registered nurse, chief
284 medical officer or pathologist has personally viewed and examined the
285 body of the person to whom the medical certification relates and [has
286 satisfied himself] is satisfied that at the time of the examination such
287 person was in fact dead. [, except that in the event a] In the event the
288 medical certification is completed by a physician, advanced practice
289 registered nurse, physician assistant, registered nurse, chief medical
290 officer or pathologist other than the one who made the determination
291 and pronouncement of death, [has been made by a registered nurse
292 pursuant to section 20-101a, such] an additional viewing and
293 examination of the body shall not be required. If a physician ,
294 advanced practice registered nurse, physician assistant, registered
295 nurse, chief medical officer or pathologist refuses or otherwise fails to
296 complete, sign and return the medical portion of the death certificate to
297 the licensed funeral director or licensed embalmer within twenty-four
298 hours after death, such licensed funeral director or embalmer may
299 notify the Commissioner of Public Health of such refusal. The
300 commissioner may, upon receipt of notification and investigation,
301 assess a civil penalty against such physician , advanced practice
302 registered nurse, physician assistant, registered nurse, chief medical
303 officer or pathologist not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars. The
304 medical certification shall state the cause of death, defined so that such
305 death may be classified under the international list of causes of death,
306 the duration of disease if known and such additional information as
307 the Department of Public Health requires. The department shall give
308 due consideration to national uniformity in vital statistics in
309 prescribing the form and content of such information.

310 (d) If the cause of death cannot be determined within twenty-four
311 hours after death and inquiry is not required by the Chief Medical
312 Examiner, the medical certification may be completed in such manner
313 as may be provided by regulation, adopted by the Commissioner of
314 Public Health in accordance with chapter 54. The attending physician

315 or advanced practice registered nurse shall give the licensed funeral
316 director or licensed embalmer notice of the reason for the delay and
317 final disposition of the body shall not be made until a signed medical
318 certification is obtained from the attending physician or advanced
319 practice registered nurse.

320 (e) When a death is presumed to have occurred within this state but
321 the body cannot be located, a death certificate may be prepared by the
322 Chief Medical Examiner upon receipt of an order of a court of
323 competent jurisdiction, which shall include the finding of facts
324 required to complete the death certificate. Such death certificate shall
325 be filed with the Department of Public Health and marked
326 "presumptive" and shall show on its face the date of filing and shall
327 identify the court and the date of decree.

328 (f) The Commissioner of Public Health may by regulation, adopted
329 in accordance with chapter 54, provide for the extension of time
330 periods prescribed for the filing of death certificates in cases where
331 compliance therewith would result in undue hardship.

332 Sec. 8. Section 7-64 of the general statutes is repealed and the
333 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

334 The body of each person who dies in this state shall be buried,
335 removed or cremated within a reasonable time after death. The person
336 to whom the custody and control of the remains of any deceased
337 person are granted by law shall see that the certificate of death
338 required by law has been completed and filed in accordance with
339 section 7-62b, as amended by this act, prior to final disposition of the
340 body. An authorization for final disposition issued under the law of
341 another state which accompanies a dead body or fetus brought into
342 this state shall be authority for final disposition of the body or fetus in
343 this state. The final disposition of a cremated body shall be recorded as
344 the crematory. The provisions of this section shall not in any way
345 impair the authority of directors of health in cases of death resulting
346 from communicable diseases, nor conflict with any statutes regulating

347 the delivery of bodies to any medical school, nor prevent the placing of
348 any body temporarily in the receiving vault of any cemetery. The
349 placing of any body in a family vault or tomb within any cemetery
350 shall be deemed a burial under the provisions of this section. Any
351 person who violates any provision of this section shall be fined not
352 more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than five
353 years.

354 Sec. 9. Section 7-65 of the general statutes is repealed and the
355 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

356 [No deceased person shall be buried in the town in which he dies
357 until a burial permit, specifying] The embalmer or funeral director
358 licensed by the department, or licensed in a state having a reciprocal
359 agreement on file with the department and complying with the terms
360 of such agreement, who assumes custody of a dead body shall obtain a
361 burial transit removal permit from the registrar of the town in which
362 the death occurred not later than five calendar days after death, and
363 prior to final disposition or removal of the body from the state. The
364 burial permit shall specify the place of burial [by section, lot or grave]
365 or other place of interment and [stating] state that the death certificate
366 and any other certificate required by law have been returned and
367 recorded. [has been issued by the registrar of vital statistics, and the
368 registrar shall record the place of any burial other than a public
369 cemetery.] Such registrar shall appoint suitable persons as
370 subregistrars, who shall be authorized to issue [burial permits based
371 upon certificates as hereinbefore provided, and also to issue removal
372 permits based upon certificates as provided in sections 7-68 and 7-69,
373 in the same manner as is required of the registrar] a burial transit
374 removal permit based upon receipt of a completed death certificate as
375 provided in section 7-62b, as amended by this act, during the hours in
376 which the registrar of vital records is closed. All such certificates upon
377 which a permit is issued shall be forwarded to the registrar within
378 seven days after receiving such certificates. The appointment of
379 subregistrars shall be made in writing, with the approval of the

380 selectmen of such town, and shall be made with reference to locality, to
381 best accommodate the inhabitants of the town. Such subregistrars shall
382 be sworn, and their term of office shall not extend beyond the term of
383 office of the appointing registrar. The names of such subregistrars shall
384 be reported to the Department of Public Health. The Chief Medical
385 Examiner, Deputy Chief Medical Examiner and associate medical
386 examiners shall be considered subregistrars of any town in which
387 death occurs for the purpose of issuing burial permits and removal
388 permits. The fee for such burial permit and burial transit removal
389 permit shall be paid to the town in which the death occurred.

390 Sec. 10. Section 7-66 of the general statutes is repealed and the
391 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

392 [The burial or removal permit required under the provisions of
393 sections 7-65 and 7-67 to 7-70, inclusive, shall be required in each case
394 mentioned in section 7-64 except that, in cases where any body is
395 placed temporarily in the receiving vault of any cemetery and
396 subsequently buried in the same cemetery, no additional burial permit
397 shall be required for such subsequent burial, and except that, in
398 disposing of the ashes of any body that has been cremated, either by
399 burial or by placing such ashes in any cemetery vault, no additional
400 burial permit shall be required.] The sexton shall specify on the burial
401 permit the place of burial, by section, lot or grave, or other place of
402 interment. No additional burial or burial transit removal permit shall
403 be required for a body that is placed temporarily in a receiving vault of
404 any cemetery and subsequently buried in the same cemetery. In each
405 case herein provided for, the sexton of such cemetery shall endorse
406 upon the [original] burial permit the date when the body was placed in
407 the temporary receiving vault, [or when the ashes were buried or were
408 placed in such vault,] and the date when and the place where such
409 body was subsequently buried. [, or where such ashes were buried or
410 placed; and he] The sexton shall also include a statement of the same in
411 [his] the monthly returns to the registrar of vital statistics. If such
412 subsequent burial is to be in any cemetery other than the cemetery

413 where the body was temporarily deposited or if the body is to be
414 cremated, the sexton shall return the burial permit [or transit permit]
415 to the issuing registrar, who shall thereupon issue the necessary
416 permits. Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be
417 fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than
418 five years.

419 Sec. 11. Section 7-68 of the general statutes is repealed and the
420 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

421 On receipt by the registrar of vital statistics of any town of a
422 certificate of death containing the facts required by section 7-65, as
423 amended by this act, for a permit for burial, or when it appears that
424 such certificate is already a matter of record, or that the original burial
425 permit, by virtue of which the body of any deceased person was
426 brought into such town, is on file or recorded in such registrar's office,
427 the registrar, upon request, shall issue a permit for the disinterment or
428 removal of such body to the responsible licensed funeral director or
429 embalmer, as indicated on the death certificate or burial permit, stating
430 therein the locality of the interment, disinterment or removal; but no
431 permit for the disinterment of the body of any deceased person shall
432 be issued in any case where death was caused by a communicable
433 disease, except by the permission and under the direction of the town
434 director of health.

435 Sec. 12. Section 7-69 of the general statutes is repealed and the
436 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

437 [Except as provided in section 7-70 no] No person except a licensed
438 embalmer or funeral director licensed by the department, or licensed
439 in a state having a reciprocal agreement on file with the department
440 and complying with the terms of such agreement, shall remove the
441 body of a deceased person, [from one town to another or into the limits
442 of any town in this state unless a permit for such removal has been
443 obtained, as provided by section 7-68, and no] except that once a dead
444 body has been embalmed or prepared in accordance with the Public

445 Health Code and applicable provisions of the general statutes, a
446 licensed embalmer or funeral director may authorize an unlicensed
447 employee to transport such body. No person except a licensed
448 embalmer or funeral director licensed by the department, or licensed
449 in a state having a reciprocal agreement on file with the department,
450 shall remove the body of any deceased person from this state to
451 another state [unless a death certificate signed by a person licensed by
452 the department, or licensed in a state having a reciprocal agreement on
453 file with the department and complying with the terms of such
454 agreement, has been procured] until a burial transit removal permit
455 has been issued in accordance with section 7-65, as amended by this
456 act. No burial [or] transit removal permit shall be issued unless the
457 death certificate has been signed by a licensed embalmer or funeral
458 director licensed by the department, or licensed in a state having a
459 reciprocal agreement on file with the department and complying with
460 the terms of such agreement. [Any embalmer or funeral director
461 licensed by the department, or licensed in a state having a reciprocal
462 agreement on file with the department, may remove the body of any
463 deceased person from or into the limits of any town in this state,
464 provided there shall be attached to the coffin or case containing such
465 body a written or printed permit, signed by the registrar of vital
466 statistics in the town in which such person died, certifying the cause of
467 death or disease of which such person died and the town in which
468 such person is to be buried.] The permit shall [also] certify that, when
469 death was due to any communicable disease specified by the Public
470 Health Code, the body has been prepared in accordance with the
471 regulations of the Public Health Code. Such permit shall be sufficient
472 to permit the burial of such deceased person in any town in this state
473 other than the town in which such person died, without a burial
474 permit from the registrar of the town where such person is to be
475 buried. If the body of a deceased person is brought into the state for
476 burial and is accompanied by a burial transit removal permit issued by
477 the legally constituted authorities of the state from which it was
478 brought, such permit shall be received as sufficient authority for

479 burial; but, if it is not accompanied by such permit, then the person or
480 persons in charge of it shall apply for a burial permit to the registrar of
481 vital statistics of the town in which it is to be buried, and such registrar
482 shall issue such permit when furnished with such information as to the
483 identity of the deceased and the cause of death as is required by
484 section 7-62b, as amended by this act, concerning a person dying in
485 this state. Any person who violates any provision of this section, or
486 who knowingly signs a false permit or knowingly allows a false permit
487 to be used in lieu of a permit required by this section, shall be fined not
488 more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six
489 months, or both.

490 Sec. 13. Section 7-72 of the general statutes is repealed and the
491 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

492 (a) Each [person] sexton having charge of any burial place shall,
493 during the first week of each month, return a list of all interments,
494 disinterments and removals made by [him] such sexton during the
495 month next preceding, with the dates thereof, to the registrar of the
496 town and also, within said time, file with the registrar permits received
497 by [him] such sexton by virtue of which a body has been brought into
498 the town from another town or state for burial, with [his] such sexton's
499 endorsement thereon showing when and in what cemeteries the
500 interments took place. The registrar shall inscribe upon [the back of]
501 each certificate and each permit so received the date of its reception
502 and record such lists and permits in books to be furnished by the
503 Department of Public Health. When a permit has been given for the
504 disinterment and removal of a body, the registrar shall make a
505 memorandum on [his] the registrar's records of such removal and the
506 place to which such body was removed.

507 (b) Any sexton who fails to make the appropriate filing of reports as
508 required by subsection (a) of this section within fourteen days after the
509 first week of the month to the registrar of the town, shall be subject to a
510 fine of not more than one hundred dollars per day.

511 Sec. 14. Subsection (a) of section 7-73 of the general statutes is
512 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
513 *October 1, 2004*):

514 (a) To any person performing the duties required by the provisions
515 of the general statutes relating to registration of births, marriages,
516 deaths and fetal deaths, the following fees shall be allowed: (1) To the
517 registrar for completing each record of birth by procuring and
518 inserting the full name of the child, or for the recording, indexing,
519 copying and endorsing of each birth, marriage, death or fetal death
520 certificate, two dollars; (2) for the license to marry, ten dollars; and (3)
521 for issuing each burial or burial transit removal permit, three dollars.

522 Sec. 15. Section 7-74 of the general statutes is repealed and the
523 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

524 The fee for a certification of birth registration shall be five dollars
525 and the fee for a certified copy of a certificate of birth shall be five
526 dollars, except that the fee for such certifications and copies when
527 issued by the department shall be fifteen dollars. The fee for a certified
528 copy of a certificate of marriage or death shall be five dollars. Such fees
529 shall not be required of [any federal agency or] the department.

530 Sec. 16. Subsection (a) of section 19a-42 of the general statutes is
531 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
532 *October 1, 2004*):

533 (a) To protect the integrity and accuracy of vital records, a certificate
534 registered under chapter 93 may be amended only in accordance with
535 sections 19a-41 to 19a-45, inclusive, chapter 93, regulations adopted by
536 the Commissioner of Public Health pursuant to chapter 54 and
537 uniform procedures prescribed by the commissioner. Only the
538 commissioner may amend birth certificates to reflect changes
539 concerning parentage or gender change. Amendments related to
540 parentage or gender change shall result in the creation of a
541 replacement certificate that supersedes the original, and shall in no

542 way reveal the original language changed by the amendment. Any
543 amendment to a vital record made by the registrar of vital statistics of
544 the town in which the vital event occurred or by the commissioner
545 shall be in accordance with such regulations and uniform procedures.

546 Sec. 17. Subsection (d) of section 19a-42 of the general statutes is
547 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
548 *October 1, 2004*):

549 (d) (1) Upon receipt of (A) an acknowledgment of paternity
550 executed in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of section
551 46b-172 by both parents of a child born out of wedlock, or (B) a
552 certified copy of an order of a court of competent jurisdiction
553 establishing the paternity of a child born out of wedlock, the
554 commissioner shall include on or amend, as appropriate, such child's
555 birth certificate to show such paternity if paternity is not already
556 shown on such birth certificate [or to change the name of the child or
557 both. If another father is listed on the birth certificate, the department
558 shall not remove or replace the father's information unless presented
559 with a court order that meets the requirements specified in section 7-
560 50. Birth certificates amended under this subsection shall not be
561 marked "Amended"] and to change the name of the child if so
562 indicated on the acknowledgment of paternity form or within the
563 certified court order as part of the paternity action.

564 (2) If another father is listed on the birth certificate, the
565 commissioner shall not remove or replace the father's information
566 unless presented with a certified court order that meets the
567 requirements specified in section 7-50, as amended by this act, or upon
568 the proper filing of a rescission, in accordance with the provisions of
569 section 46b-172. The commissioner shall thereafter amend such child's
570 birth certificate to remove or change the father's name and to change
571 the name of the child, as requested at the time of the filing of a
572 rescission, in accordance with the provisions of section [7-50] 46b-172.
573 Birth certificates amended under this subsection shall not be marked

574 "Amended".

575 (3) A fee of twenty-five dollars shall be charged by the department
576 for each amendment to a birth certificate requested pursuant to this
577 subsection which request is not received from a hospital, a state agency
578 or a court of competent jurisdiction.

579 Sec. 18. Section 19a-42a of the general statutes is repealed and the
580 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

581 (a) All (1) voluntary acknowledgments of paternity and rescissions
582 of such acknowledgments executed in accordance with subsection (a)
583 of section 46b-172, and (2) adjudications of paternity issued by a court
584 or family support magistrate under section 46b-171, section 46b-172a
585 or any other provision of the general statutes shall be filed in the
586 paternity registry maintained by the Department of Public Health. All
587 information in such registry shall be made available to the IV-D
588 agency, as defined in subdivision (12) of subsection (b) of section 46b-
589 231, as amended, for comparison with information in the state case
590 registry established under subsection (l) of section 17b-179, as
591 amended.

592 (b) Except for the IV-D agency, as provided in subsection (a) of this
593 section, the department shall restrict access to and issuance of certified
594 copies of acknowledgements of paternity to the following parties: (1)
595 Parents named on the acknowledgment of paternity; (2) the person
596 whose birth is acknowledged, if such person is over eighteen years of
597 age; (3) an authorized representative of the Department of Social
598 Services; (4) an attorney representing such person or a parent named
599 on the acknowledgment; or (5) agents of a state or federal agency, as
600 approved by the department.

601 Sec. 19. Section 19a-44 of the general statutes is repealed and the
602 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

603 To protect the integrity of vital records and to prevent the

604 fraudulent use of birth certificates of deceased persons, the
605 Commissioner of Public Health [is] and the local registrars of vital
606 records are hereby authorized to match birth and death certificates and
607 to post the facts of death to the appropriate birth certificate. Copies
608 issued from birth certificates marked deceased shall be similarly
609 marked.

610 Sec. 20. Section 19a-270 of the general statutes is repealed and the
611 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

612 The first selectman of any town, the mayor of any city, the
613 administrative head of any state correctional institution or the
614 superintendent or person in charge of any almshouse, asylum,
615 hospital, morgue or other public institution which is supported, in
616 whole or in part, at public expense, having in his possession or control
617 the dead body of any person which, if not claimed as hereinafter
618 provided, would have to be buried at public expense, or at the expense
619 of any such institution, shall, immediately upon the death of such
620 person, notify his relatives thereof, if known, and, if such relatives are
621 not known, shall notify the person or persons bringing or committing
622 him to such institution. Such official shall, within twenty-four hours
623 from the time such body came into his possession or control, give
624 notice thereof to the Department of Public Health and shall deliver
625 such body to The University of Connecticut, the Yale University School
626 of Medicine or the University of Bridgeport College of Chiropractic or
627 its successor institution, as said department may direct and in
628 accordance with an agreement to be made among said universities in
629 such manner as is directed by said department and at the expense of
630 the university receiving the body, if The University of Connecticut,
631 Yale University, or the University of Bridgeport College of
632 Chiropractic or its successor institution, at any time within one year,
633 has given notice to any of such officials that such bodies would be
634 needed for the purposes specified in section 19a-270b; provided any
635 such body shall not have been claimed by a relative, either by blood or
636 marriage, or a legal representative of such deceased person prior to

637 delivery to any of said universities. The university receiving such body
638 shall not embalm such body for a period of at least forty-eight hours
639 after death, and any relative, either by blood or marriage, or a legal
640 representative of such deceased person may claim such body during
641 said period. If any such body is not disposed of in either manner
642 herein specified, it may be cremated or buried. When any person has
643 in his possession or control the dead body of any person which would
644 have to be buried at public expense or at the expense of any such
645 institution, he shall, within forty-eight hours after such body has come
646 into his possession or control, file, with the registrar of the town within
647 which such death occurred, a certificate of death as provided in section
648 7-62b, as amended by this act, unless such certificate has been filed by
649 a funeral director. Before any such body is removed to any of said
650 universities, the official or person contemplating such removal shall
651 secure a [burial or transit] burial transit removal permit which shall be
652 delivered with the body to the official in charge of such university,
653 who shall make return of such [burial or transit] burial transit removal
654 permit in the manner provided in section 7-72, as amended by this act.
655 [; except that any such body removed to such university under the
656 provisions of section 7-70 shall not be required to be returned to the
657 town where death occurred, provided the permit for permanent
658 removal as required under the provisions of section 7-69 shall be
659 secured as soon as practicable after such removal.]

660 Sec. 21. Section. 19a-322 of the general statutes is repealed and the
661 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

662 The managers of each crematory shall keep books of record, which
663 shall be open at reasonable times for inspection, in which shall be
664 entered the name, age, sex and residence of each person whose body is
665 cremated, together with the authority for such cremation and the
666 disposition of the ashes. The owner or superintendent shall
667 [immediately forward to the registrar by whom the permit required by
668 section 19a-323 was issued a certified duplicate of such record, which
669 duplicate the] complete the cremation permit required by section 19a-

670 323, as amended by this act, retain a copy for record and immediately
671 forward the original permit to the registrar of the town in which the
672 death occurred. The registrar shall keep the cremation permit on file
673 and record it with other vital statistics. When any body is removed
674 from this state for the purpose of cremation, the person having the
675 legal custody and control of such body shall cause a certificate to be
676 procured from the person in charge of the crematory in which such
677 body is incinerated, stating the facts called for in this section, and
678 cause such certificate to be filed for record with the registrar [by whom
679 the permit was issued] in which the death occurred.

680 Sec. 22. Section 19a-323 of the general statutes is repealed and the
681 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

682 The body of any deceased person may be disposed of by
683 incineration or cremation in this state or may be removed from the
684 state for such purpose. If death occurred in this state, the death
685 certificate required by law shall be filed with the registrar of vital
686 statistics for the town in which such person died, if known, or, if not
687 known, for the town in which the body was found. [, and a cremation
688 certificate from the] The Chief Medical Examiner, Deputy Chief
689 Medical Examiner, associate medical examiner, or an authorized
690 assistant medical examiner shall complete the cremation certificate,
691 stating that [he] such medical examiner has made inquiry into the
692 cause and manner of death and is of the opinion that no further
693 examination or judicial inquiry is necessary. [.] The cremation
694 certificate shall be [filed with] submitted to the registrar of vital
695 statistics of the town in which such person died, if known, or, if not
696 known, of the town in which the body was found, or with the registrar
697 of vital statistics of the town in which the funeral director having
698 charge of the body is located. Upon receipt of the cremation certificate,
699 the registrar shall authorize the cremation certificate, keep it on
700 permanent record, and issue a cremation permit, except that if the
701 cremation certificate is submitted to the registrar of the town where the
702 funeral director is located, such certificate shall be forwarded to the

703 registrar of the town where the person died to be kept on permanent
704 record. The estate of the deceased person, if any, shall pay the sum of
705 forty dollars for the issuance of the cremation certificate or an amount
706 equivalent to the compensation then being paid by the state to
707 authorized assistant medical examiners, if greater. [Upon receiving
708 such certificate, the registrar shall issue a permit for the cremation of
709 such body; except that no such] No cremation certificate shall be
710 required for a permit to cremate the remains of bodies pursuant to
711 section 19a-270a, [and except that, when] When the cremation
712 certificate is issued in a town other than that where the person died,
713 the registrar of vital statistics for such other town shall ascertain from
714 the original burial transit removal permit that the certificates required
715 by the state statutes have been received and recorded, that the body
716 has been prepared in accordance with the Public Health Code and that
717 the entry regarding the place of disposal is correct. Whenever the
718 registrar finds that the place of disposal is incorrect, he shall issue a
719 corrected burial transit removal permit and, after inscribing and
720 recording the original permit in the manner prescribed for sextons'
721 reports under section 7-72, as amended by this act, shall then
722 immediately give written notice to the registrar for the town where the
723 death occurred of the change in place of disposal stating the name and
724 place of the crematory and the date of cremation. Such written notice
725 shall be sufficient authorization to correct these items on the original
726 certificate of death. No body shall be cremated until at least forty-eight
727 hours after death, unless such death was the result of communicable
728 disease, and no body shall be received by any crematory unless
729 accompanied by the permit provided for in this section. The fee for a
730 cremation permit shall be three dollars and for the written notice one
731 dollar. The Department of Public Health shall provide forms for such
732 permits, which shall not be the same as for regular burial permits, and
733 such blanks and books as may be required by the registrars.

734 Sec. 23. Subsection (d) of section 20-12d of the general statutes is
735 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
736 *October 1, 2004*):

737 (d) A physician assistant licensed under this chapter may make the
738 actual determination and pronouncement of death of a patient,
739 provided: (1) The death is an anticipated death; (2) the physician
740 assistant attests to such pronouncement on the certificate of death; and
741 (3) the physician assistant or a physician licensed by the state of
742 Connecticut certifies the death and signs the certificate of death within
743 twenty-four hours of the pronouncement [by the physician assistant].

744 Sec. 24. Subsection (b) of section 20-87a of the general statutes is
745 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
746 *October 1, 2004*):

747 (b) Advanced nursing practice is defined as the performance of
748 advanced level nursing practice activities that, by virtue of postbasic
749 specialized education and experience, are appropriate to and may be
750 performed by an advanced practice registered nurse. The advanced
751 practice registered nurse performs acts of diagnosis and treatment of
752 alterations in health status, as described in subsection (a) of this
753 section, and shall collaborate with a physician licensed to practice
754 medicine in this state. If practicing in (1) an institution licensed
755 pursuant to subsection (a) of section 19a-491, as amended, as a
756 hospital, residential care home, health care facility for the
757 handicapped, nursing home, rest home, mental health facility,
758 substance abuse treatment facility, infirmary operated by an
759 educational institution for the care of students enrolled in, and faculty
760 and staff of, such institution, or facility operated and maintained by
761 any state agency and providing services for the prevention, diagnosis
762 and treatment or care of human health conditions, or (2) an industrial
763 health facility licensed pursuant to subsection (h) of section 31-374
764 which serves at least two thousand employees, or (3) a clinic operated
765 by a state agency, municipality, or private nonprofit corporation, or (4)
766 a clinic operated by any educational institution prescribed by
767 regulations adopted pursuant to section 20-99a, the advanced practice
768 registered nurse may, in collaboration with a physician licensed to
769 practice medicine in this state, prescribe, dispense, and administer

770 medical therapeutics and corrective measures. In all other settings, the
771 advanced practice registered nurse may, in collaboration with a
772 physician licensed to practice medicine in the state, prescribe and
773 administer medical therapeutics and corrective measures and may
774 dispense drugs in the form of professional samples in accordance with
775 sections 20-14c to 20-14e, inclusive, except that an advanced practice
776 registered nurse licensed pursuant to section 20-94a and maintaining
777 current certification from the American Association of Nurse
778 Anesthetists who is prescribing and administrating medical
779 therapeutics during surgery may only do so if the physician who is
780 medically directing the prescriptive activity is physically present in the
781 institution, clinic or other setting where the surgery is being
782 performed. For purposes of this subsection, "collaboration" means a
783 mutually agreed upon relationship between an advanced practice
784 registered nurse and a physician who is educated, trained or has
785 relevant experience that is related to the work of such advanced
786 practice registered nurse. The collaboration shall address a reasonable
787 and appropriate level of consultation and referral, coverage for the
788 patient in the absence of the advanced practice registered nurse, a
789 method to review patient outcomes and a method of disclosure of the
790 relationship to the patient. Relative to the exercise of prescriptive
791 authority, the collaboration between an advanced practice registered
792 nurse and a physician shall be in writing and shall address the level of
793 schedule II and III controlled substances that the advanced practice
794 registered nurse may prescribe and provide a method to review
795 patient outcomes, including, but not limited to, the review of medical
796 therapeutics, corrective measures, laboratory tests and other diagnostic
797 procedures that the advanced practice registered nurse may prescribe,
798 dispense and administer. An advanced practice registered nurse
799 licensed under the provisions of this chapter may make the
800 determination and pronouncement of death of a patient, provided the
801 advanced practice registered nurse attests to such pronouncement on
802 the certificate of death and signs the certificate of death within twenty-
803 four hours of the pronouncement.

804 Sec. 25. Section 20-101a of the general statutes is repealed and the
805 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

806 (a) A registered nurse, licensed under this chapter, in charge in a
807 hospice or nursing home facility as defined in section 19a-521, or a
808 registered nurse, licensed under this chapter or a registered nurse
809 employed by a home health care agency licensed by the state of
810 Connecticut, in a home or residence may make the actual
811 determination and pronouncement of death of a patient provided that
812 the following conditions are satisfied: (1) The death is an anticipated
813 death; (2) the registered nurse attests to such pronouncement on the
814 certificate of death; and (3) the registered nurse, an advanced practice
815 registered nurse licensed under chapter 378, or a physician licensed
816 [by the state of Connecticut] under chapter 370 certifies the death and
817 signs the certificate of death within twenty-four hours of the
818 pronouncement [by the registered nurse].

819 (b) The Department of Public Health shall adopt regulations, in
820 accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, to establish the
821 procedures for the implementation of this section. [The department
822 shall be required to notify all persons affected by such implementation,
823 including, but not limited to, hospices, nursing home facilities,
824 physicians, home health care agencies, emergency medical technicians,
825 funeral directors and medical examiners.]

826 Sec. 26. Section 20-212 of the general statutes is repealed and the
827 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

828 No person, except a licensed embalmer, shall inject any fluid or
829 substance into any dead human body, except that a registered student
830 embalmer may, even if not in the presence of a licensed embalmer,
831 make such injection or perform any other act under his instruction;
832 and no person, firm or corporation shall enter, engage in, carry on or
833 manage for another the business of caring for, preserving or disposing
834 of dead human bodies until each person, firm or corporation so
835 engaged has obtained from the Department of Public Health and holds

836 a license as provided in this chapter; nor shall any person be employed
837 to remove a dead human body, except a licensed embalmer, a
838 registered student embalmer, a licensed funeral director, or a person
839 authorized in each instance by the Chief Medical Examiner, Deputy
840 Medical Examiner or assistant medical examiner incidental to
841 examining the body of a deceased person, except that once a dead
842 human body has been prepared in accordance with the Public Health
843 Code and the applicable provisions of the general statutes, an
844 embalmer or funeral director licensed in this state may authorize [a
845 nonlicensed] an unlicensed employee to [remove] transport such body.
846 [Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any provision of
847 section 7-70.] Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any
848 person licensed as an embalmer or as a funeral director under the laws
849 of another state from bringing into or removing from this state a dead
850 human body, provided any and all other laws of this state relative to
851 such body have been complied with.

852 Sec. 27. Section 20-215 of the general statutes is repealed and the
853 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

854 No licensed embalmer shall sign [a certificate] an affidavit attesting
855 the preparation or embalming of any body unless such body has been
856 prepared or embalmed by him, or by a registered student embalmer
857 under his personal supervision.

858 Sec. 28. Section 46b-25 of the general statutes is repealed and the
859 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2004*):

860 No license may be issued by the registrar until both persons have
861 appeared before the registrar and made application for a license. The
862 license shall be completed in its entirety, dated, signed and sworn to
863 by each applicant and shall state each applicant's name, age, race,
864 birthplace, residence, whether single, widowed or divorced and
865 whether under the supervision or control of a conservator or guardian.
866 The Social Security numbers of the bride and the groom shall be
867 recorded in the "administrative purposes" section of the license. If the

868 license is signed and sworn to by the applicants on different dates, the
869 earlier date shall be deemed the date of application.

870 Sec. 29. Subsection (a) of section 46b-34 of the general statutes is
871 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
872 *October 1, 2004*):

873 (a) Each person who joins any person in marriage shall certify upon
874 the license certificate the fact, time and place of the marriage, and
875 return it to the registrar of the town where [it was issued] the marriage
876 took place, before or during the first week of the month following the
877 marriage. Any person who fails to do so shall be fined not more than
878 ten dollars.

879 Sec. 30. (*Effective October 1, 2004*) Sections 7-70 and 46b-32 of the
880 general statutes, as amended, are repealed.

This act shall take effect as follows:	
Section 1	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 9	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 10	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 11	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 12	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 13	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 14	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 15	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 16	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 17	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 18	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 19	<i>October 1, 2004</i>

Sec. 20	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 21	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 22	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 23	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 24	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 25	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 26	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 27	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 28	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 29	<i>October 1, 2004</i>
Sec. 30	<i>October 1, 2004</i>

Statement of Purpose:

To make changes to statutes governing registrars of vital statistics, funeral directors, embalmers and sextons, and to allow advanced practice registered nurses and physician assistants to make determination and pronouncement of death of a patient.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]