

No. 250

AN ACT

SB 595

Amending the act of June 29, 1953 (P. L. 304), entitled "An act providing for the administration of a statewide system of vital statistics; prescribing the functions of the State Department of Health, the State Advisory Health Board and local registrars; imposing duties upon coroners, prothonotaries, clerks of orphans' court, physicians, midwives and other persons; requiring reports and certificates for the registration of vital statistics; regulating the disposition of dead bodies; limiting the disclosure of records; prescribing the sufficiency of vital statistics records as evidence; prescribing fees and penalties; and revising and consolidating the laws relating thereto," providing for certification of death by dentists and eliminating the requirement of referring cases to the coroner when dentists are in attendance.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. Sections 502 and 503, act of June 29, 1953 (P. L. 304), known as the "Vital Statistics Law of 1953," are amended to read:

Section 502. Death and Fetal Death Registration: Information for Certificates.—In preparing a certificate of death or fetal death, the person in charge of interment or of removal of a dead body or fetal remains from the registration district shall obtain the required information. The following persons shall supply the information certified by their respective signatures:

(1) Personal information concerning the deceased or the fetal death shall be supplied by the person best acquainted with the facts.

(2) The medical certification, except in the event of a referral to the coroner pursuant to section five hundred three of this act, shall be supplied (i) in the case of a death, by the physician or (ii) dentist who is a staff member of an approved hospital who attended the deceased during the last illness, provided the death occurs in the hospital and the deceased had been admitted on the dental service, and [(ii)] (iii) in the case of a fetal death, by the attending physician.

Section 503. Death and Fetal Death Registration: Coroner Referrals.—The local registrar or person in charge of interment or other person having knowledge of the death or fetal death shall refer to the coroner the following cases: (1) where no physician or dentist who is a staff member of an approved hospital was in attendance during the last illness of the deceased or in the case of a fetal death where there was no attending physician, or (2) where the physician or dentist who is a staff member of an approved hospital in attendance during the last illness of the deceased or the attending physician in the case of a fetal death is physically unable to supply the necessary data,

or (3) where the circumstances suggest that the death was sudden or violent or suspicious in nature or was the result of other than natural causes. In every instance of a referral under this section, the coroner shall make an immediate investigation and shall supply the necessary data, including the medical certification of the death or fetal death.

APPROVED—The 21st day of November, A. D. 1967.

RAYMOND P. SHAFER

No. 251

AN ACT

SB 625

Providing for the entry of the Commonwealth into a compact with other states relating to pest control.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

Section 1. The Pest Control Compact is hereby enacted into law and entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

PEST CONTROL COMPACT

Article I

Findings

The party states find that:

(a) In the absence of the higher degree of cooperation among them possible under this compact, the annual loss of approximately seven billion dollars from the depredations of pests is virtually certain to continue, if not to increase.

(b) Because of varying climatic, geographic and economic factors, each state may be affected differently by particular species of pests; but all states share the inability to protect themselves fully against those pests which present serious dangers to them.

(c) The migratory character of pest infestations makes it necessary for states both adjacent to and distant from one another, to complement each other's activities when faced with conditions of infestation and reinfestation.

(d) While every state is seriously affected by a substantial number of pests, and every state is susceptible of infestation by many species of pests not now causing damage to its crop and plant life and products, the fact that relatively few species of pests present equal danger to or are of interest to all states makes the establishment and operation of an Insurance Fund, from which individual states may