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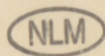
National Institute of Health

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STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Compiled Laws of Utah

1909

1096. **Appointment. How Constituted.** The Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint seven persons, a majority of whom shall be physicians in good standing and graduates of regularly chartered and legally constituted medical colleges, and one of whom shall be a civil engineer, who shall constitute the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics.

1097. **Terms of Office.** The persons so appointed shall hold their offices for seven years; provided, that the terms of office of the seven first appointed shall be so arranged that the term of one shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of each year, and the vacancies so created, as well all vacancies occurring otherwise, shall be filled by the Governor.

1098. **Duties and Powers.** The Board shall have the general supervision of the interests of the health of the citizens of the State, and shall especially study its vital statistics. It shall have general supervision of all matters pertaining to quarantine, shall have co-ordinate powers as a Board of Health with every local board, and shall have authority to make such rules and regulations, not contrary to law, as may be deemed necessary for the preservation of public health. It shall make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease, especially of epidemic diseases, including those of domestic animals, the sanitary conditions and effects of localities, employments and circumstances on the public health, and it shall gather such information in respect to these matters as it may deem proper for diffusion among the people.

1099. **Reports.** The Board shall, on or before the first day of December preceding each regular session of the Legislature, make the Governor a report of its official acts and investigations.

1100. **Id. Meetings.** The Board shall recommend such forms and amendments of laws as shall be deemed to be necessary. The secretary of the Board shall be superintendent of registration of vital statistics. The Board shall hold meetings at least once every three months, one of which meetings shall be held at the capitol during

the session of the Legislature. Its first meeting shall be within ten days after the appointment of the members of the Board shall have been made, and four members shall always constitute a quorum for business.

1101. Officers. Compensation. The Board shall elect from its members a president, whose term of office shall be one year, and a secretary. The latter will be the executive officer of the Board and shall hold his appointment until removed by the appointment of his successor or otherwise. No member except the secretary shall receive any compensation, but the actual and necessary expenses of any and all members, while engaged in the duties of the board, shall be paid out of the State treasury on the warrant of the State auditor.

1102. Secretary. Duties and Salaries. Expenses. The secretary shall perform and superintend the work prescribed in this title, and shall perform such other duties as the Board may require. He shall provide for a course of free lectures to be delivered each year at the capitol on the subjects of "sanitary science," "hygiene" and "nursing," and shall procure competent persons to deliver the same. He shall furnish to the Legislature, when in session, such information relative to the State Board and its work, as from time to time the Legislature may deem necessary. The secretary of the Board shall receive from the State treasury, in quarterly payments, an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and such necessary expenses as shall be allowed by the State Board of Examiners on presentation of an itemized account, certified by the State Board of Health. All other expenses of the Board of Health shall be paid out of the appropriation made for that purpose.

1103. Office. Stationery. The State Board of Examiners shall provide such apartments, stationery and clerical assistance as the Board may require in the discharge of its duties.

1104. County Clerk's Duties. The County Clerk of each county shall send to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, at such time as the State Board shall direct, a copy of the records in his office, showing the marriages, births and deaths reported during a prescribed time.

LOCAL BOARDS.

1105. Municipal Boards. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees or city council of every incorporated town or city of the State, to establish by ordinance a board of health for such town or city, to consist of three or more persons, one of whom, when practicable, shall be a physician, a graduate of a regularly chartered medical col-

lege, who shall be the executive officer of the board and be known as the health officer.

1106. District Health Officers. County Board. Each board of county commissioners shall divide the county, outside of the limits of incorporated cities and towns, into sanitary districts, and shall appoint a health officer for each district, who shall be, when practicable, a physician. Such district health officer shall, together with the board of county commissioners, constitute the county board of health.

1107. Duties and Powers. Every local board of health, whether county or municipal, shall supervise all matters pertaining to the sanitary condition of its county, town or city, and shall have power and authority to order nuisances or the cause of any special disease or mortality to be abated and removed. It shall be the duty of the local boards of health and health officers to use diligence in the discovery of contagious and infectious diseases, to maintain strict quarantine and to cause all infected persons and premises to be disinfected in accordance with the rules of the State Board of Health. Said disinfection shall be performed by the local health officer, or a competent agent for whose actions the health officer shall be responsible in every way, as though performed by himself. In no case shall any disinfection performed by members of a quarantined household be accepted as compliance with this section. If any local health officer shall fail or refuse to properly keep records, make reports, enforce quarantine, disinfect infected persons or premises, or to perform any of the duties provided by law, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon a complaint made by the State Board of Health, it shall be the duty of the city council, town board or board of county commissioners by whom he was appointed to give the said local officer a hearing, and if the charges are sustained, they shall immediately remove him and appoint his successor. The term local health officer, used in this chapter, shall apply to town, city and county health officers.

1108. Reports to State Board. Every local board of health or health officer shall report to the Secretary of the State Board of Health at such times as the State Board may require, the sanitary conditions of the locality, the number of births and deaths, and the causes of death as near as can be ascertained within their jurisdiction, during the preceding month. It shall be the duty of the local health officer to make a monthly report to the State Board of Health, on or before the fifth day of each month, of all cases of scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhoid fever, whooping cough, measles, chickenpox, pneumonia, and tuberculosis, which have occurred within his jurisdiction during the previous month; and upon receipt of the notification of the existence of any case of either of said diseases in any family, a member of which is in attendance upon any public or private school, he must at once report the existence of such

disease to the principal of the school so attended, giving the name and address of the person so affected and the nature of the disease. If no case of any of the diseases mentioned in this section has occurred during the month, the fact shall be so reported to the State Board of Health in the same manner as hereinbefore provided. It shall be the duty of the local health officer to make an annual report of his actions and those of the local Board of Health to the State Board of Health.

1109. Sanitary Rules and Ordinances. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees of every incorporated town, and of the city council of every incorporated city, and of the board of county commissioners of each county in the State, to establish by ordinance such sanitary rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to promote the general health, and to prevent the outbreak or spread of infectious or contagious diseases; and to provide penalties for the infraction of any such ordinances.

1110. Quarantine. Any local board of health may declare quarantine in its county, city or town, or any part thereof, against a contagious or infectious disease prevailing there or elsewhere and against all persons and things likely to spread contagion or infection. Each of such boards shall have power and authority to enforce such quarantine until the same is raised by it, and may confine any person affected with or likely to spread contagion or infection, to the house or premises in which he resides, or to a place to be provided by the board for the purpose.

1111. Contagious Diseases to Be Reported. All physicians or other persons having knowledge of the existence of any contagious or infectious diseases, or having reason to believe that any such disease exists, are hereby required to report the same forthwith to the local board of health.

1112. Duties of Persons Exposed. All physicians or nurses, or other persons having been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease are forbidden to mingle with other persons subject thereto, in the clothing worn by them while so exposed, unless the same has been thoroughly disinfected, or to otherwise expose any other person to such contagion or infection.

1113. Penalties. Any person who shall wilfully or unlawfully or knowingly introduce any contagious or infectious disease into any county, city, town or village, or who neglects or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this title, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

4295. Exposing Public to Contagion. Every person who wilfully exposes himself or another afflicted with any contagious or infectious

disease in any public place or thoroughfare, except in his necessary removal, in a manner least dangerous to the public health, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

2193. **Infectious and Contagious Diseases.** No patient having an infectious or contagious disease shall be admitted into the asylum.

511. POWERS OF BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

16. **Inspection of Merchandise.** To provide for the inspection, measurement, or graduation of any merchandise, manufacture, or commodity, and to appoint the necessary officers therefor.

39. **Health Regulations.** To adopt such provisions for the preservation of health in the county or in any precinct or district therein, or any portion thereof (except municipal corporations), as the board may deem necessary, and to provide for paying the expenses thereof.

It shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners to appoint district health officers, who shall hold office for the term of two years. They may be allowed such reasonable compensation not to exceed \$3.00 per day, as the board may fix and determine; in addition thereto they may be allowed their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties; provided, that no member of the board of county commissioners shall be eligible to appointment as a health officer.

The board of health shall have general supervision of all the matters pertaining to the sanitary conditions of the county. It shall have power, in time of epidemic, to locate and establish pest houses, and to do and perform such other acts as the health of the people of the district may require. All expenses necessarily incurred in the carrying out of the provisions of this section must be provided for by the board of county commissioners.

Part of Sec. 43. Also to regulate or prohibit the bringing into or leaving within the county, of persons afflicted with, or who have but recently been exposed to, any contagious disease.

2281. **Contagious Diseases.** In case any pestilence or contagious diseases shall break out among the prisoners in the prison, or in the vicinity of the prison, the board may cause the convicts therein to be removed to some suitable place of security, where such of them as may be sick shall receive all necessary care and medical attendance, and such convicts may be returned as soon as it may be safe to do so, to the prison and be there confined according to the respective sentences, if the time be unexpired.

206. POWERS OF CITY COUNCIL.

15. **Protect Water Supply.** To construct or authorize the construction of water works without their limits; and for the purpose of maintaining and protecting the same from injury and the water from pollution, their jurisdiction shall extend over the territory occupied by such works; and over all reservoirs, streams, canals, ditches, pipes and drains used in, and necessary for the construction, maintenance and operation of the same, and over the stream or source from which the water is taken, for ten miles above the point from which it is taken; and to enact all ordinances and regulations necessary to carry the power herein conferred into effect.

17. **Control Water.** To control the water and water-courses leading to the city; and to regulate and control the water-courses and mill privileges within the city; provided, that the control shall not be exercised to the injury of any rights already acquired by actual owners.

23. **Obstructing Streets.** To regulate and prevent the throwing or depositing of ashes, offal, dirt, garbage, or any offensive matter in, and to prevent injury or obstruction to any street, avenue, alley, park or public ground.

43. **Inspection of Provisions.** To provide for and regulate the inspection of meats, fruits, poultry, fish, butter, cheese, lard, vegetables, flour, meal and all other provisions.

49. **Plumbing, Etc.** To regulate the construction, repairs and use of vaults, cisterns, areas, hydrants, pumps, sewers, gutters and plumbing.

60. **Combustibles and Explosives.** To regulate or prevent the storage of gunpowder, tar, pitch, resin, coal oil, benzine, turpentine, nitro-glycerine, petroleum, or any of the products thereof, and other combustible or explosive material, and the use of lights in stables, shops and other places, and the building of bonfires.

65. **Health and Quarantine.** To make regulations to secure the general health of the city, to prevent the introduction of contagious, infectious, or malignant diseases into the city, and to make quarantine laws and enforce the same within the corporate limits, and within twelve miles thereof. To create a board of health and prescribe the powers and duties of the same.

67. **Births and Deaths.** To regulate the burial of the dead and the registration of births and deaths; to direct the returning and keeping of bills of mortality, and to impose penalties on physicians, sextons, and others for default therein.

70. **Slaughter Houses, Etc.** To direct the location and regulate the management and construction of packing houses, tanneries, can-

neries, renderies, bone factories, slaughter houses, butcher shops, soap factories, foundries, breweries, distilleries, livery stables and blacksmith shops in and within one mile of the limits of the corporation.

71. **Offensive Trades. Nuisance.** To prohibit any offensive or unwholesome business or establishment in and within one mile of the limits of the corporation; to compel the owner of any pig sty, privy, barn, corral, sewer, or other unwholesome or nauseous house or place to cleanse, abate, or remove the same, and to regulate the location thereof.

POWERS OF TOWNS.

Sec. 302. **Health Regulations.** To make regulations to secure the general health of the towns. To prevent the introduction of contagious, infectious or malignant diseases therein, and to make quarantine laws and enforce the same within the corporate limits and within one mile thereof. To prevent, abate and remove nuisances, and to adopt such other measures for the preservation of the public health as it may deem proper.

HEALTH AND QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

1113x. **Nuisance Defined. A Misdemeanor.** Whatever is dangerous to human life or health, and whatever renders soil, air, water or food impure or unwholesome, are declared to be nuisances and to be illegal, and every person, either owner, agent or occupant, having aided in creating or contributing to the same, or who may support, continue or retain any of them, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

1113x1. **Id.** No house refuse, offal, garbage, dead animals, decaying vegetable matter, or organic waste substance of any kind, shall be thrown, or allowed to remain upon any street, road, ditch, gutter, public place, private premises, vacant lot, water-course, lake, pond, spring or well.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

1113x2. **Duty of Board of Health. When Complaint Made.** Whenever a complaint is made in writing, or otherwise, to the Board of Health, the Executive Officer thereof, or a regularly appointed inspector, shall forthwith investigate the matter, and shall determine whether the alleged nuisance is detrimental to public health, or the cause of any special disease or mortality; and in case he shall so find,

then he shall notify the occupant, or, if unoccupied, the owner or agent of said premises, in writing, of such finding, and shall order and direct the abatement and removal of the same within two days; and in the event of the failure of the occupant, or, if unoccupied, the owner or agent of said property to abate and remove the nuisance, then the Executive Officer may proceed to abate and remove the same, and may employ all the forces necessary to do so; or the State Board of Health may cause an action to be brought in the name of the State, upon relation of said Board, by the Attorney General, for the abatement of such nuisance, and by the judgment therein the nuisance may be enjoined and abated.

1113x3. **Nuisance.** No privy vault, cesspool, or reservoir into which a privy, water closet, stable or sink is drained, shall be established or permitted within fifty feet of any surface well, spring or other source of water used for drinking or culinary purposes, without written permission from the Board of Health, based upon the advice of the medical health officer. Whenever in the opinion of any board of health or health officer, any privy vault or cesspool has become the receptacle of infectious material from a contagious or infectious disease, or has become a menace to health, they shall have the power to order such privy or cesspool disinfected, or filled in and abandoned.

1113x4. **Id.** No pig-pen shall be built or maintained within one hundred feet of any well or spring of water used for drinking purposes or within fifty feet of any street or any inhabited house.

1113x5. **Id.** Hog yards and piggeries will not be permitted within one hundred feet of any natural stream or water course used for culinary purposes, and the drainage of a piggery shall in no case be permitted to reach any natural stream until said drainage has been purified.

1113x6. **Id.** The feeding of animals dead from natural causes to pigs will not be allowed. Offal shall not be fed to pigs for at least a month before they are killed. The animals to be killed shall be removed from the pen where offal is fed and shall be fed on grain or other wholesome food. Offal from hogs shall not be fed to hogs. Offal from hogs shall be burned or buried.

1113x7. **Id.** No hog ranch or piggery for garbage or offal feeding, where more than fifty head of swine are kept, shall be established or maintained without a permit from a health authority.

PENALTY.

1113x20. **Penalty.** Any person who violates, disobeys, omits, neglects or refuses to comply with, or resists any of the provisions of this

chapter, or who refuses or neglects to obey any of the rules, orders, proclamations, or sanitary regulations of the Board of Health, health officer or mayor, or who omits, neglects or refuses to comply with or who resists any officers or orders or special regulations of said board of health, health officer, or mayor, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Approved March 9, 1899.

NUISANCES.

3506. Nuisance Defined. Who May Bring Action. Abatement. Damages. Anything which is injurious to health, or indecent, or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, is a nuisance, and the subject of an action. Such action may be brought by any person whose property is injuriously affected, or whose enjoyment is lessened by nuisance; and by the judgment the nuisance may be enjoined or abated, as well as damages recovered.

4275. Public Nuisance Defined. A public nuisance is a crime against the order and economy of the state, and consists in unlawfully doing any act, or omitting to perform any duty, which act or omission, either:

1. Annoys, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of three or more persons; or
2. Offends public decency; or
3. Unlawfully interferes with, obstructs, or tends to obstruct, or renders dangerous for passage, any lake, stream, canal, basin, or any public park, square, street or highway; or
4. In any way renders three or more persons insecure in life or the use of property.

4276. Unequal Effects Not Material. An act which affects three or more persons, in either of the ways specified in the last section, is not less a nuisance because the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted on individuals is unequal.

4277. Maintaining Nuisance or Failing to Perform Duty. Every person who maintains or commits a public nuisance, the punishment for which is not otherwise prescribed, or who wilfully omits to perform any legal duty relating to the removal of a public nuisance, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

4274. **Befouling Water.** Any person who shall, either:

1. Construct or maintain any corral, sheep pen, stable, pig-pen, chicken coop or other offensive yard, or outhouse, where the waste drainage therefrom shall flow directly into the waters of any stream, well, or spring of water used for domestic purposes; or,

2. Deposit, pile, unload, or leave any manure heap, offensive rubbish, or the carcass of any dead animal, where the waste or drainage therefrom will flow directly into the waters of any stream, well or spring of water used for domestic purposes; or,

3. Dip or wash sheep in any stream, or construct, maintain or use any pool or dipping vat for dipping or washing sheep in such close proximity to any stream used by the inhabitants of any city, town or village, for domestic purposes, as to make the waters thereof impure or unwholesome; or,

4. Construct or maintain any corral, yard, or vat, to be used for the purpose of shearing or dipping sheep within twelve miles of any city, town or village, where the refuse or filth from the said corral or yard would naturally find its way into any streams of water used by the inhabitants of any city, village or town, for domestic purposes; or,

5. Establish and maintain any corral, camp or bedding place for the purpose of herding, holding or keeping any cattle, horses, sheep or hogs within seven miles of any city, town or village, where the refuse or filth from said corral, camp or bedding place will naturally find its way into any stream of water used by the inhabitants of any city, town or village, for domestic purposes, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

4281. **Selling or Giving Away Toy Pistol.** Any one selling or giving a toy pistol to any person in this State shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

1338. **Employment of Females and Children in Mines and Smelters Forbidden.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to employ any child under fourteen years of age, or any female, to work in any mine or smelter in the State of Utah. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

1339. **Proprietor to Provide Seats for Female Help.** The proprietor, manager, or person having charge of any store, shop, hotel, restaurant, or other place where women or girls are employed as clerks or help therein, shall provide chairs, stools, or other contrivances where such clerks or help may rest when not employed in the discharge of their respective duties. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SCHOOL SITES AND BUILDINGS.

1823. **Election to Provide School Site or Building, etc.** Plans of **New Buildings to be Submitted to Commission.** When necessary for the welfare of the schools of the district, or to provide proper school privileges for the children therein, or whenever petitioned so to do by one-fourth of the resident taxpayers of the district, the board shall call a meeting of the qualified voters, as defined in Section eighteen hundred and eleven, at some convenient time and place fixed by the board, to vote upon the selection, purchase, exchange or sale of a school house site, or the erection, removal, purchase, exchange, or sale of a schoolhouse, or the payment of teachers' salaries, or for current expenses of maintaining schools. The chairman of the board shall be chairman, and the clerk of the board secretary of such meeting. In case either of these officers is not present, his place shall be filled by someone chosen by the voters present. Notice, stating the time, place and purpose of such meeting, shall be posted in three public places in the district by the clerk of the district board at least twenty days prior to such meeting. If a majority of such voters present at such meeting shall by vote select a schoolhouse site, or shall be in favor of the purchase, exchange, or sale of a designated schoolhouse site, or the erection, removal, or sale of a designated schoolhouse, as the case may be, the board shall locate, purchase, exchange or sell such site, or erect, remove, or sell such schoolhouse, as the case may be, in accordance with such vote; provided that it shall require a two-thirds vote to order the removal of a schoolhouse.

Provided, That no schoolhouse shall hereafter be erected in any school district of this State not included in cities of the first and second class, and no addition to a school building in any such place shall hereafter be erected until the plans and specifications for the same shall have been submitted to a commission consisting of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of the State Board of Health, and an architect to be appointed by the Governor, and their approval endorsed thereon. Such plans and specifications shall show in detail the ventilation, heating, and lighting of such buildings. The commission herein provided shall not approve any plans for the erection of any school building or addition thereto unless the same shall provide at least fifteen square feet of floor space and two hundred cubic feet of air space for each pupil to be accommodated in each study or recitation room therein, and no such plans shall be approved by them unless provision is made therein assuring at least thirty feet of pure air every minute for each pupil and the facilities for exhausting the foul or vitiated air therein shall be positive and independent of atmospheric changes. No tax voted by a district meeting or other competent authority in any such school district shall be levied by the trustees until the commission shall certify that the plans and

specifications for the same comply with the provisions of this act. All schoolhouses for which plans and detailed statements shall be filed and approved, as required by this Act, shall have all halls, doors, stairways, seats, passageways, and aisles, all lighting and heating appliances and apparatus arranged to facilitate egress in cases of fire or accident, and to afford the requisite and proper accommodations for public protection in such cases.

Sec. 2. The Commission herein provided shall serve without compensation, but shall receive their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties, except the architect, who shall receive as above provided and four dollars per day while attending meetings of the commission, the account for which shall be verified on oath and be paid from the State School Fund.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

1113x21. **Convention to be Held at State Capitol.** That there shall be held annually at the State Capitol, at such time as may be designated by the State Board of Health, a Convention of Health Officers of the State.

CHAPTER 35, LAWS OF UTAH, 1909.

Designating What Officer Shall Attend State Convention of Health Officers.

Section 1. **Section Amended.** That Section 1113x22, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

1113x22. **Membership. Expenses.** The Health Officer of each city, incorporated town and county of the State shall be a member of such convention, and his actual and necessary traveling expenses shall be paid by the city, incorporated town or county from which he holds his appointment.

1113x23. **Purposes of Convention.** Said convention shall be held for the purpose of disseminating knowledge as to the cause and prevention of disease, and the best method of enforcing the sanitary laws of the State, and the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health.

DISEASED ANIMALS.

58. **Importation of Diseased Animals.** Any person owning or having in charge any domestic animal afflicted with a contagious or infectious disease, that, knowing such animal to be diseased, shall bring or drive the same into this state, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

59. **Killing Diseased Animals.** Any person owning or having in charge any animal afflicted with glanders or farcy shall, upon discovery of its condition, at once deprive it of life; and any peace officer may deprive such animal of life on the omission or refusal to do so by the owner or person in charge. Any such owner or person in charge omitting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

60. **Diseased Animals, Care and Sale Of.** Any persons owning or having in charge any domestic animal afflicted with a contagious or infectious disease that, knowing such animal to be diseased, shall allow it to run at large upon any uninclosed land, common, or highway, or that shall sell or dispose of such animal without fully disclosing its condition to the purchaser, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

61. **Id. Removal Of.** Any person owning or having in charge any domestic animal afflicted with a contagious or infectious disease shall immediately remove the same to some place where it cannot endanger the health of other domestic animals.

62. **Penalty. Damages.** Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter, in addition to the penalties herein provided, shall be liable for all damages that may accrue to any party damaged by reason of said animal imparting disease.

63. **Dipping Sheep. Requirements. Penalty.** Every person owning, controlling or ranging sheep in the state shall have all such sheep thoroughly dipped at least once a year in some preparation that will kill scab, or shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, may be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense.

64. **Removal and Burial. Requirements.** Any domestic animal which may die within the limits of any town or settlement, or near any main-traveled State or county road, shall be removed or buried within two days of the death of said animal by the owner thereof or the person having it in charge. If such person cannot be found, then such animal shall be removed or buried at the expense of the county in which it is found. If any such animal shall die within the limits of any incorporated city, or the owner thereof or the person having it in

charge cannot be found, it shall be removed or buried at the expense of the city.

65. **Animals Left Unburied. Deposit on Land of Another.** No such animal shall be left unburied within one-half mile from any town or settlement or one-quarter mile from any main-traveled State or county road or residence, or twenty rods from any spring, running water or water ditch. Any person who shall deposit any such animal on the land of another without his consent, and shall fail to remove it therefrom upon two days' notice by the owner or possessor of such land, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as in section sixty-six provided.

66. **Penalty.** Any person refusing or neglecting to comply with any of the requirements of this chapter, shall upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not exceeding ten dollars, the expense of removing or burying said animal, and the costs of suit.

67. **Owner Liable for Damages.** If the owner or person in charge of any such animal at the time of its death shall fail to remove or bury the same as in this chapter provided, any citizen may bury or remove such animal and collect pay therefor from the owner, if known, or from the county where the owner is unknown. It shall be the duty of all sheriffs, constables and city marshals to see that the provisions of this chapter are carried into effect.

4279. **Placing Dead Animals in Street or Stream. Burning Carcass.** Every person who puts the carcass of any dead animal or the offal from any slaughter pen, corral, or butcher shop into any river, creek, pond, street, alley, public highway, or road in common use, or who attempts to destroy the same by fire, within one-fourth of a mile from any city, town or village, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 101. LAWS OF UTAH, 1909.

Prohibiting the Importation of Cattle Unless Free From Tuberculosis.

Section 1. **Unlawful to Import Cattle. When.** That it shall be unlawful for any person to import or bring into this State any cattle for dairy or breeding purposes except when such cattle are accompanied by a certificate from an inspector certifying that they have been examined and subjected to the tuberculin test and are free from tuberculosis.

Sec. 2. **Cows Must Be Subject to Tuberculin Test.** Every person who sells milk to a dairy, and every person engaged in the dairy

business in this State, shall at least once in the calendar year cause every cow milked by him to be examined and subjected to the tuberculin test by a competent person to ascertain if any such cow is infected with tuberculosis. Such inspection to be made with the rules prescribed by the State Board of Health.

Sec. 3. **Penalty.** Any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$200.00.

746. **Cattle Having Tuberculosis or Other Infectious or Contagious Diseases.** No person selling or exchanging, furnishing or delivering milk or dairy products shall have in his possession, at any place where milch cows are kept, any cattle having tuberculosis, or other infectious or contagious disease. It shall be the duty of the Dairy and Food Commissioner of this state, in case he shall find that cattle are kept in violation of the provisions of this act, to cause all such cattle having any contagious or infectious disease to be killed.

Note—For laws relating to Diseases of Sheep and Inspection of Same, see Title 72, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

1113x8. Rules Concerning Contagious Diseases to Be Enforced.

The necessary rules and regulations concerning cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, whooping cough, measles, and other contagious and infectious diseases, shall be enforced by the local board of health, under the supervision of the health officer; and all public officers of the town, city or county, in their proper capacities, are hereby commanded and enjoined to assist the said board of health in the enforcement of said rules and regulations.

1113x9. To Provide Against Spread of Contagious Diseases.

No person or thing liable to propagate any of the contagious diseases enumerated in the above section shall be brought within the limits of the State without the special permit and direction of the State Board of Health, and whenever it shall come to the knowledge of any person that such person or thing has been brought within such limits, he shall immediately give notice thereof to a member of the said board, together with the location thereof. No person shall, within the limits of the State, without a permit from the local board of health, carry or remove from one building to another any person afflicted with such contagious disease. Nor shall any person afflicted with such contagious disease, or liable to communicate or spread the contagion

thereof, be shipped or removed from one town or place to another town or place, except under the charge and direction of the Board of Health, and with proper precautions against the spread of the contagion.

1113x10. **To Provide Against Spread of Contagious Diseases.** Upon satisfactory information of the approach to, or transit through the State of Utah, of infected persons or goods, from an infected locality, or persons or goods suspected of being infected, it shall be the duty of the secretary, as executive officer of the board, to cause the same to be stopped at the State line; or, if found within the limits of the State, to cause such persons or goods to be removed from cars, stages or other conveyances, and securely isolated and disinfected. In cases coming under the jurisdiction of national or municipal quarantine authorities, he shall co-operate with said authorities in all such action.

QUARANTINE RULES.

1113x11. **Physicians to Report Cases of Contagious Diseases.** It shall be the duty of every physician or other person caring for the sick in the State of Utah to make a report to the local board of health, on forms furnished by the said board, immediately after such person becomes aware of the existence of any case of scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, smallpox or typhoid fever, in his or her charge; should additional cases occur in the same family, they shall be reported in the same manner as the first case, and in case such person shall fail to report in twenty-four hours, said person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

1113x12. **Place Where Cases of Contagious Disease to Be Quarantined.** The place wherein any person or persons are located, having any of the diseases mentioned in Section 12 of this act, except typhoid fever and whooping-cough, shall have displayed thereon a yellow flag upon which is printed in plain black letters the name of the disease which therein exists

1113x13. **Time of Quarantine.** The quarantine flag shall be allowed to remain at least twenty-one days after scarlet fever or smallpox, and fourteen days after diphtheria is first reported, and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to remove or interfere in any way with said flag without permission from the Board of Health. In case of death the flag shall remain for a period of not less than seven days, and longer unless the Board of Health is satisfied that all proper means have been employed for preventing the spread of contagion.

Any person having whooping-cough shall be quarantined in every respect the same as in scarlet fever or smallpox as described herein.

1113x14. **Quarantine Regulations.** No person who is, or who has been, affected with any of the diseases named in Section 12 of this act, except typhoid fever, shall be permitted to leave the house in which he or she resides, without a permit from the Board of Health, to be issued on receipt of a certificate from the attending physician that all danger of communicating the disease has passed; and no person residing or lodging in a house wherein such disease is present will be permitted to leave the house without permission from the Board of Health. Twenty-one days must have elapsed after the quarantine has been removed from the place wherein scarlet fever or smallpox, and fourteen days wherein diphtheria has existed, before a permit to attend school will be granted the person who was affected with the disease. Other persons residing in the house will be allowed to attend school upon the removal of the quarantine; provided, they first obtain a permit from the Board of Health, which shall be presented at the school.

1113x15. **Id.** Any person who gives, lends, sells, transmits or exposes, without previous disinfection according to the rules of the Board of Health, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other objects which have been exposed to infection from any of the above diseases, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

1113x16. **Id.** Any person who knowingly has conveyed a person affected with a contagious disease, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor unless he shall have immediately disinfected his conveyance in a thorough manner.

1113x17. **Id.** The owner or agent of any house in which a person has been suffering from any contagious disease, who shall knowingly let it or part of it for hire without having previously disinfected it and all articles therein liable to disinfection according to the rules of the Board of Health, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

REPORTS ON TUBERCULOSIS.

1113x27. It shall be the duty of every physician in the State, every superintendent of hospital or public institution in the State, to immediately report to the State Board of Health every case of tuberculosis which he is called upon to treat or which is in such hospital or public institution; each and every physician or superintendent shall make such reports as may be called for by the rules and regulations of

the State Board of Health, and must comply with all rules and regulations made by said Board to prevent the spread of such disease.

Any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

DISINFECTION IN TYPHOID FEVER CASES.

1113x24. **Disinfection.** It shall be the duty of any person having charge of a person affected with typhoid fever to disinfect all excreta excreted by the said person during the course of the disease, in accordance with the rules of the State Board of Health, and upon failure to do so shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

1113x25. **Duty of Physician.** It shall be the duty of the physician in attendance upon all persons affected with typhoid fever to personally instruct those having charge of same to perform the disinfection described in this act and to satisfy himself that the same is properly carried out, and for failure to do so he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

OFFICIAL QUARANTINE AND DISINFECTION RULES.

Adopted by the Utah State Board of Health.

(With Approval of the Legislature.)

(To be left by Local Health Officers with Persons Under Quarantine.)

To prevent contagious diseases is alike the duty of the citizen and the health authorities. Neither can succeed without the co-operation of the other. By their combined faithful discharge of the obligations resting upon them, **many lives may be saved** and much suffering and loss prevented. No fact is better established than that contagious diseases may be positively prevented by means of the restriction and destruction of the germs which are their sole cause, and the practical methods by which this may be accomplished are quarantine and disinfection.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Every physician called to attend a case of pneumonia or tuberculosis (consumption) shall immediately report the case to the local board of health, giving the name, age and address of the patient, and in cases of tuberculosis, state where and when disease was contracted and

how long patient has resided in the State of Utah. If no physician attends the case, it is the duty of the members of the family of the person affected to make the report.

It shall be the duty of the local board of health to report to the State Board of Health all cases of tuberculosis reported to said Board, giving all items of information in each case. It shall also be the duty of the local board to report at the end of the month the total number of cases of tuberculosis and pneumonia reported.

PEST HOUSES AND DETENTION HOSPITALS.

1113x28. **Location of Pest Houses.** That no city, county or municipal corporation, or public or private corporation or person or association of persons shall, after the first day of July, 1903, use, operate, maintain, or cause to be used, operated or maintained, any house, building or premises for any pest house, asylum or hospital, used as a place of detention in which to keep or confine persons having or suspected of having any contagious or infectious disease, within twenty rods of any public road, or within one-fourth mile of any canal, ditch, aqueduct or flume, conveying a stream of running water only, and uncovered along the surface of the ground where the waters of such canal, ditch, aqueduct or flume are conveyed into or used by the inhabitants of any city, town or village, for culinary, household or other domestic purposes.

Penalty. Any person, association of persons, or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

PEST HOUSE.

4278. **Maintaining a Pest House, Etc., at or Near a City or Town.** Every person who establishes or keeps, or causes to be established or kept, within the limits of any city, town or village, any pest house, hospital or place for persons affected with contagious or infectious disease, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

BOARD OF HEALTH TO MAKE RULES GOVERNING SANITATION AND DISINFECTION.

1104x. **Duty of Board of Health.** That it shall be the duty of the State Board of Health and it is hereby authorized and empowered to prepare rules and regulations governing the proper disinfection and sanitation of public buildings and all railway coaches and sleeping cars operated in the State of Utah.

1104x1. **Id.** It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health and it is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe a sanitary code, which shall contain and provide rules and regulations of a general nature for the improvement and amelioration of the hygienic and sanitary condition of said public buildings, railway coaches and sleeping cars.

1104x2. **To Whom Applicable. Must Put Rules Into Effect.** Every person having control of any public building, railway company, sleeping car company, or other corporation, company or individual, or the receiver thereof, engaged in the carrying of passengers in this state, shall, at their own expense, within a prescribed time after receiving notice from the State Board of Health of the promulgation of the rules and regulations in the above-mentioned sections, carry the same into effect.

1104x3. **Penalty.** If any person having control of any public building, or any agent, manager, operator, employee or receiver of any railroad company, sleeping car company, or any individual shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, and the rules and regulations promulgated by the State Board of Health under the provisions thereof, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars.

SCHOOLS.

1113x18. **Board of Health Has Jurisdiction in Matters Pertaining to Health in Schools.** The local boards of health shall have jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the preservation of the health of those in attendance upon the public and private schools of the State, to which end it is hereby made the duty of each of the local boards of health: (1) To exclude from said schools any person, including teachers, suffering with any contagious or infectious disease, whether acute or chronic, or liable to convey such disease to those in attendance. (2) To make regular inspections of all school buildings and premises, as to their hygienic condition, and to report on forms that shall be furnished by the State Board of Health, the result of such inspections to those having charge and control of such schools, with instructions as to the remedy of conditions (if any such be found) whereby the health of those in attendance may be impaired, or life endangered. A copy of said report shall also at the same time be sent to the State Board of Health.

1113x19. **Board to Enforce Regulations.** In the event of failure or refusal of those having such charge and control to carry out the

instructions so given, then the board of health shall cause such faulty conditions to be remedied at the proper cost and expense of those having charge and control of the school or schools.

1852. Public School. Protecting Against Contagious Diseases.

The teacher or board shall not allow any pupil to attend the district schools while any member of the household to which such pupil belongs is sick with any infectious or contagious disease, nor during the period of two weeks after the death, recovery or removal of such sick person, and then only upon a certificate of a competent physician or written permit of the district school board.

OUTHOUSES ON SCHOOL GROUNDS.

1827x. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees of each school district in this State to provide outhouses upon the school grounds, and which are not connected with a sewer system, or cess pool, with a dry earth system of privy vaults and to provide at all times a supply of dry earth in such outhouses sufficient to comply with the requirements of such system, and must cause such vaults to be emptied at least once every month and oftener, during the school year, if in the opinion of the district health officer it is necessary, and shall maintain all such outhouses in a sanitary condition.

**COURSE OF INSTRUCTION ON SUBJECTS OF SANITATION
AND CAUSE AND PREVENTION OF DISEASE.**

1829x. **Sanitation and the Cause and Prevention of Disease Shall be Taught.** That there shall be established in the Normal Schools of the State, and in the public schools, beginning with the Eighth Grade, a course of Instruction upon the subjects of Sanitation and the Cause and Prevention of Disease.

It shall be the duty of the State Board of Education and the State Board of Health, acting conjointly, to prepare a Course of Study to carry out the provisions of this Act.

1113x27. **Unlawful to Compel Vaccination.** That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any board of health, board of education, or any other public board, acting in this State under police regulations or otherwise, to compel by resolution, order of proceedings of any kind, the vaccination of any child, or person of any age; or making vaccination a condition precedent to the attendance at any public or private school in the State of Utah, either as pupil or teacher.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon approval.

(Note.—The within act having been returned by his excellency the Governor, to the House, that being the house in which it originated, without his approval, with his objections thereto, and the House having entered at large his objections upon its journal, proceeded to reconsider the bill, and thereupon the said bill passed both houses by a yea and nay vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, was deposited and filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Utah this second day of March, A. D. 1901.)

STATE CHEMIST.

2445x. **Office of State Chemist Created.** The office of State chemist is hereby created. Such chemist shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, and his term of office shall be for two years from the date of his appointment; and vacancies occurring in the office from any cause shall be filled by appointment, for the balance of the unexpired term.

2445x2. **Duties.** It shall be the duty of the chemist to analyze all articles of food and drink manufactured, sold and used, within this State, when submitted to him by the State Dairy and Food Commissioner or the State Board of Health, and to make a biennial report to the Dairy and Food Commissioner and the State Board of Health, which report shall contain a record of all analyses made by him and such other information as he may consider of value and interest.

CHAPTER 83, LAWS OF UTAH, 1909.

STATE BACTERIOLOGIST AND PATHOLOGIST.

Section 1. **Position Created.** The position of State Bacteriologist and Pathologist is hereby created.

Sec. 2. **State Bacteriologist and Pathologist Designated. Deputy.** The Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology of the University of Utah, in addition to his duties in connection with that institution, is hereby designated as and declared to be State Bacteriologist and Pathologist. The State Bacteriologist and Pathologist may have at least one Deputy or assistant for whose actions the State Bacteriologist shall be responsible.

Sec. 3. **Laboratory.** The Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratory at the University of Utah, in addition to being a department of that institution, is hereby designated and declared to be a State Public Health Laboratory, which laboratory shall be under the control and

regulation of the State University of Utah, through the State Bacteriologist and Pathologist, who shall be director of the said public health laboratory.

Sec. 4. Duties. It shall be the duty of the State Bacteriologist and Pathologist to make all necessary investigations pertaining to public health within his department, and to examine and analyze all substances submitted to him by the State Board of Health, its members or officials, and to make such report thereon as the said Board may direct. County and Municipal Boards of Health or individuals desiring the services, co-operation or assistance of the State Bacteriologist or Pathologist are hereby directed to make application to the Secretary of the State Board of Health for such services, co-operation or assistance.

**RULES ADOPTED BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
GOVERNING THE LICENSING OF EMBALMERS
AND THE TRANSPORTATION OF CORPSES.
LICENSING OF EMBALMERS.**

Rule 1. It shall be the duty of every funeral director, undertaker or embalmer who may wish to prepare bodies for transportation in accordance with the rules of the General Baggage Agents' Association, the American Public Health Association, the National Funeral Directors' Association and the American Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health, to comply with the following regulations:

(1) He shall make application to the board of health for a license. The said application shall contain his full name, age, place of business and the name of a legally qualified physician of good repute, who is willing to certify as to the applicant's general standing. No person under 21 years of age will be granted a license.

(2) The application shall be accompanied by a fee of \$5.00, which shall entitle the applicant to examination as to his competency as an embalmer.

(3) He shall pass an examination before the State Board of Health at such time and in such manner as the Board of Health may determine, on the following subjects:

(a) The visceral anatomy and vascular system of the human body.

(b) The action and comparative value of disinfectants and germicides, and methods of disinfection.

(c) The methods of embalming, with especial relation to the preparation of bodies for transportation, of those who have died of infectious diseases.

- (d) The meaning of infection and disinfection.
- (e) Best method of restricting infection.
- (f) Signs of death and the best method of their determination.
- (g) Such other subjects as the State Board of Health may from time to time designate.

Seventy-five per cent. of satisfactory answers in a scale of one hundred shall be required to pass the examination.

Rule 2. The State Board of Health reserves to itself the right of refusing to grant license, or to revoke a license previously granted at any time, but said action will only be taken for a good and sufficient cause.

Rule 3. Upon satisfactory evidence of the competency of the applicant as an embalmer and his compliance with the requirements as to standing, etc., the applicant may be granted a certificate as an embalmer, which will permit him to prepare corpses for transportation in accordance with the rules of the State Board of Health. Said certificate shall be limited to a term of one year, and shall be signed by the president and secretary of the State Board of Health, and shall have the seal of the board attached. A certificate may be renewed upon the payment of one dollar within thirty days after the expiration of the term of the certificate.

Rule 4. If an applicant fails to pass the examination he is entitled to enter the next regular examination without further charge.

Rule 5. The secretary of the State Board of Health shall keep a record of the names and places of business of all persons to whom certificates are granted and the number and date of the same, which records shall be for the information of the public and for transportation companies.

Rule 6. The fees collected by the State Board of Health shall be used to defray the expenses incurred and paid under these regulations and such other expenses as it may see fit. A report thereof shall be made by the secretary at each quarterly meeting of the board.

RULES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF CORPSES.

Rule 1. The transportation of bodies dead of smallpox, Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or bubonic plague is absolutely forbidden.

Rule 2. The bodies of those who have died of diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), glanders, anthrax or leprosy, shall not be accepted for transportation unless prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by arterial and cavity injection with a proved disinfectant fluid.

Approved disinfectant fluids
viz. Mercuric Bichlorid 1-500
Chloride of Lime 4%
Carbolic Acid 5%

(b) Disinfecting and stopping all orifices with absorbent cotton.

(c) Washing the body with disinfectant, all of which must be done by an embalmer holding a certificate as such approved by the State Board of Health. After being disinfected as above, such body shall be enveloped in a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick, completely wrapped in a sheet and bandaged, and encased in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper or lead lined coffin, or iron casket, all joints and seams hermetically soldered, and all enclosed in a strong, tight wooden box. Or, the body being prepared for shipment by disinfecting and wrapping as above, may be placed in a strong coffin or casket and said coffin or casket encased in an air-tight zinc, copper or tin case, all joints and seams hermetically soldered, and all enclosed in a strong outside wooden box.

Rule 3. The bodies of those dead from typhoid fever, puerperal fever, erysipelas, tuberculosis, measles, or other dangerous communicable diseases, other than those specified in Rules 1 and 2, may be received for transportation when prepared for shipment by filling the cavities with an approved disinfectant, washing the exterior of the body with the same, stopping all orifices with absorbent cotton and enveloping the entire body with a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick, and all wrapped in a sheet and bandaged and encased in an air-tight coffin or casket, provided that this shall apply only to bodies that can reach their destination within forty-eight hours from the time of death. In all other cases such bodies shall be prepared for transportation in conformity with Rule 2. But when the body has been prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by an embalmer holding a certificate as in Rule 2, issued by the State health authorities, the air-tight sealing may be dispensed with.

Rule 4. The bodies of those dead from diseases that are not contagious, infectious or communicable may be received for transportation when encased in a sound coffin or casket or enclosed in a strong outside wooden box, provided they reach their destination within thirty hours from the time of death. If the body cannot reach its destination within thirty hours from the time of death it must be prepared for shipment by filling the cavities with an approved disinfectant, washing the exterior of the body with the same, stopping all orifices with absorbent cotton and enveloping the entire body with a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick, and all wrapped in a bandage and encased in an air-tight coffin or casket. But when the body has been prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by an embalmer holding a certificate as in Rule 2, issued by the State health authorities, the air-tight sealing may be dispensed with.

Rule 5. In case of contagious, infectious or communicable diseases, the body must not be accompanied by persons or articles which have been exposed to the infection of the deceased, unless certified

by the health officer as having been properly disinfected; and before selling passage tickets, agents shall carefully examine the transit permit and note the name of the passenger in charge, and of any others proposing to accompany the body, and see that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The transit permit in such cases shall specifically state who is authorized by the health authorities to accompany the remains. In all cases where bodies are forwarded under Rule 2, notice must be sent by telegraph to the health officer at destination, advising the date and train on which the body may be expected. This notice must be sent by or in the name of the officer at the initial point, and to enable the health officer at destination to take all necessary precautions at that point.

Rule 6. Every dead body must be accompanied by a person in charge, who must be provided with a passage ticket and also present a full first-class ticket marked "corpse" for the transportation of the body, and a transit permit showing the physician's or coroner's certificate, name of deceased, date and hour of death, age, place of death, cause of death, and, if of a contagious, infectious or communicable nature, the point to which the body is to be shipped, and when death is caused by any of the diseases specified in Rule No. 2, the name of those authorized by the health authorities to accompany the body. The transit permit must be made in duplicate, and the signatures of the physician or coroner, health officer and undertaker must be on the original and duplicate copies. The undertaker's certificate and paster of the original shall be detached from the transit permit and pasted on the coffin box. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be handed to the passenger. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent to the official in charge of the baggage department of the initial line, and by him to the secretary of the state or provincial board of health of the state or province from which said shipment was made.

Rule 7. When the dead bodies are shipped by express, the whole original permit shall be placed upon the outside of the box and the duplicate forwarded by the express agent to the express agent and secretary of the state or provincial board of health of the state or province from which said shipment was made.

Rule 8. Every disinterred body dead from any disease or cause shall be treated as infectious or dangerous to the public health, and must not be accepted for transportation unless said removal has been approved by the state or provincial health authorities having jurisdiction where such body is to be disinterred, and the consent of the health authorities of the locality to which the body is consigned has first been obtained; and all such disinterred remains must be enclosed in hermetically sealed (soldered) zinc, tin or copper lined coffin or box.

Bodies deposited in receiving vaults will be treated and considered the same as buried bodies.

