

(2) IF ALL THE BODIES IN A CEMETERY ARE TO BE DISINTERRED FOR PURPOSES OF RELOCATION OR ABANDONMENT OF THE CEMETERY, ONE APPLICATION IS SUFFICIENT FOR THAT PURPOSE.

REVISOR'S NOTE: Subsection (a) of this section is new language added to avoid repetition.

Subsections (b) through (e) of this section formerly appeared as Article 43, § 22.

In subsection (b)(1) of this section, the phrase "after delivery in a fetal death" is added to reflect that delivery may not occur immediately after death.

In subsection (b)(2) of this section, the reference to "fetal death" is added to reflect that certificates for death and for fetal death are different.

In subsection (c) of this section, the former references to "inter" and "interment" are deleted as unnecessary in light of the use of the defined term "final disposition".

In subsection (c)(2) of this section, the former reference to a "sexton" is deleted as unnecessary in light of the reference to a "person in charge".

Subsection (d) of this section is revised to merge the formerly separate, but similar provisions as to the effect of a burial-transit permit of this State and of another state or country. This revision clarifies that the permit of another state or country is authority for transit in this State.

The only other changes are in style.

The Commission to Revise the Annotated Code notes, for consideration by the General Assembly, that Article 27, § 265 of the Code also relates to disinterment and reinterment, including removal of a body to ascertain the cause of death. That section requires the approval of a State's attorney and provides a penalty. The General Assembly may wish to resolve the apparent overlap between these sections. Also see the reference to the State's attorney in Article 27, § 267 of the Code.

As to who has rights to a body or fetus, see Snyder v. Holy Cross Hospital et al., 30 Md. App. 317 (1976).