FATALITY REVIEW AMENDMENTS 1 2 2020 GENERAL SESSION 3 STATE OF UTAH **Chief Sponsor: Steve Eliason** 4 Senate Sponsor: Evan J. Vickers 5 6 7 LONG TITLE 8 **General Description:** 9 This bill modifies and enacts provisions relating to review of fatalities and suicides in 10 the state. 11 **Highlighted Provisions:** 12 This bill: 13 defines terms and modifies definitions; 14 • modifies the circumstances under which a custodian of vital records may permit 15 inspection or provide a copy of a vital record; ▶ modifies the circumstances under which, and to whom, the medical examiner may 16 17 provide a copy of the medical examiner's final report; 18 • allows the Department of Health to make administrative rules regarding the ability 19 for certain governmental entities to use or disclose a medical examiner record; • allows the medical examiner to share a medical examiner record with a hospital 20 21 system in the state for purposes of researching prevention of drug-related overdose 22 or suicide fatalities; • creates the position of overdose fatality examiner within the Office of the Medical 23 Examiner; 24 creates the Opioid and Overdose Fatality Review Committee within the Department 25

Representative Steve Eliason proposes the following substitute bill:

26	of Health;				
27	 requires the Opioid and Overdose Fatality Review Committee to close a meeting in 				
28	accordance with the Open and Public Meetings Act when an individual fatality is				
29	discussed; and				
30	 makes technical changes. 				
31	Money Appropriated in this Bill:				
32	This bill appropriates in fiscal year 2021:				
33	 to Department of Health Disease Control and Prevention Disease Control and 				
34	Prevention, as an ongoing appropriation:				
35	• from General Fund, \$60,000;				
36	 to Department of Health Disease Control and Prevention Office of the Medical 				
37	Examiner, as an ongoing appropriation:				
38	• from General Fund, \$115,000; and				
39	 to Department of Health Disease Control and Prevention Office of the Medical 				
40	Examiner, as a one-time appropriation:				
41	• from the General Fund, One-time, \$121,000.				
42	Other Special Clauses:				
43	None				
44	Utah Code Sections Affected:				
45	AMENDS:				
46	26-2-15 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3				
47	26-2-22, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 137				
48	26-4-17 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 349				
49	52-4-205, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 417				
50	78B-6-142, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 3				
51	ENACTS:				
52	26-4-30, Utah Code Annotated 1953				
53	26-7-10, Utah Code Annotated 1953				
54 55	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:				
55 56	Section 1. Section 26-2-15 is amended to read:				
50	Section 1. Section 20-2-13 is amended to read.				

57	26-2-15. Petition for establishment of unregistered birth or death Court				
58	procedure.				
59	(1) A person holding a direct, tangible, and legitimate interest as described in				
60	Subsection $26-2-22[(2)](3)(a)$ or (b) may petition for a court order establishing the fact, time,				
61	and place of a birth or death that is not registered or for which a certified copy of the registered				
62	birth or death certificate is not obtainable. The person shall verify the petition and file [it] the				
63	petition in the Utah district court for the county where:				
64	(a) the birth or death is alleged to have occurred;				
65	(b) the person resides whose birth is to be established; or				
66	(c) the decedent named in the petition resided at the date of death.				
67	(2) In order for the court to have jurisdiction, the petition shall:				
68	(a) allege the date, time, and place of the birth or death; and				
69	(b) state either that no certificate of birth or death has been registered or that a copy of				
70	the registered certificate cannot be obtained.				
71	(3) The court shall set a hearing for five to 10 days after the [filing of the petition] day				
72	on which the petition is filed.				
73	(4) (a) If the time and place of birth or death are in question, the court shall hear				
74	available evidence and determine the time and place of the birth or death.				
75	(b) If the time and place of birth or death are not in question, the court shall determine				
76	the time and place of birth or death to be those alleged in the petition.				
77	(5) A court order under this section shall be made on a form prescribed and furnished				
78	by the department and is effective upon the filing of a certified copy of the order with the state				
79	registrar.				
80	(6) (a) For purposes of this section, the birth certificate of an adopted alien child, as				
81	defined in Section 78B-6-108, is considered to be unobtainable if the child was born in a				
82	country that is not recognized by department rule as having an established vital records				
83	registration system.				
84	(b) If the adopted child was born in a country recognized by department rule, but a				
85	person described in Subsection (1) is unable to obtain a certified copy of the birth certificate,				
86	the state registrar shall authorize the preparation of a birth certificate if [he] the state registrar				
87	receives a written statement signed by the registrar of the child's birth country stating a certified				

88	copy of the birth certificate is not available.				
89	Section 2. Section 26-2-22 is amended to read:				
90	26-2-22. Inspection of vital records.				
91	(1) As used in this section:				
92	(a) "Designated legal representative" means an attorney, physician, funeral service				
93	director, genealogist, or other agent of the subject, or an immediate family member of the				
94	subject, who has been delegated the authority to access vital records.				
95	(b) "Immediate family member" means a spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, or				
96	grandchild.				
97	(c) "Drug use intervention or suicide prevention effort" means a program that studies or				
98	promotes the prevention of drug overdose deaths or suicides in the state.				
99	[(1)] (2) (a) The vital records shall be open to inspection, but only in compliance with				
100	the provisions of this chapter, department rules, and Sections 78B-6-141 and 78B-6-144.				
101	(b) It is unlawful for any state or local officer or employee to disclose data contained in				
102	vital records contrary to this chapter, department rule, Section 78B-6-141, or Section				
103	78B-6-144.				
104	(c) (i) An adoption document is open to inspection as provided in Section 78B-6-141				
105	or Section 78B-6-144.				
106	(ii) A birth parent may not access an adoption document under Subsection				
107	78B-6-141(3).				
108	(d) A custodian of vital records may permit inspection of a vital record or issue a				
109	certified copy of a record or a part of a record when the custodian is satisfied that the applicant				
110	has demonstrated a direct, tangible, and legitimate interest.				
111	[(2)] (3) [A] Except as provided in Subsection (4), a direct, tangible, and legitimate				
112	interest in a vital record is present only if:				
113	(a) the request is from:				
114	(i) the subject;				
115	[(ii) a member of the subject's immediate family;]				
116	(ii) an immediate family member of the subject;				
117	(iii) the guardian of the subject;				
118	(iv) a designated legal representative of the subject; or				

119	(v) a person, including a child-placing agency as defined in Section 78B-6-103, with			
120	whom a child has been placed pending finalization of an adoption of the child;			
121	(b) the request involves a personal or property right of the subject of the record;			
122	(c) the request is for official purposes of a public health authority or a state, local, or			
123	federal governmental agency;			
124	(d) the request is for a <u>drug use intervention or suicide prevention effort or a</u> statistical			
125	or medical research program and prior consent has been obtained from the state registrar; or			
126	(e) the request is a certified copy of an order of a court of record specifying the record			
127	to be examined or copied.			
128	[(3) For purposes of Subsection (2):]			
129	[(a) "immediate family member" means a spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, or			
130	grandchild;]			
131	[(b) a designated legal representative means an attorney, physician, funeral service			
132	director, genealogist, or other agent of the subject or the subject's immediate family who has			
133	been delegated the authority to access vital records;]			
134	[(c)] (4) (a) [except] Except as provided in Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 1, Utah Adoption			
135	Act, a parent, or [the] an immediate family member of a parent, who does not have legal or			
136	physical custody of or visitation or parent-time rights for a child because of the termination of			
137	parental rights pursuant to Title 78A, Chapter 6, Juvenile Court Act [of 1996], or by virtue of			
138	consenting to or relinquishing a child for adoption pursuant to Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 1,			
139	Utah Adoption Act, may not be considered as having a direct, tangible, and legitimate interest[;			
140	and] under this section.			
141	[(d)] (b) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(d), a commercial firm or agency			
142	requesting names, addresses, or similar information may not be considered as having a direct,			
143	tangible, and legitimate interest under this section.			
144	[(4)] (5) Upon payment of a fee established in accordance with Section 63J-1-504, the			
145	office shall make the following records available to the public:			
146	(a) except as provided in Subsection $26-2-10(4)(b)$, a birth record, excluding			
147	confidential information collected for medical and health use, if 100 years or more have passed			
148	since the date of birth;			
149	(b) a death record if 50 years or more have passed since the date of death; and			

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150	(c) a vital record not subject to Subsection $[(4)]$ (5)(a) or (b) if 75 years or more have			
151	passed since the date of the event upon which the record is based.			
152	[(5)] (6) Upon payment of a fee established in accordance with Section 63J-1-504, the			
153	office shall make an adoption document available as provided in Sections 78B-6-141 and			
154	78 B-6- 144.			
155	[(6)] (7) The office shall make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah			
156	Administrative Rulemaking Act, establishing procedures and the content of forms as follows:			
157	(a) for a birth parent's election to permit identifying information about the birth parent			
158	to be made available[;] under Section 78B-6-141;			
159	(b) for the release of information by the mutual-consent, voluntary adoption registry,			
160	under Section 78B-6-144; [and]			
161	(c) for collecting fees and donations [pursuant to] under Section 78B-6-144.5[-]; and			
162	(d) for the review and approval of a request described in Subsection $(3)(d)$.			
163	Section 3. Section 26-4-17 is amended to read:			
164	26-4-17. Records of medical examiner Confidentiality.			
165	(1) The medical examiner shall maintain complete, original records for the medical			
166	examiner record, which shall:			
167	(a) be properly indexed, giving the name, if known, or otherwise identifying every			
168	individual whose death is investigated;			
169	(b) indicate the place where the body was found;			
170	(c) indicate the date of death;			
171	(d) indicate the cause and manner of death;			
172	(e) indicate the occupation of the decedent, if available;			
173	(f) include all other relevant information concerning the death; and			
174	(g) include a full report and detailed findings of the autopsy or report of the			
175	investigation.			
176	(2) (a) Upon written request from an individual described in Subsections $(2)(a)(i)$			
177	through [(d)] (iv), the medical examiner shall provide a copy of the medical examiner's final			
178	report of examination for the decedent, including the autopsy report, toxicology report, lab			
179	reports, and investigative reports to any of the following:			
180	[(a)] <u>(i)</u> a decedent's immediate relative;			

181 [(b)] (ii) a decedent's legal representative; 182 [(c)] (iii) a physician or physician assistant who attended the decedent during the year 183 before the decedent's death; or 184 [(d) as necessary for the performance of the individual's professional duties.] 185 (iv) a county attorney, a district attorney, a criminal defense attorney, or other law 186 enforcement official with jurisdiction, as necessary for the performance of the attorney or 187 official's professional duties. 188 (b) Upon written request from the director or a designee of the director of an entity 189 described in Subsections (2)(b)(i) through (iv), the medical examiner may provide a copy of the 190 of the medical examiner's final report of examination for the decedent, including any other 191 reports described in Subsection (2)(a), to any of the following entities as necessary for 192 performance of the entity's official purposes: 193 (i) a local health department; 194 (ii) a local mental health authority; 195 (iii) a public health authority; or 196 (iv) another state or federal governmental agency. 197 (c) The medical examiner may provide a copy of the of the medical examiner's final 198 report of examination, including any other reports described in Subsection (2)(a), if the final 199 report relates to an issue of public health or safety, as further defined by rule made by the 200 department in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act. 201 (3) Reports provided under Subsection (2) may not include records that the medical 202 examiner obtains from a third party in the course of investigating the decedent's death. 203 (4) The medical examiner may provide a medical examiner record to a researcher who: 204 (a) has an advanced degree: 205 (b) (i) is affiliated with an accredited college or university, a hospital, or another 206 system of care, including an emergency medical response or a local health agency; or 207 (ii) is part of a research firm contracted with an accredited college or university, a 208 hospital, or another system of care: 209 (c) requests a medical examiner record for a research project or a quality improvement 210 initiative that will have a public health benefit, as determined by the Department of Health; and 211 (d) provides to the medical examiner an approval from:

212	(i) the researcher's sponsoring organization; and				
213	(ii) the Utah Department of Health Institutional Review Board.				
214	(5) Records provided under Subsection (4) may not include a third party record, unless:				
215	(a) a court has ordered disclosure of the third party record; and				
216	(b) disclosure is conducted in compliance with state and federal law.				
217	(6) A person who obtains a medical examiner record under Subsection (4) shall:				
218	(a) maintain the confidentiality of the medical examiner record by removing personally				
219	identifying information about a decedent or the decedent's family and any other information				
220	that may be used to identify a decedent before using the medical examiner record in research;				
221	(b) conduct any research within and under the supervision of the Office of the Medical				
222	Examiner, if the medical examiner record contains a third party record with personally				
223	identifiable information;				
224	(c) limit the use of a medical examiner record to the purpose for which the person				
225	requested the medical examiner record;				
226	(d) destroy a medical examiner record and the data abstracted from the medical				
227	examiner record at the conclusion of the research for which the person requested the medical				
228	examiner record;				
229	(e) reimburse the medical examiner, as provided in Section 26-1-6, for any costs				
230	incurred by the medical examiner in providing a medical examiner record;				
231	(f) allow the medical examiner to review, before public release, a publication in which				
232	data from a medical examiner record is referenced or analyzed; and				
233	(g) provide the medical examiner access to the researcher's database containing data				
234	from a medical examiner record, until the day on which the researcher permanently destroys				
235	the medical examiner record and all data obtained from the medical examiner record.				
236	(7) The department may make rules, in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah				
237	Administrative Rulemaking Act, and in consideration of applicable state and federal law, to				
238	establish permissible uses and disclosures of a medical examiner record or other record				
239	obtained under this section.				
240	[(7)] (8) Except as provided in this chapter or ordered by a court, the medical examiner				
241	may not disclose any part of a medical examiner record.				
242	[(8)] (9) A person who obtains a medical examiner record under Subsection (4) is				

243 guilty of a class B misdemeanor, if the person fails to comply with the requirements of 244 Subsections (6)(a) through (d). 245 Section 4. Section **26-4-30** is enacted to read: 246 26-4-30. Overdose fatality examiner. 247 (1) Within funds appropriated by the Legislature, the department shall provide 248 compensation, at a standard rate determined by the department, to an overdose fatality 249 examiner. 250 (2) The overdose fatality examiner shall: 251 (a) work with the medical examiner to compile data regarding overdose and opioid 252 related deaths, including: 253 (i) toxicology information; (ii) demographics; and 254 255 (iii) the source of opioids or drugs; 256 (b) as relatives of the deceased are willing, gather information from relatives of the 257 deceased regarding the circumstances of the decedent's death; 258 (c) maintain a database of information described in Subsections (2)(a) and (b); 259 (d) coordinate no less than monthly with the suicide prevention coordinator described in Section 62A-15-1101; and 260 261 (e) coordinate no less than quarterly with the Opioid and Overdose Fatality Review 262 Committee created in Section 26-7-10. 263 Section 5. Section **26-7-10** is enacted to read: 26-7-10. Opioid and Overdose Fatality Review Committee. 264 265 (1) As used in this section: 266 (a) "Committee" means the Opioid and Overdose Fatality Review Committee created in this section. 267 (b) "Opioid overdose death" means a death primarily caused by opioids or another 268 269 substance that closely resembles an opioid. 270 (2) The department shall establish the Opioid and Overdose Fatality Review 271 Committee. 272 (3) (a) The committee shall consist of: 273 (i) the attorney general, or the attorney general's designee;

274	(ii) a state, county, or municipal law enforcement officer;				
275	(iii) the manager of the department's Violence Injury Program, or the manager's				
276	designee;				
277	(iv) an emergency medical services provider;				
278	(v) a representative from the Office of the Medical Examiner;				
279	(vi) a representative from the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health;				
280	(vii) a representative from the Office of Vital Records;				
281	(viii) a representative from the Office of Health Care Statistics;				
282	(ix) a representative from the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing;				
283	(x) a healthcare professional who specializes in the prevention, diagnosis, and				
284	treatment of substance use disorders;				
285	(xi) a representative from a state or local jail or detention center;				
286	(xii) a representative from the Department of Corrections;				
287	(xiii) a representative from Juvenile Justice Services;				
288	(xiv) a representative from the Department of Public Safety;				
289	(xv) a representative from the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice;				
290	(xvi) a physician from a Utah-based medical center; and				
291	(xvii) a physician from a nonprofit vertically integrated health care organization.				
292	(b) The president of the Senate may appoint one member of the Senate, and the speaker				
293	of the House of Representatives may appoint one member of the House of Representatives, to				
294	serve on the committee.				
295	(4) The executive director of the department shall appoint a committee coordinator.				
296	(5) (a) The department shall give the committee access to all reports, records, and other				
297	documents that are relevant to the committee's responsibilities under Subsection (6) including				
298	reports, records, or documents that are private, controlled, or protected under Title 63G,				
299	Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.				
300	(b) In accordance with Subsection 63G-2-206(6), the committee is subject to the same				
301	restrictions on disclosure of a report, record, or other document received under Subsection				
302	(5)(a) as the department.				
303	(6) The committee shall:				
304	(a) conduct a multidisciplinary review of available information regarding a decedent of				

305	an opioid overdose death, which shall include:			
306	(i) consideration of the decedent's points of contact with health care systems, social			
307	services systems, criminal justice systems, and other systems; and			
308	(ii) identification of specific factors that put the decedent at risk for opioid overdose;			
309	(b) promote cooperation and coordination among government entities involved in			
310	opioid misuse, abuse, or overdose prevention;			
311	(c) develop an understanding of the causes and incidence of opioid overdose deaths in			
312	the state;			
313	(d) make recommendations for changes to law or policy that may prevent opioid			
314	overdose deaths;			
315	(e) inform public health and public safety entities of emerging trends in opioid			
316	overdose deaths;			
317	(f) monitor overdose trends on non-opioid overdose deaths; and			
318	(g) review non-opioid overdose deaths in the manner described in Subsection (6)(a),			
319	when the committee determines that there are a substantial number of overdose deaths in the			
320	state caused by the use of a non-opioid.			
321	(7) A committee may interview or request information from a staff member, a			
322	provider, or any other person who may have knowledge or expertise that is relevant to the			
323	review of an opioid overdose death.			
324	(8) A majority vote of committee members present constitutes the action of the			
325	committee.			
326	(9) The committee may meet up to eight times each year.			
327	(10) When an individual case is discussed in a committee meeting under Subsection			
328	(6)(a), (6)(g), or (7), the committee shall close the meeting in accordance with Sections			
329	<u>52-4-204 through 52-4-206.</u>			
330	Section 6. Section 52-4-205 is amended to read:			
331	52-4-205. Purposes of closed meetings Certain issues prohibited in closed			
332	meetings.			
333	(1) A closed meeting described under Section 52-4-204 may only be held for:			
334	(a) except as provided in Subsection (3), discussion of the character, professional			
335	competence, or physical or mental health of an individual;			

336	(b) strategy sessions to discuss collective bargaining;				
337	(c) strategy sessions to discuss pending or reasonably imminent litigation;				
338	(d) strategy sessions to discuss the purchase, exchange, or lease of real property,				
339	including any form of a water right or water shares, if public discussion of the transaction				
340	would:				
341	(i) disclose the appraisal or estimated value of the property under consideration; or				
342	(ii) prevent the public body from completing the transaction on the best possible terms;				
343	(e) strategy sessions to discuss the sale of real property, including any form of a water				
344	right or water shares, if:				
345	(i) public discussion of the transaction would:				
346	(A) disclose the appraisal or estimated value of the property under consideration; or				
347	(B) prevent the public body from completing the transaction on the best possible terms;				
348	(ii) the public body previously gave public notice that the property would be offered for				
349	sale; and				
350	(iii) the terms of the sale are publicly disclosed before the public body approves the				
351	sale;				
352	(f) discussion regarding deployment of security personnel, devices, or systems;				
353	(g) investigative proceedings regarding allegations of criminal misconduct;				
354	(h) as relates to the Independent Legislative Ethics Commission, conducting business				
355	relating to the receipt or review of ethics complaints;				
356	(i) as relates to an ethics committee of the Legislature, a purpose permitted under				
357	Subsection 52-4-204(1)(a)(iii)(C);				
358	(j) as relates to the Independent Executive Branch Ethics Commission created in				
359	Section 63A-14-202, conducting business relating to an ethics complaint;				
360	(k) as relates to a county legislative body, discussing commercial information as				
361	defined in Section 59-1-404;				
362	(1) as relates to the Utah Higher Education Assistance Authority and its appointed				
363	board of directors, discussing fiduciary or commercial information as defined in Section				
364	53B-12-102;				
365	(m) deliberations, not including any information gathering activities, of a public body				
366	acting in the capacity of:				

367	(i) an evaluation committee under Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement Code,			
368	during the process of evaluating responses to a solicitation, as defined in Section 63G-6a-103;			
369	(ii) a protest officer, defined in Section 63G-6a-103, during the process of making a			
370	decision on a protest under Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Part 16, Protests; or			
371	(iii) a procurement appeals panel under Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement			
372	Code, during the process of deciding an appeal under Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Part 17,			
373	Procurement Appeals Board;			
374	(n) the purpose of considering information that is designated as a trade secret, as			
375	defined in Section 13-24-2, if the public body's consideration of the information is necessary in			
376	order to properly conduct a procurement under Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement Code;			
377	(o) the purpose of discussing information provided to the public body during the			
378	procurement process under Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement Code, if, at the time of			
379	the meeting:			
380	(i) the information may not, under Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement Code, be			
381	disclosed to a member of the public or to a participant in the procurement process; and			
382	(ii) the public body needs to review or discuss the information in order to properly			
383	fulfill its role and responsibilities in the procurement process;			
384	(p) as relates to the governing board of a governmental nonprofit corporation, as that			
385	term is defined in Section 11-13a-102, the purpose of discussing information that is designated			
386	as a trade secret, as that term is defined in Section 13-24-2, if:			
387	(i) public knowledge of the discussion would reasonably be expected to result in injury			
388	to the owner of the trade secret; and			
389	(ii) discussion of the information is necessary for the governing board to properly			
390	discharge the board's duties and conduct the board's business; or			
391	(q) a purpose for which a meeting is required to be closed under Subsection (2).			
392	(2) The following meetings shall be closed:			
393	(a) a meeting of the Health and Human Services Interim Committee to review a fatality			
394	review report described in Subsection 62A-16-301(1)(a), and the responses to the report			
395	described in Subsections 62A-16-301(2) and (4);			
396	(b) a meeting of the Child Welfare Legislative Oversight Panel to:			
397	(i) review a fatality review report described in Subsection 62A-16-301(1)(a), and the			

398	responses to the report described in Subsections 62A-16-301(2) and (4); or			
399	(ii) review and discuss an individual case, as described in Subsection 62A-4a-207(5);			
400	[and]			
401	(c) a meeting of the Opioid and Overdose Fatality Review Committee, created in			
402	Section 26-7-10, to review and discuss an individual case, as described in Subsection			
403	<u>26-7-10(10); and</u>			
404	$\left[\frac{(c)}{(d)}\right]$ a meeting of a conservation district as defined in Section 17D-3-102 for the			
405	purpose of advising the Natural Resource Conservation Service of the United States			
406	Department of Agriculture on a farm improvement project if the discussed information is			
407	protected information under federal law.			
408	(3) In a closed meeting, a public body may not:			
409	(a) interview a person applying to fill an elected position;			
410	(b) discuss filling a midterm vacancy or temporary absence governed by Title 20A,			
411	Chapter 1, Part 5, Candidate Vacancy and Vacancy and Temporary Absence in Elected Office;			
412	or			
413	(c) discuss the character, professional competence, or physical or mental health of the			
414	person whose name was submitted for consideration to fill a midterm vacancy or temporary			
415	absence governed by Title 20A, Chapter 1, Part 5, Candidate Vacancy and Vacancy and			
416	Temporary Absence in Elected Office.			
417	Section 7. Section 78B-6-142 is amended to read:			
418	78B-6-142. Adoption order from foreign country.			
419	(1) Except as otherwise provided by federal law, an adoption order rendered to a			
420	resident of this state that is made by a foreign country shall be recognized by the courts of this			
421	state and enforced as if the order were rendered by a court in this state.			
422	(2) A person who adopts a child in a foreign country may register the order in this state.			
423	A petition for registration of a foreign adoption order may be combined with a petition for a			
424	name change. If the court finds that the foreign adoption order meets the requirements of			
425	Subsection (1), the court shall order the state registrar to:			
426	(a) file the order pursuant to Section 78B-6-137; and			
427	(b) file a certificate of birth for the child pursuant to Section 26-2-28.			
428	(3) If a clerk of the court is unable to establish the fact, time, and place of birth from			

429	the documentation provided, a person holding a direct, tangible, and legiti	mate interest as		
430	described in Subsection $26-2-22[(2)](3)(a)$ or (b) may petition for a court order establishing the			
431	fact, time, and place of a birth pursuant to Subsection 26-2-15(1).			
432	Section 8. Appropriation.			
433	The following sums of money are appropriated for the fiscal year b	beginning July 1,	<u>.</u>	
434	2020, and ending June 30, 2021. These are additions to amounts previously appropriated for			
435	fiscal year 2021. Under the terms and conditions of Title 63J, Chapter 1, Budgetary Procedures			
436	Act, the Legislature appropriates the following sums of money from the funds or accounts			
437	indicated for the use and support of the government of the state of Utah.			
438	<u>ITEM 1</u>			
439	To Department of Health Disease Control and Prevention			
440	From General Fund		<u>\$60,000</u>	
441	Schedule of Programs:			
442	Disease Control and Prevention	<u>\$60,000</u>		
443	<u>ITEM 2</u>			
444	To Department of Health Disease Control and Prevention			
445	From General Fund		<u>\$115,000</u>	
446	From General Fund, One-time		\$121,000	
447	Schedule of Programs:			
448	Office of the Medical Examiner	<u>\$236,000</u>		