VITAL RECORDS AMENDMENTS
2024 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Katy Hall
Senate Sponsor: Michael S. Kennedy
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Description:
is bill enacts provisions related to the Office of Vital Records and Statistics.
ed Provisions:
is bill:
defines terms;
clarifies what type of information the Office of Vital Records and Statistics must
clarifies who must submit a birth registration;
clarifies when a birth registration must be submitted;
allows the Department of Health and Human Services to notify the Division of
al Licensing when certain health care providers fail to complete a birth
n;
clarifies who may complete a fetal death certificate; and
makes technical changes.
opropriated in this Bill:
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ecial Clauses:
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e Sections Affected:
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H.B. 212

01-09-24 10:05 AM

26B-8-103, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 306
26B-8-104, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 306
26B-8-108, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 306
26B-8-115, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 306
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. Section 26B-8-103 is amended to read:
26B-8-103. Content and form of certificates and reports.
(1) As used in this section:
(a) "Additional information" means information that is beyond the information
necessary to comply with federal standards or state law for registering a birth.
(b) "Diacritical mark" means a mark on a letter from the ISO basic Latin alphabet used
to indicate a special pronunciation.
(c) "Diacritical mark" includes accents, tildes, graves, umlauts, and cedillas.
(2) Except as provided in Subsection (8), to promote and maintain nationwide
uniformity in the vital records system, the forms of certificates, certification, reports, and other
documents and records required by this part or the rules implementing this part shall include as
a minimum the items recommended by the federal agency responsible for national vital
statistics, subject to approval, additions, and modifications by the department.
(3) Certificates, certifications, forms, reports, other documents and records, and the
form of communications between persons required by this part shall be prepared in the format
prescribed by department rule.
(4) All vital records shall include the date of filing.
(5) Certificates, certifications, forms, reports, other documents and records, and
communications between persons required by this part may be signed, filed, verified,
registered, and stored by photographic, electronic, or other means as prescribed by department
rule.
(6) (a) An individual may use a diacritical mark in an application for a vital record.
(b) The office shall record a diacritical mark on a vital record as indicated on the
application for the vital record.
(7) The absence of a diacritical mark on a vital record does not render the document

59	invalid or affect any constructive notice imparted by proper recordation of the document.
60	(8) (a) The state:
61	(i) may collect the Social Security number of a deceased individual; and
62	(ii) may not include the Social Security number of an individual on a certificate of
63	death.
64	(b) For registering a birth, the department may not require an individual to provide
65	additional information.
66	(c) The department may request additional information if the department provides a
67	written statement that:
68	(i) discloses that providing the additional information is voluntary;
69	(ii) discloses how the additional information will be used and the duration of use;
70	(iii) describes how the department prevents the additional information from being used
71	in a manner different from the disclosure given under Subsection (8)(c)(ii); and
72	(iv) includes a notice that the individual is consenting to the department's use of the
73	additional information by providing the additional information.
74	(d) (i) Beginning July 1, 2022, an individual may submit a written request to the
75	department to de-identify the individual's additional information contained in the department's
76	databases.
77	(ii) Upon receiving the written request, the department shall:
78	(A) de-identify the additional information[-]; and
79	(B) for additional information that is inherently identifying, delete the inherently
80	identifying additional information.
81	(e) The department shall de-identify or delete additional information contained in the
82	department's databases before the additional information is held by the department for longer
83	than six years.
84	Section 2. Section 26B-8-104 is amended to read:
85	26B-8-104. Birth registrations Execution and registration requirements.
86	(1) As used in this section[5]:
87	(a) "[birthing] Birthing facility" means a:
88	(i) general acute hospital as defined in Section 26B-2-201; or
89	(ii) birthing center as defined in Section 26B-2-201.

91	birthing facility to submit a birth registration on behalf of the birthing facility.
92	[(2) For each live birth occurring in the state, a certificate shall be filed with the local
93	registrar for the district in which the birth occurred within 10 days following the birth. The
94	certificate shall be registered if it is completed and filed in accordance with this part.]
95	(2) (a) The office shall register a birth if a birth registration is completed and filed in
96	accordance with this section.
97	(b) Once a birth is registered, the office shall provide a birth certificate upon request in
98	accordance with all state laws.
99	(3) (a) For each live birth that occurs in a birthing facility, [the administrator of the
100	birthing facility, or his designee,] the designated administrator, attending physician, or nurse
101	midwife shall:
102	(i) obtain and enter the information required under this part [on the certificate, securing
103	the required signatures, and filing the certificate.] in the electronic birth registration system no
104	later than 10 days from the day on which the birth occurred;
105	(ii) provide the parent the opportunity to review the information to ensure accuracy;
106	<u>and</u>
107	(iii) submit the birth registration.
108	(b) (i) The date, time, place of birth, and required medical information shall be certified
109	by the [birthing facility] designated administrator [or his designee].
110	(ii) The [attending physician or nurse midwife may sign the certificate, but if the
111	attending physician or nurse midwife has not signed the certificate within seven days of the
112	date of birth, the birthing facility] designated administrator [or his designee] shall enter the
113	attending physician's or nurse midwife's name and transmit the [certificate] birth registration to
114	the local registrar for each birth that occurs in a birth facility.
115	(iii) The information [on the certificate] contained in the birth registration about the
116	parents shall be provided and certified by the mother or father or, in their incapacity or absence,
117	by a person with knowledge of the facts.
118	(4) (a) (i) For [live births that occur] a live birth that occurs outside a birthing facility,
119	the birth [certificate] registration shall be completed and filed by the physician, physician
120	assistant, nurse, <u>nurse practitioner</u> , <u>certified nurse</u> midwife, or other person primarily

(b) "Designated administrator" means an individual who has been designated by a

responsible for providing assistance to the mother at the birth <u>no later than 10 days from the</u>
day on which the birth occurred.

- (ii) If [there is no such person, either] the birth occurred without assistance from an individual described in Subsection (4)(a)(i), the presumed or declarant father or the mother of the child shall complete and file the [certificate] birth registration. [In his absence, the mother shall complete and file the certificate, and in the event of her death or disability, the owner or operator of the premises where the birth occurred shall do so.]
- (b) The [certificate] birth registration shall be completed as fully as possible and shall include the date, time, and place of birth, and the mother's name[, and the signature of the person completing the certificate].
- (5) (a) For each live birth to an unmarried mother that occurs in a birthing facility, [the administrator or director of that facility, or his designee,] the designated administrator shall:
 - (i) provide the birth mother and declarant father, if present, with:
 - (A) a voluntary declaration of paternity form published by the state registrar;
- (B) oral and written notice to the birth mother and declarant father of the alternatives to, the legal consequences of, and the rights and responsibilities that arise from signing the declaration; and
 - (C) the opportunity to sign the declaration;
- (ii) witness the signature of a birth mother or declarant father in accordance with Section 78B-15-302 if the signature occurs at the facility;
- (iii) enter the declarant father's information on the original birth certificate, but only if the mother and declarant father have signed a voluntary declaration of paternity or a court or administrative agency has issued an adjudication of paternity; and
 - (iv) file the completed declaration with the original birth certificate.
- (b) If there is a presumed father, the voluntary declaration will only be valid if the presumed father also signs the voluntary declaration.
- (c) The state registrar shall file the information provided on the voluntary declaration of paternity form with the original birth certificate and may provide certified copies of the declaration of paternity as otherwise provided under Title 78B, Chapter 15, Utah Uniform Parentage Act.
 - (6) (a) The state registrar shall publish a form for the voluntary declaration of paternity,

182

152	a description of the process for filing a voluntary declaration of paternity, and of the rights and
153	responsibilities established or effected by that filing, in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 15,
154	Utah Uniform Parentage Act.
155	(b) Information regarding the form and services related to voluntary paternity
156	establishment shall be made available to birthing facilities and to any other entity or individual
157	upon request.
158	(7) The name of a declarant father may only be included on the birth certificate of a
159	child of unmarried parents if:
160	(a) the mother and declarant father have signed a voluntary declaration of paternity; or
161	(b) a court or administrative agency has issued an adjudication of paternity.
162	(8) Voluntary declarations of paternity, adjudications of paternity by judicial or
163	administrative agencies, and voluntary rescissions of paternity shall be filed with and
164	maintained by the state registrar for the purpose of comparing information with the state case
165	registry maintained by the Office of Recovery Services pursuant to Section 26B-9-104.
166	(9) The department may notify the Division of Professional Licensing that an
167	individual who is required to complete a birth registration under Subsection (4)(a)(i) has failed
168	to register a birth if:
169	(a) the department has notified the individual that the individual is required by state
170	law to complete the birth registration; and
171	(b) the individual is a physician, physician assistant, nurse, nurse practitioner, or
172	certified nurse midwife.
173	Section 3. Section 26B-8-108 is amended to read:
174	26B-8-108. Birth registration Delayed registration.
175	(1) When [a certificate of birth of a person] a birth registration for an individual born in
176	this state has not been filed [within] in accordance with the time provided in [Subsection
177	26B-8-104(2)] Section 26B-8-104, a [certificate of birth] birth registration may be filed in
178	accordance with department rules and subject to this section.
179	(2) (a) The registrar shall mark a certificate of birth as "delayed" and show the date of

- (2) (a) The registrar shall mark a certificate of birth as "delayed" and show the date of registration if the certificate is registered one year or more after the date of birth.
- (b) The registrar shall abstract a summary statement of the evidence submitted in support of delayed registration onto the certificate.

212

213

183	(3) When the minimum evidence required for delayed registration is not submitted or
184	when the state registrar has reasonable cause to question the validity or adequacy of the
185	evidence supporting the application, and the deficiencies are not corrected, the state registrar:
186	(a) may not register the certificate; and
187	(b) shall provide the applicant with a written statement indicating the reasons for denial
188	of registration.
189	(4) The state registrar has no duty to take further action regarding an application which
190	is not actively pursued.
191	Section 4. Section 26B-8-115 is amended to read:
192	26B-8-115. Fetal death certificate Filing and registration requirements.
193	(1) (a) A fetal death certificate shall be filed for each fetal death which occurs in this
194	state.
195	(b) The certificate shall be filed within five days after delivery with the local registrar
196	or as otherwise directed by the state registrar.
197	(c) The certificate shall be registered if it is completed and filed in accordance with this
198	part.
199	(2) (a) When a dead fetus is delivered in an institution, the institution administrator or
200	his designated representative shall prepare and file the fetal death certificate.
201	(b) The attending physician or certified nurse midwife shall state in the certificate the
202	cause of death and sign the certificate.
203	(3) When a dead fetus is delivered outside an institution, the physician or certified
204	nurse midwife in attendance at or immediately after delivery shall complete, sign, and file the
205	fetal death certificate.
206	(4) When a fetal death occurs without medical attendance at or immediately after the
207	delivery or when inquiry is required by Part 2, Utah Medical Examiner, the medical examiner
208	shall investigate the cause of death and prepare and file the certificate of fetal death within five
209	days after taking charge of the case.
210	(5) (a) When a fetal death occurs in a moving conveyance and the dead fetus is first

removed from the conveyance in this state or when a dead fetus is found in this state and the

(b) The place where the dead fetus was first removed from the conveyance or found

place of death is unknown, the death shall be registered in this state.

shall be considered the place of death.
(6) Final disposition of the dead fetus may not be made until the fetal death certificate
has been registered.
Section 5. Effective date.

This bill takes effect on May 1, 2024.

H.B. 212

218

01-09-24 10:05 AM