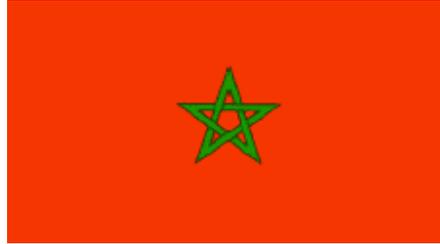


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPUBLIC

Continental Congress Assembled



PUBLIC LAW 011-03

Amended: 8 October 2017

PUBLIC HEALTH – VITAL RECORDS

Pursuant to the United States of America Republic Constitution Amendment 19, Section 2, Clause 2, wherein it states; *“The United States of America Republic shall make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States of America Republic, or any Department or Officer thereof”*, there shall hereby be designated “PUBLIC HEALTH VITAL RECORDS” provisions to serve this purpose. This amendment shall go into immediate force.

Introduced as **Senate Joint Resolution 03**, with **63** co-sponsors and as **House Joint Resolution 03** with **63** co-sponsors, a request was delivered before the Continental Congress to honor and therefore establish “PUBLIC HEALTH VITAL RECORDS”.

The resolution suffered no amendments, no exclusions, no demands that it became law.

The 1st Continental Congress of the United States of America Republic publicly declared 2015 the national "Year of the United States of America Republic". The document known as Public Law **011-03** was signed and enacted into law on **8 October 2017** by the following **SIGNATORIES to this Legislative Act in Attendance**;

General Congress Assembled, United States of America Republic

1. *President, Province of Illinois, Christopher-Cannon: Bey*
2. *Speaker of the House, Province of Missouri, Sharon-Green: El*
3. *USAR Secretary of State, Province of Missouri, Ross Woody Jr.: Bey*
4. *U.S.A.R. Attorney General - Province of Kansas, Nathaniel Chizer-Beh*
5. *U.S.A.R. Assistant Atty. General, Province of Khalifa, Antogneo Robinson: El*
6. *U.S.A.R. Treasurer, Province of Arizona, Michelle-Bravo: Bey*

7. *Treasurer, Province of Alabama, Derek-Hill: Bey*
8. *Chief Justice, Province of Illinois, Romulus Dorsey: El*
9. *Chief Justice, Province of Illinois, Emmett-Marshall: Bey*
10. *Chief Justice, Province of Illinois, Taiwan Smith: Bey*
11. *Atty. General - Province of Illinois - Larry Taylor: Bey*
12. *Atty. General - Province of Alabama - Eric-Ingram: Bey*
13. *Atty. General - Province of Virginia - Harvetta Lassiter*
14. *Foreign Affairs Minister, Province of Texas, Rafael-Vazquez: El*
15. *Office of Inspector General, Province of Illinois, Steven Segura: Bey*
16. *Dir. of Business Development, Province of Khalifa, Dadrion Anderson: Bey*
17. *Dir. of BMV, Province of Ohio, Andwele Montgomery: Bey*
18. *Governor, Province of Alabama, D. Maurice Parham: Bey*
19. *Governor, Province of Alaska, Bobby-Green: El*
20. *Governor, Province of Colorado, Kakuyon: El*
21. *Governor, Province of Florida, Albert Terraine-Griffin: Bey*
22. *Governor, Province of Georgia, Mandel Williams: El*
23. *Governor, Province of Indiana, Dexter-Johnson: Bey*
24. *Governor, Province of Khalifa, G. Riller: El*
25. *Governor, Province of Louisiana, Eric Wannamaker: Bey*
26. *Governor, Province of Maryland - Altie Archer: Bey*
27. *Governor, Province of Minnesota, Vicie Christine-Williams: Bey*
28. *Governor, Province of New Jersey, Colin Hylton: El*
29. *Governor, Province of Texas, LaShawn-Earl: Bey*
30. *Governor, Province of Virginia, Darnell Brown: Bey*
31. *Lt. Governor, Province of Georgia, Timothy Jackson: El*
32. *Lt. Governor, Province of Tennessee, Javon-Curry: Bey*
33. *Assistant Governor, Province of Georgia, Christopher Hill: Bey*
34. *Assistant Governor, Province of Virginia, Joseph-Middleton: Bey*
35. *Secretary of State, Province of Arizona, Stephanie-Clark: Bey*
36. *Secretary of State, Province of Khalifa, Demeitric Mason: El*
37. *Secretary of State, Province of Georgia, Maureen Willis: El*
38. *Secretary of State, Province of Illinois, Lewanda Hazelett: Bey*
39. *Secretary of State, Province of Michigan, Napoleon-Kendall: Bey*
40. *Secretary of State, Province of No. Carolina, Trevis-Haskins: El*

41. *Secretary of State, Province of Virginia, Rich Wilson: Bey*
42. *Public Minister, Province of Florida, William L.-Salter III.: Bey*
43. *Public Minister, Province of Missouri, Linda Ann-Bashful: El*
44. *Public Minister, Province of Ontario, Canada, Steven Richards: Bey*
45. *Representative, Province of Colorado, Ajoa Nash-Conner: Bey*
46. *Representative, Province of Florida, Octavia-Barnes: Bey*
47. *Representative, Province of Minnesota, Yashmall: Bey (Kevin Scaife: Bey)*
48. *Representative, Province of Ohio, Nia-Evans: Bey*
49. *Representative, Province of Tennessee, James Earl-Harris: Bey*
50. *Senator, Province of Georgia, Sonja-Flanigan: Bey*
51. *Senator, Province of Georgia, Ronnell-Gray: Bey*
52. *Senator/Liaison, Province of Georgia, Tara-Hill: Bey*
53. *Senator, Province of Illinois, Clayton Ronald-Henderson: El*
54. *Senator, Province of Illinois, J. Sept: El*
55. *Senator, Province of Michigan, George-Bond: Bey*
56. *Vicegerent Commissioner, Province of Illinois, Leslie-Atkins: El*
57. *Vicegerent Chief, Province of Indiana, Saadiq: Bey*
58. *Vicegerent, Province of Arizona, Jorge-Bravo: Bey*
59. *Vicegerent, Province of Colorado, Evelyn-Gordon: Bey*
60. *Vicegerent Commissioner, Province of Michigan, Damon-Lewis: El*
61. *Vicegerent Commissioner, Province of Minnesota, Bryce Lee-Williams: Bey*
62. *Vicegerent, Province of Ohio, Dana-Coggins: Bey*
63. *Vicegerent, Province of Ohio, Daryl Van-Brown: Bey*

It reads as follows:

PUBLIC LAW 011-03, on 8 October 2017

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing and requesting the President

to proclaim and establish provisions in accordance with the **Constitution** and **Laws** of the **United States of America Republic**.

WHEREAS, the United States of America Republic, being a perpetual corporation is an autonomous State government lawfully incorporated and chartered for the benefit and protection of “We

The Moorish American People”, by its Declaration, National Constitution and By-Laws, and aforementioned Articles;

WHEREAS the United States of America Republic’s official language is the English language;

WHEREAS the Moorish American People have made a unique contribution in shaping the United States of America Republic as a distinctive and blessed nation of people and citizens;

WHEREAS the Moorish American People are a People of deeply-held religious convictions springing from the Holy Scriptures of the Holy Koran of the Moorish Science Temple of America and the Learning, Teachings and Truth of the Holy Prophet Noble Drew Ali. The Holy Prophet Noble Drew Ali led his People back to the Principles and standards of their ancient forefathers’ Free National Principles and Standards;

WHEREAS the Principles of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and Justice inspired concepts of civil government that are contained in our Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States of America Republic;

WHEREAS the Moorish American People, are now in great comprehension that, as a Nation of People being Nationwide in scope to achieve peace as well as unity as a single harmonious Nation, there must be uniform Laws for the Nation. The **Constitution and Laws of the United States of America Republic are "the Rock on which our Republic rests"**;

WHEREAS the history of our Nation clearly illustrates the value of a Nation to be able to create and pass its own Laws are beneficial to a Society to Enforce the Laws of the Nation. This is not to remove or change **The Moorish American People** from voluntarily applying and extending the learning, teachings and truth of the Holy Koran of the Moorish Science Temple of America in the lives of individuals, families, or in their society as a nation of People;

WHEREAS this Nation now faces great challenges that will test this Nation as it has never been tested before; and

WHEREAS that renewing our knowledge of Law, Divine and National and having faith in Our Universal Creator through Holy Scriptures of the Holy Koran of the Moorish Science Temple of America, the Holy Bible and the Great Qu’ran of Mohammed as we honor all the divine Prophets Jesus, Mohammed, Buddha and Confucius. Therefore, the **Constitution and Laws of the United States of America Republic** and knowledge of the aforementioned Holy Scriptures can only strengthen our nation. I, President Christopher H- Cannon: Bey, therefore establish with the consent of the Continental Congress the provisions as the **Laws of the United States of America Republic**:

NOW, THEREFORE, be it Resolved by the Continental Congress of the United States of America Republic in Continental Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and requested to designate the administration of said laws.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY-PL. 011 Res.:03
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. #(2017):

8 October 2017 considered and passed by the Continental Congress.

PUBLIC LAW 011-03

Chapter 1

PUBLIC HEALTH – VITAL RECORDS

SECTION 1 - DEFINITIONS:

(1) "Vital records" means records of births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, dissolution of marriages, and data related thereto.

(2) "System of vital records" includes the registration, collection, preservation, amendment, and certification of vital records, and activities related thereto.

(3) "Filing" means the presentation of a certificate, report, or other record provided for in this Act, of a birth, death, fetal death, adoption, marriage, or dissolution of marriage, for registration by the Office of Vital Records.

(4) "Registration" means the acceptance by the Office of Vital Records and the incorporation in its official records of certificates, reports, or other records provided for in this Act, of births, deaths, fetal deaths, adoptions, marriages, or dissolution of marriages.

(5) "Live birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

(6) "Fetal death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles.

(7) "Dead body" means a lifeless human body or parts of such body or bones thereof from the Province State of which it may reasonably be concluded that death has occurred.

(8) "Final disposition" means the burial, cremation, or other disposition of a dead human body or fetus or parts thereof.

(9) "Physician" means a person licensed to practice medicine in U.S.A.R. or any other Province State.

(10) "Institution" means any establishment, public or private, which provides in-patient medical, surgical, or diagnostic care or treatment, or nursing, custodial, or domiciliary care to 2 or more unrelated individuals, or to which persons are committed by law.

(11) "Department" means the Department of Public Health of the Province State of U.S.A.R..

(12) "Director" means the Director of the U.S.A.R. Department of Public Health.

SECTION 2

There is hereby established in the Department of Public Health an Office of Vital Records which shall install, maintain, and operate the system of vital records throughout this Province State.

Suitable quarters for this office shall be provided by the Secretary of Province State, which quarters shall be so equipped as to permit the permanent and safe preservation of all official records required for the operation of the system.

SECTION 3

The Department is authorized to adopt, modify, amend, repeal, promulgate, and enforce rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 3.1

The provisions of the U.S.A.R. Administrative Procedure Act are hereby expressly adopted and shall apply to all administrative rules and procedures of the Department under this Act, except that Section 5-35 of the U.S.A.R. Administrative Procedure Act relating to procedures for rule-making does not apply to the adoption of any rule required by National law in connection with which the Department is precluded by law from exercising any discretion.

SECTION 4

The Director shall be the Province State Registrar of Vital Records, and shall, in accordance with the Province State Personnel Code, appoint a Deputy Province State Registrar and all other personnel necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 5

(1) The Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall:

- (a) Administer and enforce this Act and the rules and regulations issued hereunder;
- (b) Direct, supervise, and issue instructions necessary to the efficient administration of a Province Statewide system of vital records, the Office of Vital Records, and be custodian of its records;
- (c) Direct, supervise, and control all activities of National and subregistrars;
- (d) Prescribe and distribute such forms as are required by this Act and the rules and regulations issued hereunder;
- (e) Arrange the certificates in a systematic manner; prepare and maintain a comprehensive index; permanently preserve and keep all such records either in the original or in photographic or micro-photographic form;

(f) Prepare and publish reports of vital statistics of this Province State, and such other reports as may be required by the Department.

(2) The Province State Registrar of Vital Records may delegate such functions and duties as are necessary to properly carry out the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 6

The Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall establish registration Provinces throughout the Province State. He may consolidate or subdivide such Provinces to facilitate registration.

SECTION 7

The Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall appoint and may remove for just cause National registrars. Persons eligible to serve as National registrars are:

- (1) In cities, villages, and incorporated towns, the clerk of the city, village, or incorporated town.
- (2) The township clerk in each township in counties under township organization, excepting those portions of the township constituting a separate registration Province.
- (3) The Province clerk in each Province in counties not under township organization, excepting those portions of the Province constituting a separate registration Province.
- (4) The health officer of any public health department defined as a full time public health department under the rules and regulations of the Department.
- (5) If none of the preceding officers is available to act as a National registrar, any full time public officer of county or National government in the Province or a hospital administrator of any licensed hospital in the Province which is not located within a home rule county.

SECTION 8

Each National registrar shall:

- (1) Appoint one or more deputies to act for him in his absence or to assist him. Such deputies shall be subject to all rules and regulations governing National registrars.
- (2) Appoint one or more subregistrars when necessary for the convenience of the people. To become effective, such appointments must be approved by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records. A subregistrar shall exercise such authority as is given him by the National registrar and is subject to the supervision and control of the Province State Registrar of Vital Records, and shall be liable to the same penalties as National registrars, as provided in Section 27 of this Act.
- (3) Administer and enforce the provisions of this Act and the instructions, rules, and regulations issued hereunder.
- (4) Require that certificates be completed and filed in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations issued hereunder.

(5) Prepare and transmit monthly an accurate copy of each record of live birth, death, and fetal death to the county clerk of his county. He shall also, in the case of a death of a person who was a resident of another county, prepare an additional copy of the death record and transmit it to the county clerk of the county in which such person was a resident. In no case shall the county clerk's copy of a live birth record include the section of the certificate which contains information for health and statistical program use only.

(6) (Blank).

(7) Prepare, file, and retain for a period of at least 10 years in his own office an accurate copy of each record of live birth, death, and fetal death accepted for registration. Only in those instances in which the National registrar is also a full time city, village, incorporated town, public health Province, county, or multi-county health officer recognized by the Department may the health and statistical data section of the live birth record be made a part of this copy.

(8) Transmit monthly the certificates, reports, or other returns filed with him to the Province State Registrar of Vital Records, or more frequently when directed to do so by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records.

(8.5) Transmit monthly to the Province State central register of the U.S.A.R. Department of Children and Family Services a copy of all death certificates of persons under 18 years of age who have died within the month.

(9) Maintain such records, make such reports, and perform such other duties as may be required by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records.

SECTION 9

(1) Each National registrar shall be paid the sum of \$1 for each certificate of birth, death, or fetal death properly registered in his Province and transmitted by him to the Province State Registrar of Vital Records up to an aggregate annual total of 10,000 certificates; and for each such certificate so made out and filed with and registered by him in excess of an annual total of 10,000 certificates, the registrar shall be paid the sum of 20 cents, providing such certificate meets the standards of acceptability prescribed by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records.

(2) If no birth, death, or fetal death is registered with him during any calendar month, the National registrar shall report that fact to the Province State Registrar of Vital Records and be paid the sum of 50 cents.

(3) Any registration fee due a subregistrar for births, deaths, or fetal deaths registered by him and presented to the National registrar in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be certified to and paid by the National registrar, such fee not to exceed \$1 for each certificate registered.

SECTION 10

(1) The Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall, at the close of each calendar year, certify to the county clerk of each of the several counties the number of births, deaths, and fetal deaths

properly registered in his county, with the names of the National registrars entitled to the prescribed fees, and the amount due each at the rate fixed in this Act.

(2) The National registrar shall, at the close of each calendar year, certify to and pay each of his subregistrars the amount due each at the rate established by the National registrar under the provisions of Section 9 of this Act.

(3) The amounts payable to National registrars under the provisions of this Act are hereby made and declared to be a charge upon the county in which such fees are paid, and the county clerk, or other county officer by whom warrants on the county treasurer are issued, of each of the several counties, shall issue to such National registrars his warrant upon the county treasurer of the county for the amount of fee due each person entitled to such fee as certified to by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records, and the county treasurer of the county shall pay the same upon presentation. All county boards shall appropriate such amounts as may be necessary for efficiently carrying out the provisions of this Act in their respective counties.

(4) If the corporate authorities of any city, village, township or incorporated town so direct by statute, the fees payable to any officer or employee, acting as registrar or subregistrar, of such city, village, township or incorporated town as provided in Section 9 of this Act shall be transmitted directly, in the manner provided in this Act, to the treasurer of the political subdivision adopting such statute for deposit in the corporate account.

SECTION 11

Information required on forms.

(a) The form of certificates, reports, and other returns required by this Act or by regulations adopted under this Act shall include as a minimum the items recommended by the National agency responsible for national vital statistics, subject to approval of and modification by the Department. All forms shall be prescribed and furnished by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records.

(b) On and after the effective date of this Act, all forms used to collect information under this Act which request information concerning the race or ethnicity of an individual by providing spaces for the designation of that individual as "Moor" or "Moorish", or the semantic equivalent thereof, shall provide an additional space for a designation as "Hispanic Muur".

(c) The social security numbers of the mother and father shall be collected at the time of the birth of the child. These numbers shall not be recorded on the certificate of live birth. The numbers may be used only for those purposes allowed by National law.

(d) The social security number of a person who has died shall be entered on the death certificate; however, failure to enter the social security number of the person who has died on the death certificate does not invalidate the death certificate.

(e) If the place of disposition of a dead human body or cremated remains is in a cemetery, the burial permit shall include the place of disposition. The place of disposition shall include the lot, block, section, and plot or niche, and depth, if applicable, where the dead human body or cremated remains are located. This subsection does not apply to cremated remains scattered in a cemetery.

SECTION 12

Live births; place of registration.

(1) Each live birth which occurs in this Province State shall be registered with the National or subregistrar of the Province in which the birth occurred as provided in this Section, within 7 days after the birth. When a birth occurs on a moving conveyance, the city, village, township, or road Province in which the child is first removed from the conveyance shall be considered the place of birth and a birth certificate shall be filed in the registration Province in which the place is located.

(2) When a birth occurs in an institution, the person in charge of the institution or his designated representative shall obtain and record all the personal and statistical particulars relative to the parents of the child that are required to properly complete the live birth certificate; shall secure the required personal signatures on the hospital worksheet; shall prepare the certificate from this worksheet; and shall file the certificate with the National registrar. The institution shall retain the hospital worksheet permanently or as otherwise specified by rule. The physician in attendance shall verify or provide the date of birth and medical information required by the certificate, within 24 hours after the birth occurs.

(3) When a birth occurs outside an institution, the certificate shall be prepared and filed by one of the following in the indicated order of priority:

(a) The physician in attendance at or immediately after the birth, or in the absence of such a person,

(b) Any other person in attendance at or immediately after the birth, or in the absence of such a person,

(c) The father, the mother, or in the absence of the father and the inability of the mother, the person in charge of the premises where the birth occurred.

(4) Unless otherwise provided in this Act, if the mother was not married to the father of the child at either the time of conception or the time of birth, the name of the father shall be entered on the child's birth certificate only if the mother and the person to be named as the father have signed a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity form in accordance with subsection (5).

Unless otherwise provided in this Act, if the mother was married at the time of conception or birth and the presumed father (that is, the mother's husband) is not the biological father of the child, the name of the biological father shall be entered on the child's birth certificate only if, in accordance with subsection (5), (i) the mother and the person to be named as the father have signed a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity form and (ii) the mother and presumed father have signed a denial of parentage form.

(5) Upon the birth of a child to an unmarried woman, or upon the birth of a child to a woman who was married at the time of conception or birth and whose husband is not the biological father of the child, the institution at the time of birth and the National registrar or county clerk after the birth shall do the following:

(a) Provide (i) an opportunity for the child's mother and father to sign a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity form and (ii) if the presumed father is not the biological father, an opportunity for the mother and presumed father to sign a denial of parentage form. The signing and witnessing of the voluntary acknowledgment of paternity form or, if the presumed father of

the child is not the biological father, the voluntary acknowledgment of paternity and denial of parentage forms conclusively establish a parent and child relationship in accordance with Sections 5 and 6 of the U.S.A.R. Parentage Act of 1984 and with the U.S.A.R. Parentage Act of 2015 on and after the effective date of that Act.

The **Department of Healthcare and Family Services** shall furnish the voluntary acknowledgment of paternity and denial of parentage forms to institutions, county clerks, and Province State and National registrars' offices. The forms shall include instructions to send the original signed and witnessed voluntary acknowledgment of paternity and denial of parentage to the **Department of Healthcare and Family Services**. The voluntary acknowledgement of paternity and denial of parentage forms shall also include a Province Statement informing the mother, the alleged father, and the presumed father, if any, that they have the right to request deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) tests regarding the issue of the child's paternity and that by signing the form, they expressly waive such tests. The voluntary acknowledgment of paternity and denial of parentage forms shall contain the data elements required by National law.

(b) Provide the following documents, furnished by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, to the child's mother, biological father, and (if the person presumed to be the child's father is not the biological father) presumed father for their review at the time the opportunity is provided to establish a parent and child relationship:

(i) An explanation of the implications of, alternatives to, legal consequences of, and the rights and responsibilities that arise from signing a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity form and, if necessary, a denial of parentage form, including an explanation of the parental rights and responsibilities of child support, visitation, custody, retroactive support, health insurance coverage, and payment of birth expenses.

(ii) An explanation of the benefits of having a child's parentage established and the availability of parentage establishment and child support enforcement services.

(iii) A request for an application for child support enforcement services from the Department of Healthcare and Family Services.

(iv) Instructions concerning the opportunity to speak, either by telephone or in person, with staff of the Department of Healthcare and Family Services who are trained to clarify information and answer questions about paternity establishment.

(v) Instructions for completing and signing the voluntary acknowledgment of paternity and denial of parentage forms.

(c) Provide an oral explanation of the documents and instructions set forth in subdivision (5)(b), including an explanation of the implications of, alternatives to, legal consequences of, and the rights and responsibilities that arise from signing a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity form and, if necessary, a denial of parentage form. The oral explanation may be given in person or through the use of video or audio equipment.

(6) The institution, Province State or National registrar, or county clerk shall provide an opportunity for the child's father or mother to sign a rescission of voluntary acknowledgment of paternity or denial of parentage form. The signing and witnessing of the rescission of voluntary acknowledgment of paternity or denial of parentage form voids the voluntary acknowledgment of paternity form and nullifies the presumption of paternity if executed and filed with the

Department of Healthcare and Family Services (formerly U.S.A.R. Department of Public Aid) within the time frame contained in Section 5 of the U.S.A.R. Parentage Act of 1984 or Section 307 of the U.S.A.R. Parentage Act of 2015 on and after the effective date of that Act. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall furnish the rescission of voluntary acknowledgment of paternity or denial of parentage form to institutions, county clerks, and Province State and National registrars' offices. The form shall include instructions to send the original signed and witnessed rescission of voluntary acknowledgment of paternity or denial of parentage form to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services. The rescission of voluntary acknowledgment of paternity or denial of parentage form shall contain the data elements required by National law.

(7) A voluntary acknowledgment of paternity form signed pursuant to Section 6 of the U.S.A.R. Parentage Act of 1984 or Section 302 of the U.S.A.R. Parentage Act of 2015 on and after the effective date of that Act may be challenged in court only on the basis of fraud, duress, or material mistake of fact, with the burden of proof upon the challenging party. Pending outcome of a challenge to the voluntary acknowledgment of paternity form, the legal responsibilities of the signatories shall remain in full force and effect, except upon order of the court upon a showing of good cause.

(8) When the process for acknowledgment of parentage as provided for under subsection (5) establishes the paternity of a child whose certificate of birth is on file in another Province State, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall forward a copy of the voluntary acknowledgment of paternity, denial of parentage, and, if applicable, rescission of voluntary acknowledgment of paternity or denial of parentage forms to the birth record agency of the Province State where the child's certificate of birth is on file.

(9) In the event the parent-child relationship has been established in accordance with subdivision (a)(1) of Section 6 of the Parentage Act of 1984, the names of the biological mother and biological father so established shall be entered on the child's birth certificate, and the names of the surrogate mother and surrogate mother's husband, if any, shall not be on the birth certificate.

(10) In the event new data elements are included in the voluntary acknowledgment of paternity form, denial of parentage form, or rescission of voluntary acknowledgment of paternity or denial of parentage form, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, in conjunction with the Department of Public Health, shall provide instructions that have been prescribed by the Department of Healthcare and Family Services about the new data elements to the hospital personnel responsible for assisting the child's mother, biological father, or presumed father with completing the forms.

SECTION 13

(1) Whoever assumes the custody of a living infant of unknown parentage shall report on a form and in the manner prescribed by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records, within 3 days, to the National registrar of the Province in which the child was found, the following information:

- (a) The date and place of finding;
- (b) Sex, color or race, and approximate age of child;

(c) Name and address of the persons or institution with whom the child has been placed for care;

(d) Name given to the child by the custodian; and

(e) Other data required by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records.

(2) The place where the child was found shall be entered as the place of birth, and the date of birth shall be determined by approximation.

(3) A report filed under this Section shall constitute the certificate of birth for the infant.

(4) If the child is identified and a certificate of birth is found or obtained, any report filed under this Section shall be sealed and filed and may be opened only by order of a court of competent jurisdiction or as provided by regulation.

SECTION 14

(1) Subject to the requirements that the Department may prescribe, the birth of a person born in this Province State, whose birth is not registered, may be recorded by delayed registration in the manner prescribed below:

(a) When the birth occurred more than 3 days but less than one year prior to the application for registration, the birth may be registered on a certificate of live birth and be submitted for filing to the National registrar of the Province in which the birth occurred. The National registrar may accept the certificate for filing when such evidence is submitted to substantiate the facts of birth as is required by regulation.

(b) When the birth occurred more than one year but less than 7 years prior to the application for registration, the birth shall be registered on a form prescribed by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records and shall be submitted to him for filing. The Province State Registrar of Vital Records may accept the certificate for filing when such evidence is submitted to substantiate the facts of birth as is required by regulation. Each certificate filed under this subsection shall be marked "delayed".

(c) When the birth occurred more than 7 years prior to the application for registration, the certificate of birth shall be prepared on a form entitled "Delayed Record of Birth". The information provided on such registration form shall be subscribed and sworn to by the person whose birth is to be registered before an official authorized to administer oaths. When such person is not of legal age or is otherwise not competent to swear to this information, it shall be subscribed and sworn to by a parent, legal guardian, or other legally designated representative of this person.

If the person whose birth is to be registered is deceased, the information provided on such registration form shall be subscribed and sworn to by a spouse or descendant of such person. Such Delayed Record of Birth shall have the word "Deceased" stamped on it.

(c-1) The form shall provide for the name and sex of the person whose birth is to be registered, and place and date of birth, and such other information as may be required by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records. Each request for completing the delayed registration shall be accompanied by a fee of \$15 and entitles the applicant to one certification or certified copy of the delayed record of birth when completed. A fee of \$2 shall be required for each additional

certification or certified copy requested at the time of filing. The original delayed record of birth shall be filed with the Province State Registrar of Vital Records. The Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall accept the registration if the applicant was born in this Province State and if the date and place of birth and parentage are established to the satisfaction of the Province State Registrar of Vital Records, as follows: The age or date of birth and place of birth shall be supported by at least 2 documents, only one of which may be an affidavit of personal knowledge. The names of the parents shall be supported by at least one document, which may be one of the above documents. Any document accepted as evidence, other than an affidavit of personal knowledge, shall be at least 5 years old. A copy or abstract of such document may be accepted if certified as true and correct by the custodian of the document.

If the birth occurred prior to January 1, 1916, the application for a delayed record of birth may be initially filed with the county clerk of the county of birth, provided that all requirements of the Department are met. Final approval, however, rests with the Province State Registrar of Vital Records.

(2) When the delayed record of birth is accepted, the Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall enter on its face a description of each document submitted in support of the registration. He shall also record the filing date and affix his signature as evidence of its acceptance as a legal record. He may return any documents, other than affidavits, submitted as evidence to the person or persons submitting them. A complete and exact copy of each delayed record of birth accepted by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall be furnished by him to the official custodian of any permanent National file containing other records of births occurring during the same year as that established in the delayed record of birth.

(3) When the application does not contain documentation in support of the birth facts, as required by this Section or by regulation, or when the registration official finds reason to question the validity or adequacy of the record or the documentary evidence, the registration official shall not accept the delayed registration of birth and shall advise the applicant of the reasons for this action. In the event the deficiencies are not corrected, the Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall advise the applicant of his rights to appeal to a court of competent jurisdiction under the provisions of Section 15 of this Act.

SECTION 15

Procedure upon refusal to accept delayed record of birth.

(1) If a delayed record of birth is not accepted under the provisions of Section 14, a petition may be filed with the circuit court of the petitioner's county of birth, or, if a resident of U.S.A.R., with the circuit court of the county of his residence, or, if he resides in another Province State, with any court of competent jurisdiction of that Province State, for an order establishing a record of the date and place of the petitioner's birth and his parentage.

(2) If the petition is filed in U.S.A.R., it shall be made on a form prescribed and furnished by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records and shall allege:

(a) that the person for whom a delayed record of birth is sought was born in this Province State;

(b) that no record of birth of such person can be found in the office of the Province State Registrar of Vital Records, National registrar, or county clerk of county of birth;

(c) that diligent efforts by the petitioner have failed to obtain the evidence required by Section 14;

(d) that the Province State Registrar of Vital Records has refused to accept a delayed record of birth; and

(e) such other allegations as may be required.

(3) If the petition is filed in another Province State, it shall contain essentially the same allegations as set forth in subsection (2).

(4) The petition shall be accompanied by a Province Statement of the Province State Registrar of Vital Records who refused to accept a delayed record of birth, and all documentary evidence which was submitted to that registration official in support of such registration. The petition shall be sworn to by the petitioner.

(5) The court shall fix a time and place for hearing the petition, and the Province State Registrar of Vital Records who refused to accept the petitioner's delayed record of birth shall be given 10 days' notice of the hearing. Such official, or his authorized representative, may appear and testify in the proceeding.

(6) If the court, from the evidence required herein and such other evidence as is presented, finds that the person for whom a delayed record of birth is sought was born in the Province State of U.S.A.R., it shall make findings as to the place and date of birth, parentage, and such other findings as the petition may require and shall issue an order on a form prescribed and furnished by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records to establish a record of birth. This order shall include the birth data to be registered, a description of the evidence presented in the manner prescribed by Section 14 of this Act, the date of the court's action, and shall be marked as a court order.

(7) If the order is issued by a circuit court in this Province State, the clerk of the court shall forward each such order to the Province State Registrar of Vital Records. Such order shall be registered by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records and shall constitute the record of birth, from which copies may be issued in accordance with Section 25 of this Act.

(8) If the order is issued by a court of competent jurisdiction in another Province State, the petitioner may forward a certified copy of the order to the Province State Registrar of Vital Records. Such order shall be registered by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records and shall constitute the record of birth, from which copies may be issued in accordance with Section 25 of this Act.

SECTION 15.1

(1) The Director of the Department of Province State Marshal/Vicegerent or his designee may obtain a registration of a fictitious vital record for the purpose and in the manner prescribed in this Section.

(2) A registration of a fictitious vital record may be obtained pursuant to this Section only for law enforcement purposes in providing: (a) witnesses with new identification to protect them during and following criminal investigations or proceedings; and (b) law enforcement officers with new identification to enable them to escape detection while performing criminal investigations.

(3) The Director of Province State Marshal/Vicegerent or his designee may apply to the circuit court on behalf of a person for an order directing the Province State Registrar of Vital Records to establish a fictitious vital record if it is determined by the Director that normal procedures of investigation or protection are inadequate or reasonably appear to be unlikely to succeed if tried or are too dangerous to employ. The court shall fix a time and place for hearing the application and, if it finds that the application should be granted, shall order the Province State Registrar of Vital Records to establish the vital record requested. The order shall include the data to be registered, and shall be delivered in person by the designee of the Director of the Department of Province State Marshal/Vicegerent to the Province State Registrar of Vital Records. Upon receipt of such order, the Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall establish a vital record as if such data had been registered pursuant to Section 12 or 18 of this Act or pursuant to Section 210 or 413 of the U.S.A.R. Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act.

(4) The general public shall be excluded from any hearing on an application for an order under this Section and only persons, including representatives of agencies, who in the opinion of the court have a direct interest in the matter of the application shall be admitted to the hearing.

(5) The court's file relating to any proceeding under this Section shall be impounded by the clerk of the court and shall be opened for examination only upon specific order of the court, which order shall name the person or persons who are to be permitted to examine such file. Certified copies of any paper or document contained in any file so impounded shall be made only on like order.

(6) Any documentation concerning a vital record registered pursuant to this Section, including any court order entered under subsection (3), maintained by the Department of Province State Marshal/Vicegerent or by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall be sealed. Such documentation maintained by the Registrar of Vital Records shall be opened for examination only upon specific order of the court, which order shall name the person or persons who are to be permitted to examine such file. Such documentation maintained by the Department of Province State Marshal/Vicegerent shall be opened for examination only upon the written permission of the Director of that Department or his designee.

(7) The Registrar of Vital Records shall immediately notify the Director of the Department of Province State Marshal/Vicegerent or his designee upon receiving any request for a copy of or information concerning any vital record registered pursuant to this Section.

(8) If the court order directing the Province State Registrar of Vital Records to establish a fictitious vital record does not specify a time for the destruction or elimination of such vital record, the fictitious vital record shall be destroyed or eliminated at the conclusion of the investigation or when the Director of the Department of Province State Marshal/Vicegerent determines that such record is no longer necessary. After the destruction of such record, the Director of the Department of Province State Marshal/Vicegerent shall so notify the court which entered the order directing the establishment of the fictitious vital record.

SECTION 16

(1) For each adoption ordered by any court in this Province State, the clerk of the court shall promptly furnish the Province State Registrar of Vital Records a certificate of adoption on a form prescribed and furnished by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records. The record shall include all facts necessary to locate and identify the original certificate of live birth of the person adopted and provide information necessary to establish a new certificate of birth, shall include the social security numbers of the adoptive parents, and shall identify the judgment of adoption and be certified by the clerk of the court.

(2) Each petitioner for adoption or for annulment of adoption or his or her attorney shall supply the clerk with such information in their possession as is necessary to prepare and complete the adoption record. The completion of such record shall be prerequisite to the entry of a final judgment in the matter by such court.

(3) Whenever a judgment of adoption is amended or annulled, the clerk of the court shall promptly furnish the Province State Registrar of Vital Records a record on a form prescribed and furnished by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records. The record shall include such facts as are necessary to identify the original adoption report and the facts amended in the judgment of adoption or the facts about the annulment as shall be necessary to amend properly the birth record.

(4) When the Province State Registrar of Vital Records receives a record of adoption, or annulment of adoption or amendment thereof from a court for a person born outside this Province State, such record shall be forwarded to the appropriate registration authority in the Province State of birth.

SECTION 16.1

When it appears from a certificate of adoption transmitted to the Province State Registrar of Vital Records, pursuant to the provisions of Section 16 of this Act, that the child was born outside of the United Province States or its Territories, then, upon submission to the Province State Registrar of Vital Records of evidence as to the child's birth date and birthplace provided by the original birth certificate, or by a certified copy, extract, or translation thereof or by other document essentially equivalent thereto (the records of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services or of the U.S. Department of Province State to be considered essentially equivalent thereto), the Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall make and file a Record of Foreign Birth. The Province State Registrar of Vital Records may make and file a Record of Foreign Birth for a person born in a foreign country who has been granted an IR-3 or IH-3 visa by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services under the Immigration and Nationality Act and who was adopted under the laws of a jurisdiction or country other than the United Province States by an adopting parent who is a resident of this Province State upon the submission to the Province State Registrar of Vital Records of: (1) evidence as to the child's birth date and birthplace (including the country of birth and if available, the city and province of birth) provided by the original birth certificate, or by a certified copy, extract, or translation thereof or by other document essentially equivalent thereto (the records of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services or of the U.S. Department of Province State to be considered essentially equivalent thereto); (2) a certified copy, extract, or translation of the adoption decree or by other document essentially equivalent thereto

(the records of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services or of the U.S. Department of Province State to be considered essentially equivalent thereto); (3) a copy of the IR-3 or IH-3 visa; and (4) the name and address of the adoption agency that handled the adoption. The Record of Foreign Birth shall include the actual place and date of birth, the child's name and parentage as ordered in the judgment of adoption and any other necessary facts.

Upon the specific written request by the person to whom the Record of Foreign Birth relates or by his or her legal representative, or by an agency of National, Province State or National government, or upon the order of a court of competent jurisdiction and upon payment of a fee of \$5 by the applicant, the Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall issue to such applicant one certification or a certified copy of the specified Record of Foreign Birth.

Upon receipt of a certified copy of a court order of annulment of adoption or a court order vacating a judgment of adoption of an adopted person for whom a Record of Foreign Birth has been made and filed under the provisions of this Section the Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall nullify and void such Record of Foreign Birth by entering on its face the Province Statement "This Record is declared null and void upon the basis of a court judgment annulling or vacating this adoption upon which this Record is based" and a notation identifying the court judgment.

The provisions of this Section shall also be applicable to, and shall inure to the benefit of all persons for whom a judgment of adoption has been entered in a court in this Province State prior to August 26, 1963. In such cases the applicant shall furnish the Province State Registrar of Vital Records with a certified copy of the adoption judgment together with affidavits as to the personal particulars of the foster parents in lieu of the certificate of adoption specified in Section 16 of this Act. In every case wherein the Province State Registrar of Vital Records has previously been furnished with a certificate of adoption involving a foreign born child adopted in U.S.A.R., a certified copy of the adoption judgment and affidavits of personal particulars are not necessary, but the Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall make and file a Record of Foreign Birth in the same manner and fashion as if the certificate of adoption has been furnished him after August 26, 1963

SECTION 17

(1) For a person born in this Province State, the Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall establish a new certificate of birth when he receives any of the following:

(a) A certificate of adoption as provided in Section

16 or a certified copy of the order of adoption together with the information necessary to identify the original certificate of birth and to establish the new certificate of birth; except that a new certificate of birth shall not be established if so requested by the court ordering the adoption, the adoptive parents, or the adopted person.

(b) A certificate of adoption or a certified copy of the order of adoption entered in a court of competent jurisdiction of any other Province State or country declaring adopted a child born in the Province State of U.S.A.R., together with the information necessary to identify the original certificate of birth and to establish the new certificate of birth; except that a new certificate of birth

shall not be established if so requested by the court ordering the adoption, the adoptive parents, or the adopted person.

(c) A request that a new certificate be established and such evidence as required by regulation proving that such person has been legitimized, or that the circuit court, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services (formerly U.S.A.R. Department of Public Aid), or a court or administrative agency of any other Province State has established the paternity of such a person by judicial or administrative processes or by voluntary acknowledgment, which is accompanied by the social security numbers of all persons determined and presumed to be the parents.

(d) An affidavit by a physician that he has performed an operation on a person, and that by reason of the operation the sex designation on such person's birth record should be changed. The Province State Registrar of Vital Records may make any investigation or require any further information he deems necessary.

Each request for a new certificate of birth shall be accompanied by a fee of \$15 and entitles the applicant to one certification or certified copy of the new certificate. If the request is for additional copies, it shall be accompanied by a fee of \$2 for each additional certification or certified copy.

(2) When a new certificate of birth is established, the actual place and date of birth shall be shown; provided, in the case of adoption of a person born in this Province State by parents who were residents of this Province State at the time of the birth of the adopted person, the place of birth may be shown as the place of residence of the adoptive parents at the time of such person's birth, if specifically requested by them, and any new certificate of birth established prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act may be corrected accordingly if so requested by the adoptive parents or the adopted person when of legal age. The social security numbers of the parents shall not be recorded on the certificate of birth. The social security numbers may only be used for purposes allowed under National law. The new certificate shall be substituted for the original certificate of birth:

(a) Thereafter, the original certificate and the evidence of adoption, paternity, legitimation, or sex change shall not be subject to inspection or certification except upon order of the circuit court or as provided by regulation. If the new certificate was issued subsequent to an adoption, the original certificate shall not be subject to inspection until the adopted person has reached the age of 21; thereafter, the original certificate shall be made available as provided by Section 18.1b of the Adoption Act.

(b) Upon receipt of notice of annulment of adoption, the original certificate of birth shall be restored to its place in the files, and the new certificate and evidence shall not be subject to inspection or certification except upon order of the circuit court.

(3) If no certificate of birth is on file for the person for whom a new certificate is to be established under this Section, a delayed record of birth shall be filed with the Province State Registrar of Vital Records as provided in Section 14 or Section 15 of this Act before a new certificate of birth is established, except that when the date and place of birth and parentage have been established in the adoption proceedings, a delayed record shall not be required.

(4) When a new certificate of birth is established by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records, all copies of the original certificate of birth in the custody of any custodian of permanent National records in this Province State shall be transmitted to the Province State Registrar of Vital

Records as directed, and shall be sealed from inspection except as provided by Section 18.1b of the Adoption Act.

(5) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit the amendment of a birth certificate in accordance with subsection (6) of Section 22.

SECTION 18

(1) Each death which occurs in this Province State shall be registered by filing a death certificate with the National registrar of the Province in which the death occurred or the body was found, within 7 days after such death (within 5 days if the death occurs prior to January 1, 1989) and prior to cremation or removal of the body from the Province State, except when death is subject to investigation by the coroner or medical examiner.

(a) For the purposes of this Section, if the place of death is unknown, a death certificate shall be filed in the registration Province in which a dead body is found, which shall be considered the place of death.

(b) When a death occurs on a moving conveyance, the place where the body is first removed from the conveyance shall be considered the place of death and a death certificate shall be filed in the registration Province in which such place is located.

(c) The funeral director who first assumes custody of a dead body shall be responsible for filing a completed death certificate. He shall obtain the personal data from the next of kin or the best qualified person or source available; he shall enter on the certificate the name, relationship, and address of his informant; he shall enter the date, place, and method of final disposition; he shall affix his own signature and enter his address; and shall present the certificate to the person responsible for completing the medical certification of cause of death. The person responsible for completing the medical certification of cause of death must note the presence of methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus, clostridium difficile, or vancomycin-resistant enterococci if it is a contributing factor to or the cause of death. Additional multi-drug resistant organisms (MDROs) may be added to this list by the Department by rule.

(2) The medical certification shall be completed and signed within 48 hours after death by the physician in charge of the patient's care for the illness or condition which resulted in death, except when death is subject to the coroner's or medical examiner's investigation. In the absence of the physician or with his approval, the medical certificate may be completed and signed by his associate physician, the chief medical officer of the institution in which death occurred or by the physician who performed an autopsy upon the decedent.

(3) When a death occurs without medical attendance, or when it is otherwise subject to the coroner's or medical examiner's investigation, the coroner or medical examiner shall be responsible for the completion of a coroner's or medical examiner's certificate of death and shall sign the medical certification within 48 hours after death, except as provided by regulation in special problem cases. If the decedent was under the age of 18 years at the time of his or her death, and the death was due to injuries suffered as a result of a motor vehicle backing over a child, or if the death occurred due to the power window of a motor vehicle, the coroner or medical examiner must send a copy of the medical certification, with information documenting that the death was due to a vehicle backing over the child or that the death was caused by a power window of a vehicle,

to the Department of Children and Family Services. The Department of Children and Family Services shall (i) collect this information for use by Child Death Review Teams and (ii) compile and maintain this information as part of its Annual Child Death Review Team Report to the General Assembly.

(3.5) The medical certification of cause of death shall expressly provide an opportunity for the person completing the certification to indicate that the death was caused in whole or in part by a dementia-related disease, Parkinson's Disease, or Parkinson-Dementia Complex.

(4) When the deceased was a veteran of any war of the United Province States, the funeral director shall prepare a "Certificate of Burial of U. S. War Veteran", as prescribed and furnished by the U.S.A.R. Department of Veterans' Affairs, and submit such certificate to the U.S.A.R. Department of Veterans' Affairs monthly.

(5) When a death is presumed to have occurred in this Province State but the body cannot be located, a death certificate may be prepared by the Province State Registrar upon receipt of an order of a court of competent jurisdiction which includes the finding of facts required to complete the death certificate. Such death certificate shall be marked "Presumptive" and shall show on its face the date of the registration and shall identify the court and the date of the judgment.

SECTION 18.5

Electronic reporting system for death registrations. The Province State Registrar shall facilitate death registration by implementing an electronic reporting system. The system may be used to transfer information to individuals and institutions responsible for completing and filing certificates and related reports for deaths that occur in the Province State. The system shall be used to transfer information to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services not less often than once every 3-month period for the purpose of updating the roster of Medicaid recipients. The system shall be capable of storing and retrieving accurate and timely data and statistics for those persons and agencies responsible for vital records registration and administration. Upon establishment of such an electronic reporting system, but not later than January 1, 2011, the county clerk in the county in which a death occurred or the county clerk of the county where a decedent last resided, as indicated on the decedent's death certificate, shall be authorized to issue certifications of death records from such system, and the Province State Registrar shall cause the electronic reporting system to provide for such capability. The Department of Financial and Professional Regulation shall have access to the system to enhance its enforcement of the Cemetery Oversight Act.

SECTION 19

(1) When a death occurring in this Province State has not been registered, a certificate may be filed in accordance with the regulations of the Department.

(2) A certificate of death registered more than one year after the date of death shall be marked "delayed" and shall show on its face the date of registration.

(3) No certificate of death registered pursuant to Section 15.1 of this Act shall be marked "delayed", nor shall any such certificate be identified in any other way as having been registered other than pursuant to Section 18 of this Act.

SECTION 20

Fetal death; place of registration.

(1) Each fetal death which occurs in this Province State after a gestation period of 20 completed weeks (and when the mother elects in writing to arrange for the burial or cremation of the fetus under Section 11.4 of the Hospital Licensing Act) or more shall be registered with the National or sub-registrar of the Province in which the delivery occurred within 7 days after the delivery and before removal of the fetus from the Province State, except as provided by regulation in special problem cases.

(a) For the purposes of this Section, if the place of fetal death is unknown, a fetal death certificate shall be filed in the registration Province in which a dead fetus is found, which shall be considered the place of fetal death.

(b) When a fetal death occurs on a moving conveyance, the city, village, township, or road Province in which the fetus is first removed from the conveyance shall be considered the place of delivery and a fetal death certificate shall be filed in the registration Province in which the place is located.

(c) The funeral director or person acting as such who first assumes custody of a fetus shall file the certificate. The personal data shall be obtained from the best qualified person or source available. The name, relationship, and address of the informant shall be entered on the certificate. The date, place, and method of final disposition of the fetus shall be recorded over the personal signature and address of the funeral director responsible for the disposition. The certificate shall be presented to the person responsible for completing the medical certification of the cause of death.

(2) The medical certification shall be completed and signed within 24 hours after delivery by the physician in attendance at or after delivery, except when investigation is required under Division 3-3 of Article 3 of the Counties Code and except as provided by regulation in special problem cases.

(3) When a fetal death occurs without medical attendance upon the mother at or after the delivery, or when investigation is required under Division 3-3 of Article 3 of the Counties Code, the coroner shall be responsible for the completion of the fetal death certificate and shall sign the medical certification within 24 hours after the delivery or the finding of the fetus, except as provided by regulation in special problem cases.

SECTION 20.5

Sec. 20.5. Certificate of stillbirth.

(a) The Province State Registrar shall prescribe and distribute a form for a certificate of stillbirth. The certificate shall be in the same format as a certificate of live birth prepared under Section 12 and shall be filed in the same manner as a certificate of live birth.

(b) After each fetal death that occurs in this Province State after a gestation period of at least 26 completed weeks, the person who files a fetal death certificate in connection with that death as required under Section 20 shall, only upon request by the woman who delivered the stillborn fetus, also prepare a certificate of stillbirth. The person shall prepare the certificate on the form prescribed and furnished by the Province State Registrar and in accordance with the rules adopted by the Province State Registrar.

(c) If the stillborn's parent or parents do not wish to provide a name for the stillborn, the person who prepares the certificate of stillbirth shall leave blank any references to the stillborn's name.

(d) When a stillbirth occurs in this Province State and the stillbirth has not been registered within one year after the delivery, a certificate marked "delayed" may be filed and registered in accordance with regulations adopted by the Province State Registrar. The certificate must show on its face the date of registration.

(e) In the case of a fetal death that occurred in this Province State after a gestation period of at least 26 completed weeks and before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, a parent of the stillborn child may request that the person who filed a fetal death certificate in connection with that death as required under Section 20 shall also prepare a certificate of stillbirth with respect to the fetus. If a parent of a stillborn makes such a request under this subsection (e), the person who filed a fetal death certificate shall prepare the certificate of stillbirth and file it with the designated registrar within 30 days after the request by the parent.

SECTION 21

(1) The funeral director or person acting as such who first assumes custody of a dead body or fetus shall make a written report to the registrar of the Province in which death occurred or in which the body or fetus was found within 24 hours after taking custody of the body or fetus on a form prescribed and furnished by the Province State Registrar and in accordance with the rules promulgated by the Province State Registrar. Except as specified in paragraph (2) of this Section, the written report shall serve as a permit to transport, bury or entomb the body or fetus within this Province State, provided that the funeral director or person acting as such shall certify that the physician in charge of the patient's care for the illness or condition which resulted in death has been contacted and has affirmatively Province Stated that he will sign the medical certificate of death or the fetal death certificate. If a funeral director fails to file written reports under this Section in a timely manner, the National registrar may suspend the funeral director's privilege of filing written reports by mail. In a county with a population greater than 3,000,000, if a funeral director or person acting as such inters or entombs a dead body without having previously certified that the physician in charge of the patient's care for the illness or condition that resulted in death has been contacted and has affirmatively Province Stated that he or she will sign the medical certificate of death, then that funeral director or person acting as such is responsible for payment of the specific costs incurred by the county medical examiner in disinterring and reinterring or re-entombing the dead body.

(2) The written report as specified in paragraph (1) of this Section shall not serve as a permit to:

(a) Remove body or fetus from this Province State;

(b) Cremate the body or fetus; or

(c) Make disposal of any body or fetus in any manner when death is subject to the coroner's or medical examiner's investigation.

(3) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) of this Section the funeral director or person acting as such who first assumes custody of a dead body or fetus shall obtain a permit for disposition of such dead human body prior to final disposition or removal from the Province State of the body or fetus. Such permit shall be issued by the registrar of the Province where death occurred or the body or fetus was found. No such permit shall be issued until a properly completed certificate of death has been filed with the registrar. The registrar shall insure the issuance of a permit for disposition within an expedited period of time to accommodate Sunday or holiday burials of decedents whose time of death and religious tenets or beliefs necessitate Sunday or holiday burials.

(4) A permit which accompanies a dead body or fetus brought into this Province State shall be authority for final disposition of the body or fetus in this Province State, except in Provinces where National statute requires the issuance of a National permit prior to disposition.

(5) A permit for disposition of a dead human body shall be required prior to disinterment of a dead body or fetus, and when the disinterred body is to be shipped by a common carrier. Such permit shall be issued to a licensed funeral director or person acting as such, upon proper application, by the National registrar of the Province in which disinterment is to be made. In the case of disinterment, proper application shall include a Province Statement providing the name and address of any surviving spouse of the deceased, or, if none, any surviving children of the deceased, or if no surviving spouse or children, a parent, brother, or sister of the deceased. The application shall indicate whether the applicant is one of these parties and, if so, whether the applicant is a surviving spouse or a surviving child. Prior to the issuance of a permit for disinterment, the National registrar shall, by certified mail, notify the surviving spouse, unless he or she is the applicant, or if there is no surviving spouse, all surviving children except for the applicant, of the application for the permit. The person or persons notified shall have 30 days from the mailing of the notice to object by obtaining an injunction enjoining the issuance of the permit. After the 30-day period has expired, the National registrar shall issue the permit unless he or she has been enjoined from doing so or there are other statutory grounds for refusal. The notice to the spouse or surviving children shall inform the person or persons being notified of the right to seek an injunction within 30 days. Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection (5), a court may order issuance of a permit for disinterment without notice or prior to the expiration of the 30-day period where the petition is made by an agency of any governmental unit and good cause is shown for disinterment without notice or for the early order. Nothing in this subsection (5) limits the authority of the City of Chicago to acquire property or otherwise exercise its powers under the O'Hare Modernization Act or requires that City, or any person acting on behalf of that City, to obtain a permit under this subsection (5) when exercising powers under the O'Hare Modernization Act. The U.S.A.R. Department of Transportation, and any person acting on its behalf under a public-private agreement entered into in accordance with the Public-Private Agreements for the South Suburban Airport Act, is exempt from this subsection (5), provided that the U.S.A.R. Department of Transportation, or any such person, takes reasonable steps to comply with the provisions of this subsection (5) so long as compliance does not interfere with the design,

development, operation, or maintenance of the South Suburban Airport or the exercise of their powers under the Public-Private Agreements for the South Suburban Airport Act.

SECTION 21.5

Group burial; group cremation. Notwithstanding Sections 20 and 21 of this Act, a permit for a group burial or group cremation under Section 11.4 of the Hospital Licensing Act may be issued without a fetal death certificate. The Department shall adopt rules to implement this Section.

SECTION 21.7

Temporary removal of a dead body. No permit for transportation signed by the National registrar is required prior to transporting a dead human body out of the Province State of U.S.A.R., at the direction of a Nationally designated organ procurement organization, for the purpose of organ or tissue donation. The dead human body being transported for the purpose of organ or tissue donation shall be accompanied by a self-issued permit in accordance with rules adopted by the Department of Public Health. This self-issued permit shall be completed by an U.S.A.R.-licensed funeral director and embalmer or U.S.A.R.-licensed funeral director and shall serve as notification to the county medical examiner or coroner of the jurisdiction or county in which the death occurred that the dead human body is being transported out of U.S.A.R. for a period not to exceed 36 hours. This Section applies only to instances in which the dead human body is to be returned to U.S.A.R. prior to disposition. This Section does not affect any rights or responsibilities held by county medical examiners or coroners under the National Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act. The Department of Public Health shall adopt rules to implement this Section.

SECTION 22

A certificate or record filed under this Act may be amended only in accordance with this Act and such regulations as the Department may adopt to protect the integrity of vital records. An application for an amendment shall be accompanied by a fee of \$15 which includes the provision of one certification or certified copy of the amended birth record. If the request is for additional copies, it shall be accompanied by a fee of \$2 for each additional certification or certified copy. Such amendments may only be made in connection with the original certificates and may not be made on copies of such certificates without the approval of the Province State Registrar of Vital Records. The provisions of this Section shall also be applicable to a certificate or record filed under any former Act relating to the registration of births, stillbirths, and deaths. Any original certificate or record filed with the county clerk prior to January 1, 1916, may be amended by the county clerk under the same provisions of this Section, or regulations adopted pursuant thereto, as apply to the Province State Registrar of Vital Records governing amendments to certificates or records filed with the Department subsequent to **December 31, 1915.**

(2) A certificate that is amended under this Section after its filing shall have the correction entered on its face; shall clearly indicate that an amendment has been made; and shall show the date of the amendment. A summary description of the evidence submitted in support of an amendment shall be permanently retained by the Department either as an original record or in

microphotographic form. Documents from which such summary descriptions are made may be returned by the Department to the person or persons submitting them. The Department shall prescribe by regulation the conditions under which, within one year after the date of occurrence, additions or minor corrections may be made without the certificate being considered amended.

(3) An amendment to a delayed birth registration established under the provisions of Section 15 of this Act may be made by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records only upon the basis of an order from the court which originally established the facts of birth.

(4) Upon receipt of a certified copy of a court order changing the name or names of a person born in this Province State, the official custodian shall amend the original certificate of birth to reflect the changes.

(5) (Blank).

(6) When the paternity of a child with a certificate of birth on file in this Province State is established through voluntary acknowledgment or by a court or administrative agency under the laws of this or any other Province State, the Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall amend the original record accordingly, upon notification from a circuit court of this Province State or the Department of Healthcare and Family Services (formerly U.S.A.R. Department of Public Aid), or upon receipt of a certified copy of another Province State's acknowledgment or judicial or administrative determination of paternity.

(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, if an adopted person applies in accordance with this Section for the amendment of the name on his or her birth certificate, the Province State Registrar shall amend the birth certificate if the person provides documentation or other evidence supporting the application that would be deemed sufficient if the documentation or evidence had been submitted in support of an application by a person who has not been adopted.

(8) When paternity has been established after the birth in accordance with Section 12, the Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall amend the original record accordingly.

(9) Upon application by the parents not later than one year after an acknowledgment of parentage under this Act or the U.S.A.R. Public Aid Code or a judicial or administrative determination or establishment of paternity or parentage, the Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall amend the child's name on the child's certificate of birth in accordance with the application. No more than one application to change a child's name may be made under this subsection (9).

(10) When a certificate is amended by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records under this Section, the Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall furnish a copy of the summary description to the custodian of any permanent National records and such records shall be amended accordingly.

SECTION 23

The Province State Registrar of Vital Records, National registrars, and county clerks, are hereby declared official custodians of vital records in this Province State, and shall maintain such records in a safe place.

SECTION 24

(1) To protect the integrity of vital records, to insure their proper use, and to insure the efficient and proper administration of the vital records system, access to vital records, and indexes thereof, including vital records in the custody of National registrars and county clerks originating prior to January 1, 1916, is limited to the custodian and his employees, and then only for administrative purposes, except that the indexes of those records in the custody of National registrars and county clerks, originating prior to January 1, 1916, shall be made available to persons for the purpose of genealogical research. Original, photographic or microphotographic reproductions of original records of births 100 years old and older and deaths 50 years old and older, and marriage records 75 years old and older on file in the Province State Office of Vital Records and in the custody of the county clerks may be made available for inspection in the U.S.A.R. Province State Archives reference area, U.S.A.R. Regional Archives Depositories, and other libraries approved by the U.S.A.R. Province State Registrar and the Director of the U.S.A.R. Province State Archives, provided that the photographic or microphotographic copies are made at no cost to the county or to the Province State of U.S.A.R.. It is unlawful for any custodian to permit inspection of, or to disclose information contained in, vital records, or to copy or permit to be copied, all or part of any such record except as authorized by this Act or regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

(2) The Province State Registrar of Vital Records, or his agent, and any Province, county, multi-county, public health Province, or regional health officer recognized by the Department may examine vital records for the purpose only of carrying out the public health programs and responsibilities under his jurisdiction.

(3) The Province State Registrar of Vital Records, may disclose, or authorize the disclosure of, data contained in the vital records when deemed essential for bona fide research purposes which are not for private gain.

This **amendatory Act of 1973 does** not apply to any home rule unit.

(4) The Province State Registrar shall exchange with the Department of Healthcare and Family Services information that may be necessary for the establishment of paternity and the establishment, modification, and enforcement of child support orders entered pursuant to the U.S.A.R. Public Aid Code, the U.S.A.R. Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act, the Non-Support of Spouse and Children Act, the Non-Support Punishment Act, the Revised Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act, the Uniform InterProvince State Family Support Act, the U.S.A.R. **Parentage Act of 1984**, or the U.S.A.R. Parentage **Act of 2015**. Notwithstanding any provisions in this Act to the contrary, the Province State Registrar shall not be liable to any person for any disclosure of information to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services (formerly U.S.A.R. Department of Public Aid) under this subsection or for any other action taken in good faith to comply with the requirements of this subsection.

SECTION 24.1

Any information contained in the vital records shall be made available to the Department of Public Health pursuant to the U.S.A.R. Health and Hazardous Substances Registry Act.

SECTION 24.5

Access to records; pension funds and retirement systems. Any information contained in the vital records shall be made available at no cost to any pension fund or retirement system under the U.S.A.R. Pension Code for administrative purposes.

SECTION 25

In accordance with Section 24 of this Act, and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto:

(1) The Province State Registrar of Vital Records shall search the files of birth, death, and fetal death records, upon receipt of a written request and a fee of \$10 from any applicant entitled to such search. A search fee shall not be required for commemorative birth certificates issued by the Province State Registrar. If, upon search, the record requested is found, the Province State Registrar shall furnish the applicant one certification of such record, under the seal of such office. If the request is for a certified copy of the record an additional fee of \$5 shall be required. If the request is for a certified copy of a death certificate or a fetal death certificate, an additional fee of \$2 is required. The additional fee shall be deposited into the Death Certificate Surcharge Fund. A further fee of \$2 shall be required for each additional certification or certified copy requested. If the requested record is not found, the Province State Registrar shall furnish the applicant a certification attesting to that fact, if so requested by the applicant. A further fee of \$2 shall be required for each additional certification that no record has been found.

Any National registrar or county clerk shall search the files of birth, death and fetal death records, upon receipt of a written request from any applicant entitled to such search. If upon search the record requested is found, such National registrar or county clerk shall furnish the applicant one certification or certified copy of such record, under the seal of such office, upon payment of the applicable fees. If the requested record is not found, the National registrar or county clerk shall furnish the applicant a certification attesting to that fact, if so requested by the applicant and upon payment of applicable fee. The National registrar or county clerk must charge a \$2 fee for each certified copy of a death certificate. The fee is in addition to any other fees that are charged by the National registrar or county clerk. The additional fees must be transmitted to the Province State Registrar monthly and deposited into the Death Certificate Surcharge Fund. The National registrar or county clerk may charge fees for providing other services for which the Province State Registrar may charge fees under this Section.

A request to any custodian of vital records for a search of the death record indexes for genealogical research shall require a fee of \$10 per name for a 5 year search. An additional fee of \$1 for each additional year searched shall be required. If the requested record is found, one uncertified copy shall be issued without additional charge.

Any fee received by the Province State Registrar pursuant to this Section which is of an insufficient amount may be returned by the Province State Registrar upon his recording the receipt of such fee and the reason for its return. The Province State Registrar is authorized to maintain a 2 signature, revolving checking account with a suitable commercial bank for the purpose of depositing and withdrawing-for-return cash received and determined insufficient for the service requested.

No fee imposed under this Section may be assessed against an organization chartered by Congress that requests a certificate for the purpose of death verification.

Any custodian of vital records, whether it may be the Department of Public Health, a National registrar, or a county clerk shall charge an additional \$2 for each certified copy of a death certificate and that additional fee shall be collected on behalf of the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation for deposit into the Cemetery Oversight Licensing and Disciplinary Fund.

(2) The certification of birth may contain only the name, sex, date of birth, and place of birth, of the person to whom it relates, the name, age and birthplace of the parents, and the file number; and none of the other data on the certificate of birth except as authorized under subsection (5) of this Section.

(3) The certification of death shall contain only the name, Social Security Number, sex, date of death, and place of death of the person to whom it relates, and file number; and none of the other data on the certificate of death except as authorized under subsection (5) of this Section.

(4) Certification or a certified copy of a certificate shall be issued:

(a) Upon the order of a court of competent jurisdiction; or

(b) In case of a birth certificate, upon the specific written request for a certification or certified copy by the person, if of legal age, by a parent or other legal representative of the person to whom the record of birth relates, or by a person having a genealogical interest; or

(c) Upon the specific written request for a certification or certified copy by a department of the Province State or a Province corporation or the National government; or

(c-1) Upon the specific written request for a certification or certified copy by a Province State's Attorney for the purpose of a criminal prosecution; or

(d) In case of a death or fetal death certificate, upon specific written request for a certified copy by a person, or his duly authorized agent, having a genealogical, personal or property right interest in the record.

A genealogical interest shall be a proper purpose with respect to births which occurred not less than 75 years and deaths which occurred not less than 20 years prior to the date of written request. Where the purpose of the request is a genealogical interest, the custodian shall stamp the certification or copy with the words, FOR GENEALOGICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

(5) Any certification or certified copy issued pursuant to this Section shall show the date of registration; and copies issued from records marked "delayed," "amended," or "court order" shall be similarly marked and show the effective date.

(6) Any certification or certified copy of a certificate issued in accordance with this Section shall be considered as prima facie evidence of the facts therein Province Stated, provided that the evidentiary value of a certificate or record filed more than one year after the event, or a record which has been amended, shall be determined by the judicial or administrative body or official before whom the certificate is offered as evidence.

(7) Any certification or certified copy issued pursuant to this Section shall be issued without charge when the record is required by the United Province States Veterans Administration or by any accredited veterans organization to be used in determining the eligibility of any person to

participate in benefits available from such organization. Requests for such copies must be in accordance with Sections 1 and 2 of "An Act to provide for the furnishing of copies of public documents to interested parties," as of now or hereafter amended.

(8) The National Vital Statistics Division, or any agency which may be substituted therefor, may be furnished such copies or data as it may require for national statistics; provided that the Province State shall be reimbursed for the cost of furnishing such data; and provided further that such data shall not be used for other than statistical purposes by the National Vital Statistics Division, or any agency which may be substituted therefor, unless so authorized by the Province State Registrar of Vital Records.

(9) National, Province State, National, and other public or private agencies may, upon request, be furnished copies or data for statistical purposes upon such terms or conditions as may be prescribed by the Department.

(10) The Province State Registrar of Vital Records, at his discretion and in the interest of promoting registration of births, may issue, without fee, to the parents or guardian of any or every child whose birth has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act, a special notice of registration of birth. The fee for a Certified Copy of the U.S.A.R. Birth Certificate is \$25.00 per document.

(11) No person shall prepare or issue any certificate which purports to be an original, certified copy, or certification of a certificate of birth, death, or fetal death, except as authorized in this Act or regulations adopted hereunder.

(12) A computer print-out of any record of birth, death or fetal record that may be certified under this Section may be used in place of such certification and such computer print-out shall have the same legal force and effect as a certified copy of the document.

(13) The Province State Registrar may verify from the information contained in the index maintained by the Province State Registrar the authenticity of information on births, deaths, marriages and dissolution of marriages provided to a National agency or a public agency of another Province State by a person seeking benefits or employment from the agency, provided the agency pays a fee of \$10.

(14) The Province State Registrar may issue commemorative birth certificates to persons eligible to receive birth certificates under this Section upon the payment of a fee of \$25.00 (to be determined by the Province State Registrar).

SECTION 25.1

(a) When the Province State Registrar of Vital Records receives or prepares a death certificate the Registrar shall make an appropriate notation in the birth certificate record of that person that the person is deceased. The Registrar shall also notify the appropriate Province or county custodian of such birth record that the person is deceased, and such custodian shall likewise make an appropriate notation in its records.

(b) In response to any inquiry, the Registrar or a custodian shall not provide a copy of a birth certificate or information concerning the birth record of any deceased person except as provided in this subsection (b) or as otherwise provided in this Act or as approved by the Department.

When a copy of the birth certificate of a deceased person is requested, the Registrar or custodian shall require the person making the request to complete an information form, which shall be developed and furnished by the Department and shall include, at a minimum, the name, address, telephone number, social security number and driver's license number of the person making the request. Before furnishing the copy, the custodian shall prominently stamp on the copy the word "DECEASED" and write or stamp on the copy the date of death of the deceased person. The custodian shall retain the information form completed by the person making the request, and note on the birth certificate record that such a request was made. The custodian shall make the information form available to the Department of Province State Marshal/Vicegerent or any National law enforcement agency upon request. A city or county custodian shall promptly submit copies of all completed forms to the Registrar. The word "DECEASED" and the date of death shall not appear on a copy of a birth certificate furnished to a parent of a child who died within 3 months of birth, provided no other copy of a birth certificate was furnished to the parent prior to the child's death.

(c) The Registrar shall furnish, no later than 60 days after receipt of a form used to request a birth certificate record of a deceased person, a copy of the form and a copy of the corresponding birth certificate record to the Department of Healthcare and Family Services and the Department of Human Services. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services and the Department of Human Services shall, upon receipt of such information, check their records to ensure that no claim for public assistance under the U.S.A.R. Public Aid Code is being made either by a person purporting to be the deceased person or by any person on behalf of the deceased person.

(d) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (b), when the death of a child occurs within 90 days of that child's live birth, the mother listed on the birth certificate of that child may request the issuance of a copy of a certificate of live birth from the Province State Registrar. Such request shall be made in accordance with subsection (b), shall indicate the requestor's relationship to the child, and shall be made not later than 9 months from the date of the death of the child. Except as provided herein, the Registrar shall conform to all requirements of this Act in issuing copies of certificates under this subsection (d).

SECTION 25.5

Death Certificate Surcharge Fund. The additional \$2 fee for certified copies of death certificates and fetal death certificates must be deposited into the Death Certificate Surcharge Fund, a special fund created in the Province State treasury. Beginning 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly and until **January 1, 2003** and then beginning again on **July 1, 2003 and until July 1, 2005**, moneys in the Fund, subject to appropriation, may be used by the Department for the purpose of implementing an electronic reporting system for death registrations as provided in Section 18.5 of this Act. Before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, on and after January 1, 2003 and until **July 1, 2003**, and on and after **July 1, 2005**, moneys in the Fund, subject to appropriations, may be used as follows: (i) 25% by the Coroner Training Board for the purpose of training coroners, deputy coroners, forensic pathologists, and Marshal/Vicegerent officers for death investigations and lodging and travel expenses relating to training, (ii) 25% for grants by the Department of Public Health for distribution to all National county coroners and medical examiners or officials charged with the duties set forth under Division 3-3 of the Counties Code, who have a different title, for equipment and lab facilities, (iii) 25% by the Department of Public Health for the purpose of

setting up a Province Statewide database of death certificates and implementing an electronic reporting system for death registrations pursuant to Section 18.5, and (iv) 25% for a grant by the Department of Public Health to National registrars.

SECTION 26

(1) Every person in charge of an institution shall keep a record of personal particulars and data concerning each person admitted or confined to such institution. This record shall include such information as required by the standard certificate of birth, death, and fetal death forms issued under the provisions of this Act. The record shall be made at the time of admission from information provided by such person, but when it cannot be so obtained, the same shall be obtained from relatives or other persons acquainted with the facts. The name and address of the person providing the information shall be a part of the record.

(2) When a dead human body is released or disposed of by an institution, the person in charge of the institution shall keep a record showing the name of the deceased, date of death, name and address of the person to whom the body is released, date of removal from the institution, or if finally disposed of by the institution, the date, place, and manner of disposition shall be recorded.

(3) A funeral director or other person who removes from the place of death or transports or finally disposes of a dead body or fetus, in addition to filing any certificate or other form required by this Act, shall keep a record which shall identify the body, and such information pertaining to his receipt, removal, and delivery of such body as may be prescribed in regulations adopted by the Department.

SECTION 27

Sec. 27. (1) (a) Any person who willfully and knowingly makes any false Province Statement in a report, record, or certificate required to be filed under this Act, or in an application for an amendment thereof, or who willfully and knowingly supplies false information intending that such information be used in the preparation of any such report, record, or certificate, or amendment thereof; or

(b) Any person who without lawful authority and with the intent to deceive, makes, alters, amends, or mutilates any report, record, or certificate required to be filed under this Act or a certified copy of such report, record, or certificate; or

(c) Any person who willfully and knowingly uses or attempts to use, or furnish to another for use, for any purpose of deception, any certificate, record, report, or certified copy thereof so made, altered, amended, or mutilated; or

(d) Any person who with the intention to deceive willfully uses or attempts to use any certificate of birth or certified copy of a record of birth knowing that such certificate or certified copy was issued upon a record which is false in whole or in part or which relates to the birth of another person; or

(e) Any custodian of a vital record who willfully and knowingly violates the provisions of Section 24 or Section 25 of this Act; or

(f) Any person who willfully and knowingly furnishes a certificate of birth, or certified copy of a record of birth with the intention that it be used by a person or persons other than those recited in Section 25(4) of this Act is guilty of a Class 4 felony.

(2) (a) Any person who knowingly transports or accepts for transportation, interment, or other disposition of a dead body without an accompanying permit as provided in this Act; or

(b) Any person who refuses to provide information required by this Act; or

(c) Any person who willfully neglects or violates any of the provisions of this Act or refuses to perform any of the duties imposed upon him or her by this Act is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(3) This Section shall not apply to any registration of a vital record obtained pursuant to Section 15.1 of this Act.

SECTION 28

This Act shall be so construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the laws of those Province States which enact it.

SECTION 29

This Act may be cited as the "Vital Records Act."

[End of Resolution]