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.3	"Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 144.212, is amended to read:
.4	144.212 DEFINITIONS.
.5	Subdivision 1. Scope. As used in sections 144.211 to 144.227, the following terms
.6	have the meanings given.
.7	Subd. 1a. Amendment. "Amendment" means completion or correction of made
.8	to certification items on a vital record- after a certification has been issued or more
.9	than one year after the event, whichever occurs first, that does not result in a sealed or
.10	replaced record.
.11	Subd. 1b. Authorized representative. "Authorized representative" means an agent
.12	designated in a written and witnessed statement signed by the subject of the record or
.13	other qualified applicant.
.14	Subd. 1c. Certification item. "Certification item" means all individual items
.15	appearing on a certificate of birth and the demographic and legal items on a certificate
.16	of death.
.17	Subd. 2. Commissioner. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of health.
.18	Subd. 2a. Correction. "Correction" means a change made to a noncertification
.19	item, including information collected for medical and statistical purposes. A correction
.20	also means a change to a certification item within one year of the event provided that no
.21	certification, whether paper or electronic, has been issued.
.22	Subd. 2b. Court of competent jurisdiction. "Court of competent jurisdiction"
.23	means a court within the United States with jurisdiction over the individual and such other
.24	individuals that the court deems necessary.
.25	Subd. 2a 2c. Delayed registration. "Delayed registration" means registration of a
.26	record of birth or death filed one or more years after the date of birth or death.

..... moves to amend H.F. No. 1233 as follows:

Page 411, after line 3, insert:

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Sec. 5. 1

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2.1	Subd. 2d. Disclosure. "Disclosure" means to make available or make known
2.2	personally identifiable information contained in a vital record, by any means of
2.3	communication.
2.4	Subd. 3. File. "File" means to present a vital record or report for registration to the
2.5	Office of the State Registrar Vital Records and to have the vital record or report accepted
2.6	for registration by the Office of the State Registrar Vital Records.
2.7	Subd. 4. Final disposition. "Final disposition" means the burial, interment,
2.8	cremation, removal from the state, or other authorized disposition of a dead body or
2.9	dead fetus.
2.10	Subd. 4a. Institution. "Institution" means a public or private establishment that:
2.11	(1) provides inpatient or outpatient medical, surgical, or diagnostic care or treatment
2.12	or
2.13	(2) provides nursing, custodial, or domiciliary care, or to which persons are
2.14	committed by law.
2.15	Subd. 4b. Legal representative. "Legal representative" means a licensed attorney
2.16	representing an individual.
2.17	Subd. 4c. Local issuance office. "Local issuance office" means a county
2.18	governmental office authorized by the state registrar to issue certified birth and death
2.19	records.
2.20	Subd. 4d. Record. "Record" means a report of a vital event that has been registered
2.21	by the state registrar.
2.22	Subd. 5. Registration. "Registration" means the process by which vital records
2.23	are completed, filed, and incorporated into the official records of the Office of the State
2.24	Registrar.
2.25	Subd. 6. State registrar. "State registrar" means the commissioner of health or a
2.26	designee.
2.27	Subd. 7. System of vital statistics. "System of vital statistics" includes the
2.28	registration, collection, preservation, amendment, verification, the maintenance of the
2.29	security and integrity of, and certification of vital records, the collection of other reports
2.30	required by sections 144.211 to 144.227, and related activities including the tabulation,
2.31	analysis, publication, and dissemination of vital statistics.
2.32	Subd. 7a. Verification. "Verification" means a confirmation of the information on a
2.33	vital record based on the facts contained in a certification.
2.34	Subd. 8. Vital record. "Vital record" means a record or report of birth, stillbirth,
2.35	death, marriage, dissolution and annulment, and data related thereto. The birth record is
2.36	not a medical record of the mother or the child.

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Subd. 9. **Vital statistics.** "Vital statistics" means the data derived from records and reports of birth, death, fetal death, induced abortion, marriage, dissolution and annulment, and related reports.

- Subd. 10. Local registrar. "Local registrar" means an individual designated under section 144.214, subdivision 1, to perform the duties of a local registrar.
- Subd. 11. **Consent to disclosure.** "Consent to disclosure" means an affidavit filed with the state registrar which sets forth the following information:
 - (1) the current name and address of the affiant;

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- (2) any previous name by which the affiant was known;
- (3) the original and adopted names, if known, of the adopted child whose original birth record is to be disclosed;
 - (4) the place and date of birth of the adopted child;
 - (5) the biological relationship of the affiant to the adopted child; and
- (6) the affiant's consent to disclosure of information from the original birth record of the adopted child.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 144.213, is amended to read:

144.213 OFFICE OF THE STATE REGISTRAR VITAL RECORDS.

Subdivision 1. Creation; state registrar; Office of Vital Records. The commissioner shall establish an Office of the State Registrar Vital Records under the supervision of the state registrar. The commissioner shall furnish to local registrars the forms necessary for correct reporting of vital statistics, and shall instruct the local registrars in the collection and compilation of the data. The commissioner shall promulgate rules for the collection, filing, and registering of vital statistics information by the state and local registrars registrar, physicians, morticians, and others. Except as otherwise provided in sections 144.211 to 144.227, rules previously promulgated by the commissioner relating to the collection, filing and registering of vital statistics shall remain in effect until repealed, modified or superseded by a rule promulgated by the commissioner.

Subd. 2. **General duties.** (a) The state registrar shall ecoordinate the work of local registrars to maintain a statewide system of vital statistics. The state registrar is responsible for the administration and enforcement of sections 144.211 to 144.227, and shall supervise local registrars in the enforcement of sections 144.211 to 144.227 and the rules promulgated thereunder. Local issuance offices that fail to comply with the statutes or rules or to properly train employees may have their issuance privileges and access to the vital records system revoked.

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(b) To preserve vital records the state registrar is authorized to prepare typewritten,
photographic, electronic or other reproductions of original records and files in the Office
of Vital Records. The reproductions when certified by the state registrar shall be accepted
as the original records.
(c) The state registrar shall also:
(1) establish, designate, and eliminate offices in the state to aid in the efficient
issuance of vital records;
(2) direct the activities of all persons engaged in activities pertaining to the operation
of the system of vital statistics;
(3) develop and conduct training programs to promote uniformity of policy and
procedures throughout the state in matters pertaining to the system of vital statistics; and
(4) prescribe, furnish, and distribute all forms required by sections 144.211 to
144.227 and any rules adopted under these sections, and prescribe other means for the
transmission of data, including electronic submission, that will accomplish the purpose of
complete, accurate, and timely reporting and registration.
Subd. 3. Record keeping. To preserve vital records the state registrar is authorized
to prepare typewritten, photographic, electronic or other reproductions of original records
and files in the Office of the State Registrar. The reproductions when certified by the state
or local registrar shall be accepted as the original records.
Sec. 7. [144.2131] SECURITY OF VITAL RECORDS SYSTEM.
The state registrar shall:
(1) authenticate all users of the system of vital statistics and document that all users
require access based on their official duties;
(2) authorize authenticated users of the system of vital statistics to access specific
components of the vital statistics systems necessary for their official roles and duties;
(3) establish separation of duties between staff roles that may be susceptible to fraud
or misuse and routinely perform audits of staff work for the purposes of identifying fraud
or misuse within the vital statistics system;
(4) require that authenticated and authorized users of the system of vital
statistics maintain a specified level of training related to security and provide written
acknowledgment of security procedures and penalties;
(5) validate data submitted for registration through site visits or with independent
sources outside the registration system at a frequency specified by the state registrar to
maximize the integrity of the data collected;

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5.1	(6) protect personally identifiable information and maintain systems pursuant to
5.2	applicable state and federal laws;
5.3	(7) accept a report of death if the decedent was born in Minnesota or if the decedent
5.4	was a resident of Minnesota from the United States Department of Defense or the United
5.5	States Department of State when the death of a United States citizen occurs outside the
5.6	United States;
5.7	(8) match death records registered in Minnesota and death records provided from
5.8	other jurisdictions to live birth records in Minnesota;
5.9	(9) match death records received from the United States Department of Defense
5.10	or the United States Department of State for deaths of United States citizens occurring
5.11	outside the United States to live birth records in Minnesota;
5.12	(10) work with law enforcement to initiate and provide evidence for active fraud
5.13	investigations;
5.14	(11) provide secure workplace, storage, and technology environments that have
5.15	limited role-based access;
5.16	(12) maintain overt, covert, and forensic security measures for certifications,
5.17	verifications, and automated systems that are part of the vital statistics system; and
5.18	(13) comply with applicable state and federal laws and rules associated with
5.19	information technology systems and related information security requirements.
5.20	Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 144.215, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
5.21	Subd. 3. Father's name; child's name. In any case in which paternity of a child is
5.22	determined by a court of competent jurisdiction, a declaration of parentage is executed
5.23	under section 257.34, or a recognition of parentage is executed under section 257.75, the
5.24	name of the father shall be entered on the birth record. If the order of the court declares
5.25	the name of the child, it shall also be entered on the birth record. If the order of the court
5.26	does not declare the name of the child, or there is no court order, then upon the request of
5.27	both parents in writing, the surname of the child shall be defined by both parents.
5.28	Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 144.215, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
5.29	Subd. 4. Social Security number registration. (a) Parents of a child born within
5.30	this state shall give the parents' Social Security numbers to the Office of the State Registrar
5.31	<u>Vital Records</u> at the time of filing the birth record, but the numbers shall not appear on
5.32	the <u>certified</u> record.
5.33	(b) The Social Security numbers are classified as private confidential data, as defined
5.34	in section 13.02, subdivision 12, on individuals, but the Office of the State Registrar Vital

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Records shall provide a Social Security number to the public authority responsible for 6.1 child support services upon request by the public authority for use in the establishment of 6.2 parentage and the enforcement of child support obligations. 6.3 Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 144.216, subdivision 1, is amended to read: 6.4 Subdivision 1. **Reporting a foundling.** Whoever finds a live born infant of unknown 6.5 parentage shall report within five days to the Office of the State Registrar Vital Records 6.6 such information as the commissioner may by rule require to identify the foundling. 6.7 Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 144.217, subdivision 2, is amended to read: 6.8 Subd. 2. Court petition. If a delayed record of birth is rejected under subdivision 6.9 1, a person may petition the appropriate court in the county in which the birth allegedly 6.10 occurred for an order establishing a record of the date and place of the birth and the 6.11 parentage of the person whose birth is to be registered. The petition shall state: 6.12 6.13 (1) that the person for whom a delayed record of birth is sought was born in this state; (2) that no record of birth can be found in the Office of the State Registrar Vital 6.14 Records; 6.15 (3) that diligent efforts by the petitioner have failed to obtain the evidence required 6.16 in subdivision 1; 6.17 (4) that the state registrar has refused to register a delayed record of birth; and 6.18 (5) other information as may be required by the court. 6.19 Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 144.218, subdivision 5, is amended to read: 6.20 Subd. 5. Replacement of vital records. Upon the order of a court of this state, upon 6.21 the request of a court of another state, upon the filing of a declaration of parentage under 6.22 6.23 section 257.34, or upon the filing of a recognition of parentage with a the state registrar, a replacement birth record must be registered consistent with the findings of the court, the 6.24 declaration of parentage, or the recognition of parentage. 6.25 Sec. 13. [144.2181] AMENDMENT AND CORRECTION OF VITAL RECORDS. 6.26 (a) A vital record registered under sections 144.212 to 144.227 may be amended 6.27 or corrected only according to sections 144.212 to 144.227 and rules adopted by the 6.28 commissioner of health to protect the integrity and accuracy of vital records. 6.29 (b)(1) A vital record that is amended under this section shall indicate that it has been 6.30

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amended, except as otherwise provided in this section or by rule.

(2) Electronic documentation shall be maintained by the state registrar that identifies the evidence upon which the amendment or correction was based, the date of the amendment or correction, and the identity of the authorized person making the amendment or correction.

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- (c) Upon receipt of a certified copy of an order of a court of competent jurisdiction changing the name of a person whose birth is registered in Minnesota and upon request of such person if 18 years of age or older or having the status of emancipated minor, the state registrar shall amend the birth record to show the new name. If the person is a minor or an incapacitated person then a parent, guardian, or legal representative of the minor or incapacitated person may make the request.
- (d) When an applicant does not submit the minimum documentation required for amending a vital record or when the state registrar has cause to question the validity or completeness of the applicant's statements or the documentary evidence, and the deficiencies are not corrected, the state registrar shall not amend the vital record. The state registrar shall advise the applicant of the reason for this action and shall further advise the applicant of the right of appeal to a court with competent jurisdiction over the Department of Health.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 144.225, is amended to read:

144.225 DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION FROM VITAL RECORDS.

Subdivision 1. **Public information; access to vital records.** Except as otherwise provided for in this section and section 144.2252, information contained in vital records shall be public information. Physical access to vital records shall be subject to the supervision and regulation of <u>the state and local registrars registrar</u> and <u>their employees</u> pursuant to rules promulgated by the commissioner in order to protect vital records from loss, mutilation or destruction and to prevent improper disclosure of vital records which are confidential or private data on individuals, as defined in section 13.02, subdivisions 3 and 12.

Subd. 2. **Data about births.** (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, data pertaining to the birth of a child to a woman who was not married to the child's father when the child was conceived nor when the child was born, including the original record of birth and the certified vital record an individual, are confidential data. At the time of the birth of a child to a woman who was not married to the child's father when the child was conceived nor when the child was born, the mother may designate demographic data pertaining to the birth as public. Notwithstanding the designation of the data as confidential,

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it may upon the proper completion of an attestation provided by the commissioner and payment of the required fee, demographic birth data by certified record shall be disclosed: (1) to a parent or guardian of the child individual; (2) to the child individual when the child individual is 16 years of age or older; (3) under paragraph (b) or (e); or (4) pursuant to a court order. For purposes of this section, a subpoena does not constitute a court order:; (5) to the legal custodian, guardian or conservator, or health care agent of the individual; (6) to adoption agencies in order to complete confidential postadoption searches as required by section 259.83; (7) to any local, state, or federal governmental agency upon request if the certified vital record is necessary for the governmental agency to perform its authorized duties; or (8) to a representative authorized by a person under clauses (1) to (7). (b) Unless the child individual is adopted, data pertaining to the birth of a child an individual that are not accessible to the public become public data if 100 125 years have elapsed since the birth of the ehild individual who is the subject of the data, or as provided under section 13.10, whichever occurs first. (c) If a child is adopted, data pertaining to the child's birth are governed by the provisions relating to adoption records, including sections 13.10, subdivision 5; 144.218, subdivision 1; 144.2252; and 259.89. (d) The name and address of a mother under paragraph (a) and the child's date of birth may be disclosed to the county social services or public health member of a family services collaborative for purposes of providing services under section 124D.23. (e) The commissioner of human services shall have access to birth records for: (1) the purposes of administering medical assistance, general assistance medical care, and the MinnesotaCare program; (2) child support enforcement purposes; and (3) other public health purposes as determined by the commissioner of health. (f) The fact of birth consisting of the name of the individual, date of birth, county of birth, and state file number are public data. Subd. 2a. Health data associated with birth registration. Information from which an identification of risk for disease, disability, or developmental delay in a mother or child can be made, that is collected in conjunction with birth registration or fetal death reporting, is private confidential data as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 12. The commissioner may disclose to a local board of health, as defined in section 145A.02, subdivision 2,

health data associated with birth registration which identifies a mother or child at high risk for serious disease, disability, or developmental delay in order to assure access to appropriate health, social, or educational services. Notwithstanding the designation of the private_confidential data, the commissioner of human services shall have access to health data associated with birth registration for:

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- (1) purposes of administering medical assistance, general assistance medical care, and the MinnesotaCare program; and
 - (2) for other public health purposes as determined by the commissioner of health.
- Subd. 2b. **Commissioner of health; duties.** Notwithstanding the designation of certain of this data as confidential under subdivision 2 or private under subdivision 2a, the commissioner shall give the commissioner of human services access to birth record data and data contained in recognitions of parentage prepared according to section 257.75 necessary to enable the commissioner of human services to identify a child who is subject to threatened injury, as defined in section 626.556, subdivision 2, paragraph (l), by a person responsible for the child's care, as defined in section 626.556, subdivision 2, paragraph (b), clause (1). The commissioner shall be given access to all data included on official birth records.
- Subd. 3. **Laws and rules for preparing vital records.** No person shall prepare or issue any vital record which purports to be an original, certified copy, or copy of a vital record except as authorized in sections 144.211 to 144.227 or the rules of the commissioner.
- Subd. 4. **Access to records for research purposes.** The state registrar may permit persons performing medical research access to the information restricted in subdivision 2 or 2a if those persons agree in writing not to disclose private or confidential data on individuals.
- Subd. 5. **Residents of other states.** When a resident of another state is born or dies in this state, the state registrar shall send a report of the birth or death to the state of residence.
- Subd. 6. **Group purchaser identity; nonpublic data; disclosure.** (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, the named identity of a group purchaser as defined in section 62J.03, subdivision 6, collected in association with birth registration is nonpublic data as defined in section 13.02.
- (b) The commissioner may publish, or by other means release to the public, the named identity of a group purchaser as part of an analysis of information collected from the birth registration process. Analysis means the identification of trends in prenatal care and birth outcomes associated with group purchasers. The commissioner may not reveal the named identity of the group purchaser until the group purchaser has had 21 days after receipt of the analysis to review the analysis and comment on it. In releasing data

under this subdivision, the commissioner shall include comments received from the group purchaser related to the scientific soundness and statistical validity of the methods used in the analysis. This subdivision does not authorize the commissioner to make public any individual identifying data except as permitted by law.

- (c) A group purchaser may contest whether an analysis made public under paragraph (b) is based on scientifically sound and statistically valid methods in a contested case proceeding under sections 14.57 to 14.62, subject to appeal under sections 14.63 to 14.68. To obtain a contested case hearing, the group purchaser must present a written request to the commissioner before the end of the time period for review and comment. Within ten days of the assignment of an administrative law judge, the group purchaser must demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence the group purchaser's likelihood of succeeding on the merits. If the judge determines that the group purchaser has made this demonstration, the data may not be released during the contested case proceeding and through appeal. If the judge finds that the group purchaser has not made this demonstration, the commissioner may immediately publish, or otherwise make public, the nonpublic group purchaser data, with comments received as set forth in paragraph (b).
- (d) The contested case proceeding and subsequent appeal is not an exclusive remedy and any person may seek a remedy pursuant to section 13.08, subdivisions 1 to 4, or as otherwise authorized by law.
- Subd. 7. Certified birth or death record. (a) The state or local registrar or local issuance office shall issue a certified birth or death record or a statement of no vital record found to an individual upon the individual's proper completion of an attestation provided by the commissioner and payment of the required fee:
- (1) to a person who has a tangible interest in the requested vital record. A person who has a tangible interest is:
- (i) the subject of the vital record;

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- (ii) (i) a child of the subject decedent;
- 10.28 (iii) (ii) the spouse of the subject decedent;
- 10.29 (iv) (iii) a parent of the subject decedent;
- 10.30 (v) (iv) the grandparent or grandchild of the subject decedent;
- 10.31 (vi) if the requested record is a death record, (v) a sibling of the subject decedent;
- 10.32 (vii) (vi) the party responsible for filing the vital record;
- 10.33 (viii) (vii) the legal custodian, guardian or conservator, or health care agent of the subject decedent;
- 10.35 (ix) (viii) a personal representative, by sworn affidavit of the fact that the certified copy is required for administration of the estate;

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11.1	(x) (ix) a successor of the subject decedent, as defined in section 524.1-201, if
11.2	the subject is deceased, by sworn affidavit of the fact that the certified copy is required
11.3	for administration of the estate;
11.4	(xi) if the requested record is a death record, (x) a trustee of a trust by sworn affidavit
11.5	of the fact that the certified copy is needed for the proper administration of the trust; or
11.6	(xii) (xi) a person or entity who demonstrates that a certified vital record is necessary
11.7	for the determination or protection of a personal or property right, pursuant to rules
11.8	adopted by the commissioner; or
11.9	(xiii) adoption agencies in order to complete confidential postadoption searches as
11.10	required by section 259.83;
11.11	(2) to any local, state, or federal governmental agency upon request if the certified
11.12	vital record is necessary for the governmental agency to perform its authorized duties-
11.13	An authorized governmental agency includes the Department of Human Services, the
11.14	Department of Revenue, and the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services;
11.15	(3) to an attorney upon evidence of the attorney's license;
11.16	(4) pursuant to a court order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction. For
11.17	purposes of this section, a subpoena does not constitute a court order; or
11.18	(5) to a representative authorized by a person under clauses (1) to (4).
11.19	(b) The state or local registrar or local issuance office shall also issue a certified
11.20	death record to an individual described in paragraph (a), clause (1), items (ii) to (viii), if,
11.21	on behalf of the individual, a licensed mortician furnishes the registrar with a properly
11.22	completed attestation in the form provided by the commissioner within 180 days of the
11.23	time of death of the subject of the death record. This paragraph is not subject to the
11.24	requirements specified in Minnesota Rules, part 4601.2600, subpart 5, item B.
11.25	Subd. 8. Standardized format for certified birth and death records. No later than
11.26	July 1, 2000, The commissioner shall develop maintain a standardized format for certified
11.27	birth records and death records issued by the state and local registrars registrar and local
11.28	<u>issuance offices</u> . The format shall incorporate security features in accordance with this
11.29	section. The standardized format must be implemented on a statewide basis by July 1, 2001.
11.30	Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 144.226, is amended to read:
11.31	144.226 FEES.
11.32	Subdivision 1. Which services are for fee. The fees for the following services shall
11.33	be the following or an amount prescribed by rule of the commissioner:
11.34	(a) The fee for the issuance of a certified vital record, a search for a vital record that
11.35	cannot be issued, or a certification that the vital record cannot be found is \$9. No fee shall be

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charged for a certified birth, stillbirth, or death record that is reissued within one year of the original issue, if an amendment is made to the vital record and if the previously issued vital record is surrendered. The fee is payable at the time of application and is nonrefundable.

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- (b) The fee for processing a request for the replacement of a birth record for all events, except when filing a recognition of parentage pursuant to section 257.73, subdivision 1, is \$40. The fee is payable at the time of application and is nonrefundable.
- (c) The fee for <u>reviewing and processing</u> a request for the filing of a delayed registration of birth, stillbirth, or death is \$40. The fee is payable at the time of application and is nonrefundable. This fee includes one subsequent review of the request is not acceptable upon the initial receipt.
- (d) The fee for <u>reviewing and processing</u> a request for the amendment of any vital record when requested more than 45 days after the filing of the vital record is \$40. No fee shall be charged for an amendment requested within 45 days after the filing of the vital record. The fee is payable at the time of application and is nonrefundable. This fee includes one subsequent review of the request if the request is not acceptable upon the initial receipt.
- (e) The fee for <u>reviewing and processing</u> a request for the verification of information from vital records is \$9 when the applicant furnishes the specific information to locate the vital record. When the applicant does not furnish specific information, the fee is \$20 per hour for staff time expended. Specific information includes the correct date of the event and the correct name of the <u>registrant subject of the record</u>. Fees charged shall approximate the costs incurred in searching and copying the vital records. The fee is payable at the time of application and is nonrefundable.
- (f) The fee for <u>reviewing and processing</u> a request for the issuance of a copy of any document on file pertaining to a vital record or statement that a related document cannot be found is \$9. The fee is payable at the time of application and is nonrefundable.
- Subd. 2. **Fees to state government special revenue fund.** Fees collected under this section by the state registrar shall be deposited <u>in the state treasury and credited</u> to the state government special revenue fund.
- Subd. 3. **Birth record surcharge.** (a) In addition to any fee prescribed under subdivision 1, there shall be a nonrefundable surcharge of \$3 for each certified birth or stillbirth record and for a certification that the vital record cannot be found. The local or state registrar or local issuance office shall forward this amount to the commissioner of management and budget for deposit into the account for the children's trust fund for the prevention of child abuse established under section 256E.22. This surcharge shall not be charged under those circumstances in which no fee for a certified birth or stillbirth record is permitted under subdivision 1, paragraph (a). Upon certification by the commissioner of

Sec. 15. 12

management and budget that the assets in that fund exceed \$20,000,000, this surcharge shall be discontinued.

- (b) In addition to any fee prescribed under subdivision 1, there shall be a nonrefundable surcharge of \$10 for each certified birth record. The local or state registrar or local issuance office shall forward this amount to the commissioner of management and budget for deposit in the general fund. This surcharge shall not be charged under those eircumstances in which no fee for a certified birth record is permitted under subdivision 1, paragraph (a).
- Subd. 4. **Vital records surcharge.** (a) In addition to any fee prescribed under subdivision 1, there is a nonrefundable surcharge of \$2_\$4 for each certified and noncertified birth, stillbirth, or death record, and for a certification that the record cannot be found. The local <u>issuance office</u> or state registrar shall forward this amount to the commissioner of management and budget to be deposited into the state government special revenue fund. This surcharge shall not be charged under those circumstances in which no fee for a birth, stillbirth, or death record is permitted under subdivision 1, paragraph (a).
 - (b) Effective August 1, 2005, the surcharge in paragraph (a) is \$4.
- Subd. 5. **Electronic verification.** A fee for the electronic verification <u>or electronic certification</u> of a vital event, when the information being verified <u>or certified</u> is obtained from a certified birth or death record, shall be established through contractual or interagency agreements with interested local, state, or federal government agencies.
- Subd. 6. **Alternative payment methods.** Notwithstanding subdivision 1, alternative payment methods may be approved and implemented by the state registrar or a local registrar issuance office."
 - Page 447, after line 20, insert:

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- "Sec. 77. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 257.75, subdivision 7, is amended to read:
 - Subd. 7. **Hospital and Department of Health; recognition form.** Hospitals that provide obstetric services and the state registrar of vital statistics shall distribute the educational materials and recognition of parentage forms prepared by the commissioner of human services to new parents, shall assist parents in understanding the recognition of parentage form, including following the provisions for notice under subdivision 5, shall provide notary services for parents who complete the recognition of parentage form, and shall timely file the completed recognition of parentage form with the Office of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics Records unless otherwise instructed by the Office of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics Records. On and after January 1, 1994, hospitals may not distribute the declaration of parentage forms:

Sec. 77.

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Sec. 78. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 260C.635, subdivision 1, is amended to read: Subdivision 1. **Legal effect.** (a) Upon adoption, the adopted child becomes the legal child of the adopting parent and the adopting parent becomes the legal parent of the child with all the rights and duties between them of a birth parent and child.

- (b) The child shall inherit from the adoptive parent and the adoptive parent's relatives the same as though the child were the birth child of the parent, and in case of the child's death intestate, the adoptive parent and the adoptive parent's relatives shall inherit the child's estate as if the child had been the adoptive parent's birth child.
- (c) After a decree of adoption is entered, the birth parents or previous legal parents of the child shall be relieved of all parental responsibilities for the child except child support that has accrued to the date of the order for guardianship to the commissioner which continues to be due and owing. The child's birth or previous legal parent shall not exercise or have any rights over the adopted child or the adopted child's property, person, privacy, or reputation.
- (d) The adopted child shall not owe the birth parents or the birth parent's relatives any legal duty nor shall the adopted child inherit from the birth parents or kindred unless otherwise provided for in a will of the birth parent or kindred.
- (e) Upon adoption, the court shall complete a certificate of adoption form and mail the form to the Office of the State Registrar Vital Records at the Minnesota Department of Health. Upon receiving the certificate of adoption, the state registrar shall register a replacement vital record in the new name of the adopted child as required under section 144.218.
 - Sec. 79. Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 517.001, is amended to read:

517.001 DEFINITION.

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As used in this chapter, "local registrar" has the meaning given in section 144.212, subdivision 10 means an individual designated by the county board of commissioners to register marriages."

Renumber the sections in sequence and correct the internal references

14.29 Amend the title accordingly

Sec. 79.