ARKANSAS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
CENTER FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTICE

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VITAL RECORDS

Promulgated Under the Authority of
Arkansas Code Annotated § 20-18-101 et seq.;
Specifically A.C.A. § 20-18-202

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By the Arkansas State Board of Health
Arkansas Department of Health
Little Rock, Arkansas
Nathaniel Smith, MD, MPH

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTATION OF VITAL RECORDS

REGULATION 1.0. DUTIES OF STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL RECORDS 4
REGULATION 1.1 REGISTRATION DISTRICTS 5
REGULATION 1.2 FORMS 5
REGULATION 1.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR PREPARATION OF CERTIFICATES 5
REGULATION 1.4 APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL REGISTRAR AND DEPUTY REGISTRARS 6
REGULATION 1.5 REMOVAL OF LOCAL REGISTRARS AND DEPUTY LOCAL REGISTRARS 6
REGULATION 2.0 DUTIES OF LOCAL REGISTRARS 6
REGULATION 2.1 DUTIES 6
REGULATION 2.2 ABSENCE, ILLNESS OR DISABILITY OF THE LOCAL REGISTRAR 7
REGULATION 2.3 RESIGNATION OF LOCAL REGISTRAR OR DEPUTY LOCAL REGISTRAR 7
REGULATION 3.0 INFANTS OF UNKNOWN PARENTAGE; FOUNDLING REGISTRATION 7
REGULATION 4.0 BIRTH REGISTRATION 7
REGULATION 4.1 DELAYED REGISTRATION OF BIRTH 8
REGULATION 4.2 REGISTRATION 8
REGULATION 4.3 DELAYED CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH FORM 9
REGULATION 4.4 WHO MAY REQUEST THE REGISTRATION OF AND SIGN A DELAYED CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH 9
REGULATION 4.5 FACTS TO BE ESTABLISHED FOR A DELAYED REGISTRATION OF BIRTH 9
REGULATION 4.6 DELAYED REGISTRATION FOLLOWING A LEGAL CHANGE OF STATUS 9
REGULATION 4.7 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE - REQUIREMENTS 9
REGULATION 4.8 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE - ACCEPTABILITY 10
REGULATION 4.9 ABSTRACTION OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE 10
REGULATION 4.10 CERTIFICATION BY THE STATE REGISTRAR 10
REGULATION 4.11 DISMISSAL AFTER ONE YEAR 10
REGULATION 5.0 NEW CERTIFICATES OF BIRTH FOLLOWING LEGITIMATION, DETERMINATION OF PATERNITY, ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PATERNITY, ADOPTION, LEGAL CHANGE OF NAME. 11
REGULATION 5.1 NEW CERTIFICATE 11
REGULATION 5.2 LEGITIMATION 11

DRAFT

REGULATION 5.3 DETERMINATION OF PATERNITY 11
REGULATION 5.4 ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PATERNITY 11
REGULATION 5.5 ADOPTION 11
REGULATION 5.6 LEGAL CHANGE OF NAME 12
REGULATION 5.7 EXISTING CERTIFICATE TO BE PLACED IN A SPECIAL FILE 12
REGULATION 6.0 DEATH REGISTRATION 12
REGULATION 6.1 ACCEPTANCE OF INCOMPLETE DEATH CERTIFICATE 12
REGULATION 6.2 COMPLETION OF CERTIFICATE WHEN DEATH OCCURS IN AN INSTITUTION 13
REGULATION 7.0 AUTHORIZATION OF FINAL DISPOSITION 13
REGULATION 7.1 BURIAL-TRANSIT PERMIT 13
REGULATION 7.2 REMOVAL OF BODY 13
REGULATION 7.3 DISPOSITION OF DEAD BODIES OR FETUSES 14
REGULATION 7.4 DISINTERMENT 14
REGULATION 8.0 TRANSPORTATION OF DEAD BODIES 14
REGULATION 8.1 PRESERVATION OF BODIES 15
REGULATION 8.2 BODIES PLACED IN VAULTS 15
REGULATION 8.3 RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODY OF DECEASED PERSON WHO MAY HAVE BEEN INFECTED BY A COMMUNICABLE DISEASE 15
REGULATION 8.4 ACTS TENDING TO PROMOTE SPREAD OF DISEASE PROHIBITED.. 15
REGULATION 9.0 RECORDS AND REPORTS 15
REGULATION 10.0 DELAYED REGISTRATION OF DEATH 15
REGULATION 10.1 REGISTRATION - ONE YEAR TO FOUR YEARS 16
REGULATION 11.0 REGISTRATION OF SPONTANEOUS FETAL DEATHS (STILLBIRTH) 17
REGULATION 11.1 RESPONSIBILITY FOR REPORTING SPONTANEOUS FETAL DEATHS (STILLBIRTHS) 17
REGULATION 12.0 REPORT OF INDUCED TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY 17
REGULATION 12.1 REPORT OF SPONTANEOUS FETAL DEATH (MISCARRIAGES) OF LESS THAN 20 WEEKS 16

REGULATION 13.0 DELAYED REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGE 18
REGULATION 14.0 AMENDMENT OF VITAL RECORDS 19

DRAFT

REGULATION 14.1 AMENDMENT OF MINOR ERRORS ON BIRTH CERTIFICATES DURING THE FIRST YEAR 19
REGULATION 14.2 AMENDMENT OF REGISTRANT'S GIVEN NAMES ON BIRTH CERTIFICATES WITHIN THE FIRST YEAR..... 19
REGULATION 14.3 ADDITION OF GIVEN NAMES..... 19
REGULATION 14.4 ALL OTHER AMENDMENTS 20
REGULATION 14.5 WHO MAY APPLY 20
REGULATION 14.6 AMENDMENT OF THE SAME ITEM MORE THAN ONCE 21
REGULATION 14.7 METHODS OF AMENDING CERTIFICATES..... 21
REGULATION 15.0 DISCLOSURE OF RECORDS 21
REGULATION 16.0 RECORD PRESERVATION..... 23
REGULATION 17.0 COPIES OF DATA FROM VITAL RECORDS 23
REGULATION 18.0 FEES FOR COPIES AND SEARCHES..... 24
REGULATION 19.0 PERSONS REQUIRED TO KEEP RECORDS AND FILE REPORTS..... 24
REGULATION 20.0 MATCHING OF BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATES 24
REGULATION 21.0 PENALTIES 25
REGULATION 22.0 SEVERABILITY 26

DRAFT

AUTHORITY

The following Regulations for Administration of of Vital Records are duly adopted and promulgated by the Arkansas State Board of Health pursuant to the authority expressly conferred by the laws of the State of Arkansas, Act 1254 of 1995.

REGULATION 1.0. DUTIES OF STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL RECORDS

(Reference: Section 7 of Act 1254)

(a) The State Registrar, under the direction of the State Board of Health, shall execute and enforce the provisions of the laws and the Rules and Regulations and supervise registrars, to the end that all of the requirements shall be uniformly complied with. The Registrar shall have authority to investigate cases of irregularity or violation of law, personally or by accredited representative, and all local registrars and their deputies shall aid the Registrar, upon request, in such investigations. The Registrar shall report cases of violation of any of the provisions of the laws and regulations to the prosecuting attorney of the proper county, with a statement of facts and circumstances.

(b) The State Registrar shall have the authority to cross-reference birth and death certificates on file for the same individual by stamping on the face information necessary to show relation of the two certificates.

(c) Upon demand of the State Registrar in person, mail, or through the local registrar, all physicians, coroners, midwives, administrators in institutions, informants, nurse midwives, circuit or county clerks, or funeral directors, and all other persons having knowledge of the facts, shall

furnish such information as they may possess regarding any live birth, death, fetal death, marriage, divorce or annulment.

REGULATION 1.1 REGISTRATION DISTRICTS

The local county health unit in each county shall serve as registration district for the deaths occurring in the county until notified otherwise by the State Registrar. The Central Office shall serve as the site of registration for births and fetal deaths. State Registrar may designate additional offices.

REGULATION 1.2 FORMS

(Reference: Section 5(a)(5) of Act 1254 of 1995)

All forms, certificates and reports used in the system of vital records are the property of the Board and shall be surrendered to the State Registrar upon demand. The forms prescribed and distributed by the State Registrar for reporting vital records shall be used only for official purposes. No forms shall be used in the reporting of vital records or making copies thereof, except those furnished or approved by the State Registrar. Electronic data records will be accepted only when standards set by the State Registrar are met.

REGULATION 1.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR PREPARATION OF CERTIFICATES

Legacy records refer to records which are issued from paper or a digital image of a paper record. All legacy certificates and records relating to vital records must either be prepared on a typewriter with a black ribbon or printed legibly in black, unfading ink. All signatures required shall be entered in black, unfading ink. Unless otherwise directed by the State Registrar, no certificate shall be complete and correct and acceptable for registration:

(a) That does not have the certifier's name typed or printed legibly.

(b) That does not supply all items of information called for thereon or satisfactorily account for their omission;

(c) That contains alterations or erasures;

(d) That does not contain handwritten signatures as required;

(e) That is marked "copy" or "duplicate";

(f) That is a carbon copy;

(g) That is prepared on an improper form;

(h) That contains improper or inconsistent data;

(i) That contains an indefinite cause of death which denotes only symptoms of disease or conditions resulting from disease;

(j) That is not prepared in conformity with regulations or instructions issued by the State Registrar.

Electronic records refer to records which are issued from an electronic database of information. All portions of the record that have been prepared on paper must meet the same requirements as legacy records. Portions of the record that have been entered directly into the database must:

(a) Contain all items of information called for thereon or satisfactorily account for their omission;

(b) Must not contain an indefinite cause of death which denotes only symptoms of disease or conditions resulting from disease;

(c) Be attested to be correct by a qualified funeral director or certifier who has personally accessed the record with an previously assigned user identification and complex password.

REGULATION 1.4 APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL REGISTRAR AND DEPUTY REGISTRARS

Each local registrar or deputy local registrar of vital records shall be notified of his appointment or reappointment in writing, setting forth the registration district and duties of his office.

The State Registrar shall appoint not less than one person to be local registrar for deaths in each county. Each person so appointed shall receive a written notice setting forth the area for which he or she is to be responsible for promoting and supervising vital registration.

Each local registrar shall appoint and submit to the State Registrar, the name of the person or persons who are to act as deputy local registrars.

REGULATION 1.5 REMOVAL OF LOCAL REGISTRARS AND DEPUTY LOCAL REGISTRARS

Failure to carry out the provisions of the Vital Statistics Act and regulations adopted thereunder or conduct that may impair operation of the vital records system shall be considered reasonable cause for removal of the local registrar or deputy local registrar for vital records by the State Registrar. Notification of such action shall be in writing.

REGULATION 2.0 DUTIES OF LOCAL REGISTRARS

(Reference: Section 7 of Act 1254 of 1995)

REGULATION 2.1 DUTIES

Each local registrar shall serve as the agent of the State Registrar in his registration district and shall:

(a) Be familiar with Act 1254 of 1995, as it pertains to birth, death and fetal death certificates;

(b) Maintain an adequate supply of all forms and blanks furnished by the State Registrar and supply these to such persons as require them;

(c) Examine legacy certificates for accuracy and completeness as they are submitted for registration to determine whether they have been prepared in accordance with the Act, regulations and instructions of the State Registrar.

(d) Notify the person responsible for the filing when any certificate submitted for registration is unacceptable and secure a complete and correct certificate;

(e) Sign each legacy certificate of death and enter the date received by him/her and submit to the State Registrar.

(f) Issue certified copies of registered death certificates within 24 hours of request. All forms and procedures used to issue the copies shall be provided or approved by the State Registrar. If it is deemed appropriate and feasible, local Registrar's office may be provided access to all birth and/or death records filed in this State.

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(g) Provide assistance to physicians, hospitals, funeral homes and others in matters pertaining to vital records.

(h) Perform such other duties as required by the State Registrar.

REGULATION 2.2 ABSENCE, ILLNESS OR DISABILITY OF THE LOCAL REGISTRAR

The local registrar shall notify the deputy local registrar of his absence or incapacity to perform his duties. The deputy local registrar shall thereupon immediately assume all duties and responsibilities of the local registrar.

In case of any extended absence, the State Registrar shall be notified in writing by the local registrar or deputy local registrar.

REGULATION 2.3 RESIGNATION OF LOCAL REGISTRAR OR DEPUTY LOCAL REGISTRAR

A local registrar or a deputy local registrar shall submit his resignation in writing to the State Registrar.

REGULATION 3.0 INFANTS OF UNKNOWN PARENTAGE; FOUNDLING REGISTRATION

(Reference Section 19 of Act 1254 of 1995)

The report for an infant of unknown parentage shall be registered on a regular certificate of live birth and shall:

(a) Have "foundling" plainly marked in the top margin of the certificate;

(b) Show the required facts as determined by approximation and have parentage data left blank;

(c) Amend the certification of the attendant to show the signature of the custodian and indicate title, if any.

When a report has been sealed as provided by Section 19(d) of the Vital Statistics Act, the State Registrar may inspect such information for purposes of properly administering the vital records program.

REGULATION 4.0 BIRTH REGISTRATION

OUT OF INSTITUTION BIRTH - DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

(Reference: Section 16 of Act 1254)

When a birth occurs in this State outside of a hospital or institution, and the birth certificate is filed before the first birthday, additional evidence in support of the facts of birth may be required.

A certificate for the birth shall be completed and filed upon presentation of the following evidence by the individual responsible for filing the certificate:

(a) Evidence of pregnancy, such as but not limited to:

(1) Prenatal record, or

(2) A statement from a physician or other health care provider qualified to determine pregnancy, or

(3) a home visit by a public health nurse or other health care provider, or

(4) other evidence acceptable to the State Registrar.

(b) Evidence that the infant was born alive, such as but not limited to:

(1) A statement from the physician or other health care provider who saw or examined the infant, or

(2) an observation of the infant during a home visit by a public health nurse, or

(3) other evidence acceptable to the State Registrar.

(c) Evidence of the mother's presence in this State on the date of birth, such as but not limited to:

(1) If the birth occurred in the mother's residence,

(a) a driver's license, or a State-issued identification card, which includes the mother's current residence on the face of the license/card, or

(b) a rent receipt that includes the mother's name and address, or

(c) any type of utility, telephone, or other bill that includes the mother's name and address, or

(d) other evidence acceptable to the State Registrar.

(2) If the birth occurred outside of the mother's place of residence, and the mother is a resident of this State, such evidence shall consist of:

(a) An affidavit from the tenant of the premises where the birth occurred, that the mother was present on those premises at the time of the birth, and

(b) evidence of the affiant's residence similar to that required in paragraph (c)(l) of this regulation, and

(c) evidence of the mother's residence in the State similar to that required in paragraph (c)(l) of this regulation, or

(d) Other evidence acceptable to the State registrar.

(3) If the mother is not a resident of this State, such evidence must consist of clear and convincing evidence acceptable to the State Registrar. (See paragraph (c)(2)).

REGULATION 4.1 DELAYED REGISTRATION OF BIRTH

(Reference: Section 17 of Act 1254 of 1995)

REGULATION 4.2 REGISTRATION

Certificates of birth filed after 10 days but within one year from date of birth shall be registered on the standard live birth certificate as prescribed in A.C.A. § 20-18-401.

Certificates of birth filed after one year but within four years from the date of birth shall be registered on the standard live birth certificate form in the manner prescribed in Section 16 of the Act. Such certificates shall be marked "Delayed".

In any case where the certificate is signed by someone other than the attendant or person in charge of the institution where the birth occurred, a notarized statement setting forth the reason may be required by the State Registrar. The State Registrar may require additional evidence in support of the facts of birth and/or an explanation for the delay in filing.

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REGULATION 4.3 DELAYED CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH FORM

All certificates registered four years or more after the date of birth are to be registered on a delayed certificate of birth form prescribed by the State Registrar. A delayed birth certificate shall not be filed on a deceased person.

REGULATION 4.4 WHO MAY REQUEST THE REGISTRATION OF AND SIGN A DELAYED CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

Any person born in this State whose birth is not recorded in this State, or his parent, guardian, next of kin, or older person age 28 years or over acting for the registrant and having personal knowledge of the facts of the birth may request the registration of a delayed certificate of birth, subject to these regulations and instructions issued by the State Registrar.

Each delayed certificate of birth shall be signed and sworn to before an official authorized to administer oaths by the person whose birth is to be registered if such person is age 18 years or over and is competent to sign and swear to the accuracy of the facts stated therein; otherwise, the certificate shall be signed and sworn to by one of the following in the indicated order of priority:

(a) One of the parents of the registrant, or

(b) The guardian of the registrant, or

(c) The next of kin of the registrant, or

(d) Any person 18 year or over having knowledge of the facts of birth.

REGULATION 4.5 FACTS TO BE ESTABLISHED FOR A DELAYED REGISTRATION OF BIRTH

The minimum facts which must be established by documentary evidence shall be the following:

(a) The full name of the person at the time of birth;

(b) The date of birth and place of birth;

(c) The full maiden name of the mother;

(d) The full name of the father; except that if the mother was not married to the father of the child either at the time of conception or birth or any time between conception and birth, the name of the father shall not be entered on the delayed certificate.

REGULATION 4.6 DELAYED REGISTRATION FOLLOWING A LEGAL CHANGE OF STATUS

When evidence is presented reflecting a legal change of status by adoption, legitimation, paternity determination or acknowledgement, a new delayed certificate may be established to reflect such changes. The existing certificate and the evidence upon which the new certificate was based shall be placed in a special file. Such file shall not be subject to inspection except upon order of competent jurisdiction or by the State Registrar for purposes of properly administering the vital records program.

REGULATION 4.7 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE - REQUIREMENTS

To be acceptable for filing, the name of the registrant at the time of the birth and the date and place of birth entered on a delayed certificate of birth shall be supported by at least:

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(a) A hospital record created at the time of birth, or two pieces of acceptable documentary evidence, if the record is filed within 10 years after the date of birth, or;

(b) Three pieces of acceptable documentary evidence, if the record is filed 10 years or more after the date of birth.

REGULATION 4.8 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE - ACCEPTABILITY

The State Registrar shall determine the acceptability of all documentary evidence submitted.

(a) Documents presented, including but not limited to census, hospital, church, and school records, must be from independent sources and shall be in the form of the original record or a duly certified copy thereof or a signed statement from the custodian of the record or document. Documents must have been established at least one year prior to the date of application. Affidavits of personal knowledge are not acceptable as evidence to establish a delayed certificate of birth.

(b) All documents submitted in evidence:

(1) for persons age 10 years or over, must have been established at least 10 years prior to the date of application, or within 3 years from the date of birth; and

(2) for persons under 10 years of age, must be dated at least one year prior to the date of application or within the first year of life.

REGULATION 4.9 ABSTRACTION OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

The State Registrar, or his or her designated representative, shall abstract on the delayed certificate of birth a description of each document submitted to support the facts shown on the delayed birth certificate. This description shall include:

(a) The title or description of the document;

(b) The name and address if the custodian;

(c) The date of the original filing of the document being abstracted and

(d) All birth facts required by Regulation 4.5 contained in each document accepted as evidence.

All documents submitted in support of the delayed birth registration shall be returned to the applicant after review.

REGULATION 4.10 CERTIFICATION BY THE STATE REGISTRAR

The State Registrar, or his or her designated representative shall verify:

(a) That no prior birth certificate is on file for the person whose birth is to be recorded;

(b) That he or she has reviewed the evidence submitted to establish the facts of birth; and

(c) That the abstract of the evidence appearing on the delayed certificate of birth accurately reflects the nature and content of the document.

REGULATION 4.11 DISMISSAL AFTER ONE YEAR

Applications for delayed certificates which have not been completed within 1 year from the date of application may be dismissed at the discretion of the State Registrar. Upon dismissal, the State Registrar shall so advise the applicant and all documents submitted in support of such registration shall be returned to the applicant.

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REGULATION 5.0 NEW CERTIFICATES OF BIRTH FOLLOWING LEGITIMATION, DETERMINATION OF PATERNITY, ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PATERNITY, ADOPTION, LEGAL CHANGE OF NAME.

(Reference: Section 20 and 21 of Act 1254 of 1995)

REGULATION 5.1 NEW CERTIFICATE

The new certificate of birth shall be on the form in use at the time of its preparation and shall include the following items and such other information necessary to complete the certificate:

(a) The name of the child

(b) The date and place of birth as transcribed from the original certificate.

(c) The names and personal particulars of the adoptive parents or of the natural parents;

(d) The name of the attendant, printed or typed;

(e) The same birth number as was assigned to the original certificate;

(f) The original filing date.

The data necessary to locate the existing certificate and the data necessary to complete the new certificate shall be submitted to the State Registrar on forms prescribed or approved by him.

REGULATION 5.2 LEGITIMATION

If the natural parents marry after the birth of a child, a new certificate of birth shall be prepared by the State Registrar for a child born in this State, upon receipt of an affidavit of paternity signed by the natural parent of said child, together with a certified copy of the parents' marriage record. However, if another man is shown as the father of the child on the original certificate, a new certificate may be prepared only when a determination of paternity is made by a court of competent jurisdiction. The new birth certificate shall not be marked "Amended".

REGULATION 5.3 DETERMINATION OF PATERNITY

A new certificate of birth shall be prepared by the State Registrar for a child born in this State, upon receipt of a certified copy of a court determination of paternity, together with a request from the natural mother or person having legal custody of said child, that such new certificate be prepared. If the surname of the child is not decreed by the court, the request for the new certificate shall specify the surname to be placed on the certificate. The new certificate shall not be marked "court order".

REGULATION 5.4 ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PATERNITY

A new certificate of birth shall be prepared by the State Registrar for a child born out of wedlock in this State upon receipt of a sworn acknowledgement of paternity signed by both parents and a written request by both parents that the child's surname be changed on the certificate. However, if another man is shown as the father of the child on the original certificate, a new certificate may be prepared only when a determination of paternity is made by a court of competent jurisdiction, or following adoption.

REGULATION 5.5 ADOPTION

(a) A new certificate of birth may be prepared by the State Registrar for a child born in this State upon receipt of an adoption report or certified copy of an adoption decree from the courts of the

several states of the United States or a foreign nation. The new birth certificate shall not be marked "Amended".

(b) A certificate of birth shall be prepared by the State Registrar for a child born in a foreign country and subsequently adopted through a court of competent jurisdiction in Arkansas. An adoption report as provided for in code 20-18-405 and a request that such a certificate be established, shall be submitted to the State Registrar for preparation of an Arkansas certificate of foreign birth. Such certificate shall not confer citizenship upon the child or the adoptive parents.

REGULATION 5.6 LEGAL CHANGE OF NAME

A new certificate of birth, following a legal name change, shall be established upon receipt of a court order from a court of competent jurisdiction.

This certificate shall be marked "Court Order".

REGULATION 5.7 EXISTING CERTIFICATE TO BE PLACED IN A SPECIAL FILE

After preparation of the new certificate, the existing certificate and the evidence upon which the new certificate was based are to be placed in a special file.

Such file shall not be subject to inspection except upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction or by the State Registrar for purposes of properly administering the vital statistics program.

REGULATION 6.0 DEATH REGISTRATION

(Reference: Section 14 and 25 of Act 1254 of 1995)

The funeral director who has been assigned a user identification and password shall electronically file a fact of death within five days of death. This shall consist of the legal name, date and time of death, county of death, date of birth, Social Security Number, and resident address of the deceased. The complete certificate shall be filed within ten days. The funeral director is to notify the local county registrar of death certificates that cannot be filed within ten (10) days.

REGULATION 6.1 ACCEPTANCE OF INCOMPLETE DEATH CERTIFICATE

(a) If the attending physician, medical examiner, or coroner are unable to complete the medical certification of cause of death within the prescribed statutory time period, he may indicate that cause of death is "pending" and sign the certification.

A supplemental report providing the medical information omitted from the original certificate shall be filed by the certifier with the State Registrar within (90) days.

The supplemental report(s) shall be made a part of the existing death certificate. Supplemental reports filed after 90 days shall be considered an application to amend the record. The certificate shall be marked amended.

(b) If the funeral home is unable to obtain the personal information about the deceased within the prescribed statutory time period, the funeral director shall file a death certificate form completed with all available information. If information is unavailable, indicate "unknown". Within ten (10) days after the State Registrar receives the certificate, the funeral director may make changes to personal information where the change corrects an error made in the registration and filing of the certificate. Do not mark "amended".

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Amendment of errors to personal information or addition of missing information made 10 days after receipt of the original certificate shall be by affidavit and the certificate shall be marked "amended".

The State Registrar may make administrative corrections to certificates within one year without certificate being marked "amended".

(c) In any case where an autopsy is scheduled and the physician, coroner or medical examiner wishes to await its gross findings to confirm a tentative clinical finding, he shall give the funeral director notice as to when he expects to have the medical data necessary for the certification of cause of death. If the provisions of Section 25 of Act 1254 of 1995 cannot be adhered to, he shall indicate that the cause is "pending" and sign the certification. Immediately after the medical data necessary for determining the cause of death have been made known, the physician or coroner or medical examiner shall, over his signature, forward the cause of death to the registrar on a form prescribed for that purpose by the State Registrar.

REGULATION 6.2 COMPLETION OF CERTIFICATE WHEN DEATH OCCURS IN AN INSTITUTION

(a) When a death occurs in a hospital or other institution and the death is not under the jurisdiction of the medical examiner or coroner, the person in charge of such institution, or his or her designated representative, shall be responsible for obtaining the medical certificate. (This responsibility does not include DOA in the hospital emergency room.)

(b) Hospitals or other institutions may assist in preparation of the certificates by completing the following items:

(1) Name of deceased

(2) Date of death

(3) Place of death

REGULATION 7.0 AUTHORIZATION OF FINAL DISPOSITION

(Reference: Section 28 of Act 1254 of 1995)

REGULATION 7.1 BURIAL-TRANSIT PERMIT

(a) A burial-transit permit shall be required when a dead body is cremated or transported out of the State.

(b) The burial-transit permit shall be issued by the State Registrar and/or designated representative of the district in which the death occurred upon request of a funeral director or his designated representative.

(c) A burial-transit permit may be waived for disposition in Arkansas for persons who died in Arkansas and will be buried in Arkansas.

(d) Cremation shall occur as authorized by the Arkansas State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors.

REGULATION 7.2 REMOVAL OF BODY

Before removing a dead body or fetus that has reached a gestation period of 20 completed weeks, from the place of death, the funeral director or his designated representative shall:

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(a) Obtain assurance from the attending physician that death is from natural causes and that the physician will assume responsibility for certifying to the cause of death or fetal death; or

(b) Contact the medical examiner or coroner if the case comes within his jurisdiction and receive authorization from him to remove the body.

REGULATION 7.3 DISPOSITION OF DEAD BODIES OR FETUSES

(a) Disposition of dead bodies or fetuses shall be by burial in registered cemetery, or by cremation. Hospitals may dispose of dead fetuses by incineration.

(b) The death and fetal death certificates shall be certified by the physician, coroner, or Medical Examiner before cremation or hospital disposal takes place.

(c) Dead bodies or fetuses may be donated to the medical schools for research purposes.

REGULATION 7.4 DISINTERMENT

No dead human body shall be removed from its place of original interment except under the following conditions:

(1) Unless a permit from the State Registrar or his designated representative marked "Disinterment Permit" be secured by a licensed funeral director in charge of the disinterment.

The qualified person making the application shall present to the State Registrar, the correct name, age, date of death of the body to be disinterred, place of disinterment, together with written consent of the next of kin or their authorized representative, by the local law enforcement officer, or by court order. The State Registrar may require legal proof of such kinship or legal authority.

(2) All disinterment permits shall be void after the expiration of thirty (30) days after the date of issue. An extension of 30 days may be granted upon written request by the funeral director.

(3) Procedures:

(a) The disinterment and removal must be under the direction of a licensed funeral director and in accordance with the rules governing the transportation of the dead. The coroner of the county of burial must be notified of a disinterment.

(b) The casket in which a disinterred body is contained shall not be opened at any time, except by court order, or under instructions of the medical examiner or coroner of the county of death.

(c) The funeral director authorized to conduct a disinterment shall be held personally responsible for the enforcement of these requirements.

(d) Upon receipt of court order or signed permission of the next of kin, the State Registrar may issue one permit to authorize disinterment and reinterment of all remains in a mass disinterment provided that insofar as possible the remains of each body be identified and the place of disinterment and reinterment specified.

(e) A dead body properly prepared by an embalmer and deposited in a receiving vault shall not be considered a disinterment when removed from the vault for final disposition.

REGULATION 8.0 TRANSPORTATION OF DEAD BODIES

(Reference: Section 28 of Act 1254 of 1995)

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(a) A transportation company shall accept a dead human body for shipment only when it is accompanied by a properly completed burial-transit permit.

(b) A transportation company shall not accept a dead human body for shipment when fluid or offensive odors are escaping from the case.

(c) A dead human body transported by common carrier must be embalmed thoroughly by an approved embalming process, placed in a rigid container made for the purpose, equipped with sufficient handles on sides and ends. A body which cannot be embalmed, or is in a state of decomposition, shall be transported only after enclosure in an air-tight container.

REGULATION 8.1 PRESERVATION OF BODIES

All dead human bodies not buried within 24 hours after death shall be embalmed in a manner approved by the Arkansas Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors, or stored under refrigeration at 45 degrees Fahrenheit or less. When a dead body is being cremated, embalming and refrigeration shall not be required for a forty-eight hour period after death unless a health problem dictates otherwise.

REGULATION 8.2 BODIES PLACED IN VAULTS

Bodies placed in receiving vaults fifteen (15) days or more shall be encased in an airtight container.

REGULATION 8.3 RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODY OF DECEASED PERSON WHO MAY HAVE BEEN INFECTED BY A COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

See Regulation XII of the Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Communicable Disease.

REGULATION 8.4 ACTS TENDING TO PROMOTE SPREAD OF DISEASE PROHIBITED

Any physician or hospital caring for an individual who dies of a contagious disease shall notify the funeral director on the death certificate, or by other written notice, of the danger involved before the funeral director takes possession of the body.

REGULATION 9.0 RECORDS AND REPORTS

(Reference: Section 9 of Act 1254 of 1995)

Each funeral director shall keep a record containing, as a minimum, the following information about each dead body or fetus he handles:

(a) The date, place, and time of receipt;

(b) the date, place, and manner of disposition;

(c) if the dead body or fetus is delivered to another funeral director, the date of such delivery and the name and address of the funeral director to whom delivered; and

(d) the items required by the certificate of death for those deaths for which the funeral director was required to file the certificate.

REGULATION 10.0 DELAYED REGISTRATION OF DEATH

(Reference: Section 26 of Act 1254 of 1995)

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REGULATION 10.1 REGISTRATION - ONE YEAR TO FOUR YEARS

Certificates of death filed after one year, but within four years from the date of death shall be registered on the standard certificate of death form in the manner prescribed in Section 25 of Act 1254 of 1995. This certificate shall be marked "Delayed".

When the physician, coroner, medical examiner or funeral director is not available, Regulation 10.1(d) shall be applicable.

(a) Delayed Certificate of Death Form

All certificates registered four years or more after the date of death are to be registered on a delayed certificate of death form prescribed by the State Registrar.

(b) Who May Request a Delayed Certificate

Only the funeral director or the family of a person who died in the State of Arkansas, whose death is not recorded, may file a delayed certificate of death, subject to the procedures and requirements established by these Regulations and instructions issued by the State Registrar.

(c) When the Attending Physician, Coroner or Medical Examiner and the Attending Funeral Director are Available

In cases where the attending physician, coroner or medical examiner and the attending funeral director, or the funeral director that has the deceased's records, are available to complete and sign the certificate, a certificate may be completed without additional evidence and mailed directly to the State Division of Vital Records. The State Registrar may request an affidavit to substantiate the death certificate.

(d) When the Attending Physician, Coroner or Medical Examiner and/or the Attending Funeral Director are Not Available

In cases where the attending physician, coroner or medical examiner and/or the attending funeral director are not available to complete and sign the certificate, the person applying to file a certificate shall submit at least two documents, subject to the discretion of the State Registrar, to establish that:

(1) The person at one time did exist

(2) The death did occur at the time and place so stated.

The certificate filed shall contain only such information as can be proved by documentary evidence.

(e) Abstract on Delayed Death Certificates

If an application is acceptable for filing, the State Registrar shall abstract on the delayed death certificate form a description of each document submitted in support of the death registration, including the title or description of the document, the name of the affiant if the document is an affidavit of personal knowledge; or the name of the issuing organization if the document is an original or certified copy of a record or a signed statement taken from a document, and the date.

(f) Date of Filing and Departmental Certification

The State Registrar then shall enter the date of filing and by his signature thereto shall certify:

(1) That no prior death certificate is on file for the person whose death is to be recorded.

DRAFT

(2) That he has reviewed the evidence submitted to establish the facts of death.

(3) That the summary or abstract of the evidence appearing on the delayed death certificate accurately reflects the nature and character of the document.

REGULATION 11.0 REGISTRATION OF SPONTANEOUS FETAL DEATHS (STILLBIRTH)

(Reference: Section 27 of Act 1254 of 1995)

Each spontaneous fetal death of a weight of 350 grams or more, or if weight is unknown, the fetus completed twenty weeks gestation or more, calculated from the date of the last menstrual period began to the date of delivery, that occurs in this State shall be reported within five days after delivery to the State Registrar. The fetal death shall be reported on a certificate furnished by the State Registrar.

REGULATION 11.1 RESPONSIBILITY FOR REPORTING SPONTANEOUS FETAL DEATHS (STILLBIRTHS)

(a) When a spontaneous fetal death occurs without medical attendance at/or immediately after the delivery, the medical examiner or coroner shall investigate the cause of fetal death and shall prepare and file the report within five (5) days.

(b) If the delivery of a dead fetus occurred on a moving conveyance, the place of delivery shall be entered in accordance with the instructions given for live births.

(c) The name of the father and other information about the father shall be entered in accordance with instructions given for live births.

(d) In the case of multiple births, a separate report shall be submitted for each fetus.

REGULATION 12.0 REPORT OF INDUCED TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY

(Reference: Section 27 of Act 1254 of 1995)

(a) Induced terminations of pregnancy are to be reported on Vital Records form VR-29, which is attached hereto as Appendix A pursuant to Act 171 2013. .. Reports of induced termination of pregnancy are statistical reports only and are not to be incorporated into the official records of the Office of Vital Records.

(b) These are to be forwarded directly to the Center for Health Statistics by the institution or by the physician in attendance if pregnancy termination did not occur in a hospital. The Director of the Center for Health Statistics is authorized to dispose of such reports when all statistical processing of the records has been accomplished. However, the Director of the Center for Health Statistics may establish a file of such records so they will be available for future statistical and research projects provided such a file is not made a part of the official records and the reports are not made available for the issuance of certified copies.

(c) Such file shall be retained for as long as the Director of the Center for Health Statistics deems necessary and it shall then be destroyed. The file may be maintained by photographic, electronic, or other means as determined by the Director of Health Statistics. When such a file is established by the Director of the Center for Health Statistics, the original reports from which they were made shall be destroyed.

<u>(d) A physician who performs an abortion shall report monthly to the Center of Health Statistics the number of informed consent certifications received pursuant to Act 1086 of 2015.</u>

REGULATION 12.1 REPORT OF SPONTANEOUS FETAL DEATH, (MISCARRIAGES) OF LESS THAN 20 WEEKS

(a) Each spontaneous fetal death or miscarriage of less than 350 grams, or, if weight is unknown, less than 20 weeks gestation, as computed in Regulation 11.0, is to be reported on Vital Records form VR-28. These are statistical reports only and are not to be incorporated into the official records of the Office of Vital Records.

(b) These are to be forwarded directly to the Center for Health Statistics by the institution or by the physician in attendance if pregnancy termination did not occur in a hospital. The Director of the Center for Health Statistics is authorized to dispose of such reports when all statistical processing of the records has been accomplished. However, the Director of the Center for Health Statistics may establish a file of such records so they will be available for future statistical and research projects provided such a file is not made a part of the official records and the reports are not made available for the issuance of certified copies.

(c) Such file shall be retained for as long as the Director of the Center for Health Statistics deems necessary and it shall then be destroyed. The file may be maintained by photographic, electronic, or other means as determined by the Director of Health Statistics. When such a file is established by the Director of the Center for Health Statistics, the original reports from which they were made shall be destroyed.

REGULATION 13.0 DELAYED REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGE

(Reference: Section 23 of Act 1254 of 1995)

(a) The registration of a marriage after one year shall be registered on the report of marriage form.

(b) The marriage certificate must be filed with the State Registrar by the county clerk where the marriage license was originally issued. This certificate shall be marked "Delayed".

(c) In all cases, the State Registrar may require additional evidence to prove the facts of marriage.

DRAFT

REGULATION 14.0 AMENDMENT OF VITAL RECORDS

(Reference: Section 14 of Act 1254 of 1995)

REGULATION 14.1 AMENDMENT OF MINOR ERRORS ON BIRTH CERTIFICATES DURING THE FIRST YEAR

Amendment of obvious errors, transposition of letters in words of common knowledge, or omissions on birth certificates may be made within the first year after the date of birth upon request of persons defined in Regulation No. 14.2. When such additions or minor amendments are made by the State Registrar, an affidavit attesting to the true facts shall be attached to the certificate in such a way as not to become a part of any certification issued. The certificate is not to be marked "Amended".

REGULATION 14.2 AMENDMENT OF REGISTRANT'S GIVEN NAMES ON BIRTH CERTIFICATES WITHIN THE FIRST YEAR

Until the registrant's first birthday, given names may be amended upon written request of:

(a) Both parents, or

(b) The mother in the case of a child born out of wedlock, or

(c) The father in the case of the death or incapacity of the mother, or

(d) The mother in the case of the death or incapacity of the father, or

(e) The guardian or agency having legal custody of the registrant.

After one year from the date of birth, the provisions of Regulation 14.4 must be followed to amend a given name if the name was entered incorrectly on the birth certificate. A legal change of name order must be submitted from a court of competent jurisdiction to change a given name after one year.

REGULATION 14.3 ADDITION OF GIVEN NAMES

After registrant's first birthday, given names for a child whose birth was recorded without given names may be added to the certificate upon written request of:

(a) Registrant, if of legal age

(b) Both parents, or

(c) The mother in the case of a child born out of wedlock, or

(d) The father in the case of the death or incapacity of the mother, or

(e) The mother in the case of the death or incapacity of the father, or

(f) The guardian or agency having legal custody of the registrant.

A certificate amended in this manner prior to the first birthday is not to be marked "Amended".

After the first birthday, one of more items of documentary evidence must be submitted to substantiate the name being added. This certificate shall be marked "Amended".

DRAFT

REGULATION 14.4 ALL OTHER AMENDMENTS

Unless otherwise provided in these regulations or in Section 14 of Act 1254 of 1995, all other amendments to vital records shall be supported by:

(a) An affidavit setting forth:

(1) Information to identify the certificate;

(2) The incorrect data as it is listed on the certificate;

(3) The correct data as it should appear

(b) One or more items of documentary evidence which support the alleged facts and which were established at least five years prior to the date of application for amendment or within seven years of the date of the event. Exceptions can only be made at the discretion of the State Registrar.

The State Registrar shall evaluate the evidence submitted in support of any amendment, and when he finds reason to doubt its validity of adequacy, he may reject the amendment and shall advise the application of the reasons for this action.

REGULATION 14.5 WHO MAY APPLY

(a) To amend a birth certificate, application may be made by one of the parents if the registrant is under age 18, the guardian, the registrant if he or she is age 18 years or over, or the individual responsible for filing the certificate.

(b) To amend a death certificate, application may be made by the next of kin, the informant listed on the death certificate, or the funeral director or person acting as such who submitted the death certificate. Applications to amend the medical certification of cause of death shall be made only by the physician, coroner or medical examiner who provided the medical certification. The report shall be notarized unless submitted by an approved electronic process.

A court order shall be required to change marital status on death certificates except when persons responsible for the completion of the item make an error.

(c) To amend a fetal death certificate, such application shall be made by one of the parents. Amendments to the medical certification shall be made by the attending physician, the medical examiner or the coroner. The funeral director shall request any amendment to the date, place and method of disposal.

(d) Applications for amendment of certificates of marriage shall be made jointly by both parties to the marriage or by the survivor. In the event the marriage to which the application relates was terminated by divorce, dissolution of marriage, or annulment on or before the date of application for amendment, the applicant may request amendment only of those items on the certificate of marriage which relate to the applicant.

(e) Applications for amendment of matters contained in certificates of divorce, dissolution of marriage, or annulment which are not part of the decree or court order may be made by either party to the marriage so terminated. Applications for amendment of matters contained in certificates of divorce, dissolution of marriage, or annulment which are part of the decree or court order may only be made by the court which ordered the divorce, dissolution of marriage, or annulment upon which the report was made.

DRAFT

REGULATION 14.6 AMENDMENT OF THE SAME ITEM MORE THAN ONCE

Once an amendment of an item is made on a vital record, that item shall not be amended again unless a court order is received from a court of competent jurisdiction. (New items on the certificate can be corrected with a new affidavit and satisfactory proof.)

REGULATION 14.7 METHODS OF AMENDING CERTIFICATES

Certificates of birth, death, fetal death, marriage and divorce may be amended by the State Registrar in the following manner:

(a) Completing the item in any case where the item was left blank on the existing certificate.

(b) Legacy records, as previously defined, shall be amended by drawing a single line through the item to be amended that does not obliterate the original entry and inserting the correct data immediately above or to the side thereof Electronic records shall be amended by replacing incorrect information with correct information and adding a footnote mark indicating that original information has been placed at the bottom of the certificate.

(c) Completing a special form for attachment to the original record. Such form shall include the incorrect information as it appears on the original certificate, the correct information as it should appear, an abstract of the documentation used to support the amendment and sufficient information about the registrant to link the special form to the original record. When a copy of the original record is issued, a copy of the affidavit must be attached.

(d) A substitute certificate shall be established with correction(s) as specified by the court and the original certificate shall be removed to a special file.

(e) Items on delayed certificates that were placed on a certificate as a result of documentary evidence can only be amended by a court order.

(f) A certificate of birth amended pursuant to the provisions of Section 14(d) of Act 1254 of 1995 shall be amended by preparing a new certificate. The item numbers of the entries that were amended shall not, however, be identified on the new certificate or on any certified copies that may be issued of that certificate.

Amended certificates shall be marked "Amended" as required by Section 14 of Act 1254 of 1995, and the date the amendment was made, as well as the initials of the person making the change shall be entered on the face of the certificate. The affidavit and the summary of evidence shall be filed following the amended certificate.

REGULATION 15.0 DISCLOSURE OF RECORDS

(Reference: Sections 2, 11 and 12 of Act 1254 and Section 2 of Act 1295 of 1995)

To protect the integrity of vital records:

(a) The State Registrar shall not permit inspection of, or disclose information contained in, vital statistics records, or copy or issue a copy of all or part of any such record unless he or she is satisfied that the applicant is authorized to obtain a copy or abstract of such record.

(1) Family members doing genealogical research and genealogists representing a family member may obtain copies of records needed for their research. Unless the registrant is deceased, appropriate authorizations shall be required from the registrant or relevant family members as

DRAFT

defined in Section 12 for the release of records. (Grandparents and grandchildren are relevant family members.)

(2) The term "authorized representative" shall include an attorney, physician, funeral director, or other authorized agent acting in behalf of the registrant or his or her family.

(3) The natural parents of adopted children, when neither has custody, and commercial firms or agencies requesting listings of names and addresses shall not be authorized to obtain copies or abstracts of the record.

(b) All requests for disclosure of information contain in vital records or reports for research which identifies any person or institution shall be submitted in writing to the State Registrar.

(1) Each request must contain:

(a) Objectives of the research;

(b) peer review and approval of study protocol for any contact of study subjects;

(c) storage and security measures to be taken to assure confidentiality of identifying information, and provision for return or destruction of the information at the conclusion of the research;

(d) time frame of the study;

(e) acknowledgement and agreement that ownership of all information provided by the State Registrar shall remain exclusively in the State Agency and that use of that information by the researcher constitutes a license only for usage during the course of the research and creates no ownership rights by the researcher; and

(f) acknowledgment and agreement that release of identifying information contained in vital records or reports by the researcher to any other person or entity may be made only with prior written approval of the State Registrar.

(2) All requests shall be reviewed to determine compliance with the following:

(a) The request contains all required elements;

(b) the request adequately justifies the need for the requested information;

(c) the requested information can be provided within the time frame set forth in the request; and

(d) the State Agency has adequate resources with which to comply with the request;

(3) The State Registrar shall enter into research agreements for all approved research requests. Each research agreement shall specify exactly what information will be disclosed and shall prohibit release by the researcher of any information which may identify any person or institution. Additionally, each research agreement may provide that in the event of breach the principal investigator(s) and collaborator(s) shall be barred from participation in future research agreements and shall pay to the State Agency the sum of ($5,000) per violation of the research agreement.

(c) For all requests for disclosure of information contained in vital records or reports for research which does not contain identifiers but may identify any person or institution, a signed agreement form must be obtained from the person or entity requesting the information which provides the following assurances:

(1) The recipient will neither use nor permit others to use the information in any way except for statistical reporting and analysis;

(2) the recipient will neither release nor permit others to release the information or any part of the information to any person who is not a member of the organization without approval of the State Registrar.

(3) the recipient will neither attempt to link nor permit others to attempt to link the data set with individually identifiable records from any other data set;

(4) the recipient will neither use nor will allow anyone else to attempt to use the information to learn the identify of any person or institution included in the information provided; and

(5) if the identity of any person or institution is discovered inadvertently, the recipient will not make use of this knowledge; will immediately notify the State Registrar; will safeguard or destroy the information which led to the identification of the individual or institution as requested by the State Registrar; and will inform no one else of the discovery.

(d) The State Registrar shall not issue a certified copy of a record until the applicant has provided sufficient information to locate the record. Whenever, it shall be deemed necessary to establish an applicant's right to information from a vital record, the State Registrar shall also require identification of the applicant or a sworn statement.

(e) When 100 years have elapsed after the date of birth, or 50 years have elapsed after the date of death, marriage, or divorce, dissolution of marriage, or annulment, such records in the custody of the State Registrar shall become available to any person upon submission of an application containing sufficient information to locate the record. For each copy issued or search of the files made, the State Registrar shall collect the same fee as is charged for the issuance of certified copies or a search of the files for other records in his or her possession.

REGULATION 16.0 RECORD PRESERVATION

(Reference: Section 15 of Act 1254 of 1995)

When an authorized reproduction of a vital record has been properly prepared by the State Registrar and when all steps have been taken to ensure the continued preservation of the information, the record from which such authorized reproduction was made may be disposed of by the State Registrar. Such record may not be disposed of, however, until the quality of the authorized reproduction has been tested to ensure that acceptable certified copies can be issued and until a security copy of such document has been placed in a secure location removed from the building where the authorized reproduction is housed. Such security copy shall be maintained in such a manner to ensure that it can replace the authorized reproduction should the authorized reproduction be lost or destroyed.

REGULATION 17.0 COPIES OF DATA FROM VITAL RECORDS

(Reference: Section 12 of Act 1254 of 1995)

(a) Full certified copies or birth card certification of vital records may be made by mechanical, electronic, or other reproductive processes, except that the information contained in the "Information for Medical and Health Use Only" section of live birth certificates shall not be included.

(b) When a certified copy is issued, each certification shall be signed and certified as a true copy by the State Registrar in whose custody the record is entrusted and shall include the certificate number,

DRAFT

date issued, the registrar's signature or an authorized facsimile thereof, and the seal of the issuing office shall be affixed thereon.

(c) Confidential verifications of the facts contained in vital records may be furnished by the State Registrar to any federal, state, county or municipal government agency or to any other agency representing the interest of the registrant, subject to the limitations as indicated in (a) above. Such confidential verifications may be on forms prescribed and furnished by the requesting agency and acceptable to the State Registrar; or, the State Registrar may authorize the verification in other ways when it shall prove in the best interest of his office.

(d) The State Registrar may authorize certifier and originator to make a uncertified copy of a vital record for their files only. No reproductions are to be issued from this copy for any purpose.

(e) All certified copies shall include, at a minimum, the following security features:

(1) sensitized security paper;

(2) background security design;

(3) copy void pantograph;

(4) consecutive numbering;

REGULATION 18.0 FEES FOR COPIES AND SEARCHES

(Reference: Section 29 of Act 1254 of 1995)

(a) No certified copies shall be issued until the fee for such copy is received unless specific approval has been obtained from the State Registrar or otherwise provided for by the Act or Regulations. Fees shall be as specified in Arkansas Code 20-7-123.

(b) For research and statistical purposes the State Registrar or the Director of Health Statistics shall determine the fee for such services and determine the manner in which such cost shall be paid.

(c) The State Registrar shall determine the extent and the fees required to conduct an extensive record search for a birth, death, fetal death, marriage or divorce record when sufficient information cannot be provided by the applicant for a normal search.

REGULATION 19.0 PERSONS REQUIRED TO KEEP RECORDS AND FILE REPORTS

(Reference: Section 9 of Act 1254 of 1995)

Each person in charge of any hospital or funeral home shall, upon request, notify the State or local Registrar of the names of the persons designated to be responsible for preparation and filing of records as required by Act l254 of l995. Lists of births and deaths shall be kept by each hospital or funeral home. Said list shall be made available to the State Registrar upon request.

REGULATION 20.0 MATCHING OF BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATES

(Reference: Section 7 of Act 1254 of 1995)

When carrying out the birth and death matching program, the State Registrar shall establish written guidelines which provide the standards for determining a match does exist. These standards shall specify the information about the decedent which should be available and which should be compared to the information on the birth certificate before a match can be made. These items include as a minimum; name of decedent; name of father and maiden name of mother; date of birth

or age of decedent; State of birth of decedent; marital status of decedent. No match shall be made unless there is documented proof of the fact of death.

The date of death, the State where death occurred, and the death certificate number shall be posted to the birth certificate.

REGULATION 21.0 PENALTIES

(Reference: Section 4 of Act 1254 of 1995)

(a) The following persons shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars ($10,000) or by imprisonment for not more than five (5) years, or both:

(1) Any person who willfully and knowingly makes any false statement in a certificate, record or report required to be filed under these Regulations, or in an application for an amendment thereof or in an application for a certified copy of a vital record, 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

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

(3) Any person who willfully and knowingly obtains, possesses, uses, sells, furnishes, or attempts to obtain, possess, use, sell or furnish to another, for any purpose of deception, any certificate, record, report, or certified copy thereof so made, counterfeited, altered, amended or mutilated; or

(4) Any person who, with the intent to deceive, willfully and knowingly obtains, possesses, uses, sells, furnishes, or attempts to obtain, possess, use, sell or furnish to another any certificate of birth or certified copy of a certificate of birth knowing that such certificate or certified copy was issued upon a certificate which is false in whole or in part or which relates to the birth of another person, whether living or deceased; or

(5) Any person who willfully and knowingly furnishes or processes a certificate of birth or certified copy of a certificate of birth with the knowledge or intention that it be used for the purpose of deception by a person other than the person to whom the certificate of birth relates; or

(6) Any person who without authority possesses any certificate, record or report required by these Regulations or a copy or certified copy of such certificate, record or report knowing same to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained.

(b) The following persons shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) or by imprisonment for not more than one (1) year, or both:

(1) Any person who willfully and knowingly refuses to provide information required by these Regulations adopted hereunder; or

(2) Any person who willfully and knowingly transports or accepts for transportation, interment or other disposition, a dead body without an accompanying permit as provided in these Regulations; or

(3) Any person who willfully and knowingly neglects or violates any of the provisions of these Regulations or refuses to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by these Regulations.

DRAFT

REGULATION 22.0 SEVERABILITY

(Reference: Section 31 of Act 1254 of 1995)

If any provision of these Rules and Regulations, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of these Regulations which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or applications, and to this end the provisions of these Regulations are declared to be severable.

REPEAL

All Regulations and parts of Regulations in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

CERTIFICATION

This will certify that the foregoing Regulations Pertaining for the registration of Vital Records were amended and adopted by the State Board of Health of Arkansas at a regular executive session of said Board held in Little Rock, Arkansas, on the ~~twenty-fourth day of July 2014~~.

Nathaniel Smith, MD, MPH

Director, Arkansas Department of Health

Dated at Little Rock, Arkansas, this ~~twenty-fourth day of July 2014~~

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TYPE/PRINT
IN PERMANENT
BLACK INK

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF VITAL RECORDS
REPORT OF INDUCED TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY
(For Statistical Use Only)

File Date
(State Use Only)

1. FACILITY NAME (*If not clinic or hospital, give address*)	2. CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION OF PREGNANCY TERMINATION	3. COUNTY OF PREGNANCY TERMINATION

4. AGE LAST BIRTHDAY	5. MARRIED? ☐ YES ☐ NO	6. DATE OF PREGNANCY TERMINATION *(Month, Day, Year)*

7a. RESIDENCE-STATE	7b. COUNTY	7c. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION	7d. INSIDE CITY LIMITS? ☐ YES ☐ NO	7e. ZIP CODE

8. OF HISPANIC ORGIN? (Specify No or Yes—If Yes, specify Cuba, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc.)	9. RACE	10. EDUCATION *(Specify only highest grade completed)*		11. DATE LAST NORMAL MENSES BEGAN *(Month, Day, Year)*
☐ NO ☐ YES Specify	☐ American Indian ☐ Black ☐ White ☐ Other (Specify)	Elementary/Secondary (0-12)	College (1-4 or 5+)	

12. PROBABLE POST-FERTILIZATION AGE (PPF)

12 (a). PPF AGE (WEEKS)	12 (b). METHOD OF DETERMINING PPF AGE	12 (c). IF PPF AGE WAS UNDETERMINED, BASIS A MEDICAL EMERGENCY EXISTED	12 (d). IF PPF AGE IS 20 WEEKS OR MORE, BASIS FOR IMMEDIATE ABORTION OF PREGNANCY.
☐ UNDETERMINED (Complete 12c.)	☐ ULTRASOUND ☐ PHYSICAL EXAMINATION ☐ LMP ☐ Other (Specify)		

12 (e). IF PPF AGE IS 20 WEEKS OR MORE, DID METHOD USED PROVIDE THE BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR THE UNBORN CHILD TO SURVIVE?	13. PREVIOUS PREGNANCIES *(Complete each section)*			
	LIVE BIRTHS		OTHER TERMINATIONS	
☐ YES ☐ NO IF NO, Specify Basis	13a. Now Living Number ---------- ☐ None	13b. Now Dead Number ---------- ☐ None	13c. Spontaneous Number ---------- ☐ None	13d. Induced *(Do not include this termination* Number ---------- ☐ None

14. TYPE OF TERMINATION PROCEDURE *(Check only one)*	15. CONSENT – answer all three parts		
	a. Was Parental Consent Required?	b. Was Parental Consent Obtained?	c. Was Judicial ~~Bypass~~ Waiver Obtained?
☐ Suction Curettage ☐ Medical (Nonsurgical), Specify Medication(s) ☐ Dilation and Evacuation (D&E) ☐ Intra-Uterine Instillation (Saline or Prostaglandin) ☐ Sharp Curettage (D&C) ☐ Hysterotomy/Hysterectomy ☐ Other (Specify) _____	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No

16. NAME OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN *(Type/Print)*	17. NAME OF PERSON COMPLETING REPORT *(Type/Print)*

MAIL TO: **ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
4815 W. MARKHAM, SLOT # 19
LITTLE ROCK, AR 72205

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TELEPHONE: (501) 661-2368

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE INDUCED TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY REPORT: VR-29

ITEM	INSTRUCTION
1. Facility Name	Enter name of facility or give address if not a clinical or hospital.
2. City, Town, or Location	Enter name of city, town, or location of pregnancy termination.
3. County	Enter name of county where pregnancy termination occurred.
4. Age	Enter age in years of patient at her last birthday.
5. Married	Check "Yes" if the patient was legally married at any time between conception and termination. Otherwise check "No."
6. Date	Enter Month-Day-Year of pregnancy termination (e.g. 10-23-2001).
7. Residence	
a. State	Enter name of state in which patient lives.
b. County	Enter name of county in which patient lives.
c. City	Enter name of city in which patient lives.
d. Inside City	Enter Yes, No, or Unknown.
e. ZIP Code	Enter ZIP code of patient's residence.
8. Hispanic Origin	Check No or Yes; if Yes SPECIFY Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican, etc.
9. Race	Check White, Black, American Indian, or Other. If Other, specify.
10. Education	Fill in number for highest grade of school completed. If more than 5 years of college, enter 5+.
11. Date of Last Menses	Enter date that last menses began (e.g. 5-14-2001).

Question No. 12 has been added in accordance with Act 171 of 2013.

12. . Probable Post-Fertilization (PPF)	
a. PPF age	Enter estimate of probable post-fertilization age. DO NOT USE RANGES.
b. Method	Check method for determining PPF age
c. PPF Age Undetermined	List the basis of the determination that a medical emergency existed.
d. PPF 20 weeks or more	List the basis of the determination that the pregnant woman had a condition which so complicated her medical condition as to necessitate the immediate abortion of her pregnancy to avert her death or to avert serious risk of substantial and irreversible physical impairment of major bodily function of the pregnant women, not including psychological or emotional condition.
e. Best Opportunity for Survival	Check Yes or No. If No, specify reason for choice of method.
13. Previous Pregnancies	
a. Now Living	Enter the number of live births that are still living.
b. Now Dead	Enter the number of live births that have died.
c. Spontaneous	Enter the number of spontaneous abortions (miscarriages) that have occurred.
d. Induced	Enter the number of PREVIOUS induced abortions that have occurred.
14. Procedure	Check ONLY ONE type of procedure that terminated this pregnancy.

Question No. 15 has been added in accordance with Act ~~537 of 2005~~ 934 of 2015.

15. Parental Consent	Check Yes or No on each item
a. Consent Required	
b. Consent Obtained	
c. Judicial ~~Bypass~~ Waiver Obtained	

16. Name of Physician	Enter name of attending physician
17. Staff Person Name	Enter name and telephone number of staff person completing this report.

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