

ALABAMA
VITAL STATISTICS
LAWS

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**TITLE 22. HEALTH, MENTAL HEALTH AND
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL**

CHAPTER 9A

VITAL STATISTICS

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CHAPTER 9A

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§ 22-9A-1. Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following words shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) **DEAD BODY.** A human body or parts of the human body from the condition of which it reasonably may be concluded that death occurred.

(2) **FETAL DEATH.** Death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from the mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy and which is not an induced termination of pregnancy. The death is indicated by the fact that after the expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. Heartbeats are to be distinguished from transient cardiac contractions; respirations are to be distinguished from fleeting respiratory efforts or gasps.

(3) **FILE.** The presentation of a vital record provided for in this chapter for registration by the Office of Vital Statistics.

(4) **FINAL DISPOSITION.** The burial, interment, cremation, removal from the state, or other authorized disposition of a dead body or fetus.

(5) **INDUCED TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY.** The purposeful interruption of an intrauterine pregnancy with the intention other than to produce a live-born infant and which does not result in a live birth. This definition excludes management of prolonged retention of products of conception following fetal death.

(6) **INSTITUTION.** Any establishment, public or private, which provides inpatient or outpatient medical, surgical, or diagnostic care or treatment, mental treatment, or nursing, custodial, or domiciliary care.

(7) **LIVE BIRTH.** The complete expulsion or extraction from the mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes, or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Heartbeats are to be distinguished from transient cardiac contractions; respirations are to be distinguished from fleeting respiratory efforts or gasps.

(8) **PHYSICIAN.** A person authorized or licensed to practice medicine or osteopathy pursuant to the laws of this state.

(9) **REGISTRATION.** The acceptance by the Office of Vital Statistics and the incorporation of vital records as provided for in this chapter into its official records.

(10) **SYSTEM OF VITAL STATISTICS.** The registration, collection, preservation, amendment, and certification of vital records; the collection of other reports required by this chapter; and activities related thereto, including, but not limited to, the tabulation, analysis, publication, and dissemination of vital statistics.

(11) **VITAL RECORD.** Certificates of birth, death, marriage, divorce, and related data.

(12) VITAL STATISTICS. The data derived from certificates and reports of birth, death, fetal death, induced terminations of pregnancy, marriage, divorce, and related reports. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §1.)

§ 22-9A-2. Office of Vital Statistics and statewide system of vital statistics.

The State Board of Health shall have charge of an Office of Vital Statistics. The Office of Vital Statistics shall install, maintain, and operate the only system of vital statistics and the only system of health statistics throughout this state. The Office of Vital Statistics shall be provided with sufficient staff, suitable offices, and other resources for the proper administration of the system of vital statistics and for the preservation and adequate security of its official records. The State Board of Health, hereinafter referred to as "the board," may adopt, amend, and repeal rules for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §2.)

§ 22-9A-3. Appointment of State Registrar of Vital Statistics; duties of State Registrar.

(a) The board shall appoint the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, hereinafter referred to as "State Registrar," in accordance with procedures and practices of the State Personnel Board.

(b) The State Registrar shall perform each of the following functions:

(1) Administer and enforce this chapter and the rules issued hereunder, and issue instructions for the efficient administration of the system of vital statistics.

(2) Direct and supervise the system of vital statistics and the Office of Vital Statistics and be custodian of its records.

(3) Direct, supervise, and control the activities of all persons when they are engaged in activities pertaining to the operation of the system of vital statistics.

(4) Conduct training programs to promote uniformity of policy and procedures throughout the state in matters pertaining to the system of vital statistics.

(5) With the approval of the board, prescribe, furnish, and distribute forms as are required by this chapter and the rules issued hereunder, or prescribe other means for transmission of data as will accomplish the purpose of complete and accurate reporting and registration.

(6) Prepare and publish reports of vital statistics of this state and other reports as may be required by the board.

(7) Provide to local health departments copies of or data derived from certificates and reports required under this chapter, as he or she shall determine are necessary for local health department planning and program activities. The State Registrar shall establish a schedule with each local health department for transmittal of the copies or data. The copies or data shall remain the property of the Office of Vital Statistics, and the uses which may be made of the copies or data shall be governed by the State Registrar.

(c) The State Registrar may delegate functions and duties vested in him or her to employees of the Office of Vital Statistics and to employees of any office established or designated under Section 22-9A-4. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §3.)

§ 22-9A-4. Registration districts.

The board may designate vital records registration districts within the state. The board may from time to time, as conditions justify, consolidate or subdivide the districts to facilitate registration. Each county in the state shall be a registration district unless and until changed by the board. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §4.)

§ 22-9A-5. Local registrars and deputy registrars of vital statistics.

(a) In each registration district, as defined in Section 22-9A-4 or as designated by the board, a local registrar and deputy registrars shall be appointed by the State Registrar upon the recommendation of the county health officer or his or her designee. All local registrars and deputy registrars shall be employees of the county health department. The local registrars and deputy registrars shall be subject to the control of the State Registrar when they are performing functions relating to the system of vital statistics.

(b) Any local registrar or deputy registrar of vital statistics who fails or neglects to discharge efficiently the duties of his or her office, as set forth in this chapter, or by the rules of the board, shall be removed as local or deputy registrar by the State Registrar, and penalties may be imposed as are provided.

(c) The local registrars and their deputies shall comply with all instructions of the State Registrar and monitor compliance of others with this chapter and with the rules of the board. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §5.)

§ 22-9A-6. Content of certificates and reports.

(a) The board shall by rule determine the items or information to be contained on certificates of birth, death, marriage, and divorce and on reports of fetal death and induced termination of pregnancy. Each certificate, report, and other document required by this chapter shall be in a format prescribed by the State Registrar.

(b) Information required in certificates or reports authorized by this chapter may be filed and registered by photographic, electronic, or other means as prescribed by the State Registrar. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §6.)

§ 22-9A-7. Registration of births.

(a) A certificate of birth for each live birth which occurs in this state shall be filed with the Office of Vital Statistics, or as otherwise directed by the State Registrar, within five days after the birth and shall be registered if it has been completed and filed in accordance with this section.

(b)(1) When a birth occurs in an institution or en route to the institution, the person in charge of the institution or his or her designated representative shall obtain the personal data, prepare the certificate, secure the signatures required, and file the certificate as directed in subsection (a) or as directed by the State Registrar within the required five days. The physician or other person in attendance shall provide the medical information required by the certificate and certify to the facts of birth within 72 hours after the birth. If the physician, or other person in attendance, does not certify to the facts of birth within the 72-hour period, the person in charge of the institution or his or her designee shall complete and sign the certificate.

(2) In all cases where a birth occurs in an institution, the person in charge of the institution shall provide a procedure for collection of the normal fee for a certified copy of the birth certificate from the mother or father. The fee shall be forwarded to the State Registrar when a complete record of the birth is obtained, and the State Registrar shall issue a certified copy of the birth certificate to the mother or father of the child. The issuance of a certified copy of the birth certificate by the State Registrar shall not apply to births where the death of the infant occurred a short time following the birth, unless the certificate is requested by the father or mother, or where adoption is indicated.

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

(1) The physician in attendance at the birth or who sees the child within three days after the birth.

(2) Any other person in attendance at or immediately after the birth.

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

(d) When a birth occurs in a moving conveyance within the United States and the child is first removed from the conveyance in this state, the birth shall be registered in this state and the place where it is first removed shall be considered the place of birth. When a birth occurs on a moving conveyance while in international waters or air space or in a foreign country or its air space and the child is first removed from the conveyance in this state, the birth shall be registered in this state, but the certificate shall show the actual place of birth as can be determined.

(e) For the purposes of birth registration, the mother is deemed to be the woman who gives birth to the child, unless otherwise determined by law.

(f)(1) If the mother was married at the time of either conception or birth, or between conception and birth, the name of the husband shall be entered on the certificate as the father of the child, unless it is established by law that he is not the father of the child.

(2) If the mother was not married at the time of either conception or birth or between conception and birth, the name of the father shall not be entered on the certificate

unless paternity has been determined by a court of competent jurisdiction or unless the legitimation process specified in Sections 26-11-1 through 26-11-3, inclusive, or otherwise provided by law has been completed.

(3) If the father is not named on the certificate of birth, no other information about the father shall be entered on the certificate.

(g) The birth certificate of a child born to a married woman as a result of artificial insemination, with consent of her husband, shall be completed in accordance with subdivision (1) of subsection (f).

(h) Either of the parents of the child shall attest to the accuracy of the personal data entered on the certificate in time to permit the filing of the certificate within the five days prescribed in subsection (a). (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §7.)

§ 22-9A-8. Registration of infants of unknown parentage.

(a) Whoever assumes the custody of a live-born infant of unknown parentage shall report on a form and in a manner prescribed by the State Registrar within five days to the Office of Vital Statistics all of the following information:

(1) The date and place of finding.

(2) Sex, race, and approximate birth date of the child.

(3) Name and address of the person or institution with whom the child has been placed for care.

(4) Name given to the child by the custodian of the child.

(5) Other data required by rules of the board.

(b) The place where the child was found shall be entered as the place of birth.

(c) A report registered under this section shall constitute the certificate of birth for the child.

(d) If the child is identified and a certificate of birth is found or obtained, the report registered under this section shall be placed in a special file and shall not be subject to inspection except upon an order of a court of competent jurisdiction. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §8.)

§ 22-9A-9. Delayed registration of birth.

Any person born in the state whose birth has not been filed may have his or her birth registered by the State Registrar after complying with the requirements set forth below:

(1) Certificates of birth filed after the time specified in Section 22-9A-7 but within one year from the date of birth shall be registered on the standard form of live-birth certificate in the manner prescribed in Section 22-9A-7. The certificate shall not be marked "DELAYED REGISTRATION." In any case where the certificate is signed by someone other than the attendant or person in charge of the institution where birth

occurred, a notarized statement stating the reason why the certificate cannot be signed by the attendant shall be attached to the certificate. When the State Registrar has reasonable cause to question the adequacy of the registration, he or she may require additional evidence in support of the facts of birth.

(2) Certificates of birth filed after one year but within five years of the date of birth shall be registered on the form of live birth in use at the time of birth and the certificate shall be plainly marked "DELAYED REGISTRATION." To be acceptable for filing, the certificate shall be signed by the physician or other person who attended the birth; or if the birth occurred in an institution, the person in charge of the institution may sign the certificate. If the physician or other person who attended the birth is not available, and the birth did not occur in an institution, the certificate may be signed by one of the parents, if a notarized statement is attached to the certificate giving the reason why the certificate cannot be signed by the attendant. Additional requirements for filing certificates of birth after one year but within five years shall be set by rules of the board.

(3) Certificates of birth filed five years or more after the date of birth may be filed for living persons and shall be made on a delayed certificate of birth form prescribed by the State Registrar and shall show on their face the date of the delayed registration. A summary statement of the evidence submitted in support of the delayed registration shall be endorsed on the certificate.

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

b. 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 the person is 18 years of age or over and is competent to sign and swear to the accuracy of the facts stated in the certificate; otherwise, the certificate shall be signed and sworn to by one of the following in the indicated order of priority:

1. One of the parents of the registrant.
2. The guardian of the registrant.
3. The next of kin of the registrant.
4. Any older person having personal knowledge of the facts of birth.

c. The minimum facts that shall be established by documentary evidence shall be each of the following:

1. The full name of the person at the time of birth.
2. The date of birth and place of birth.
3. The full maiden name of the mother.
4. The full name of the father, except that if the mother was not married either at the time of conception or birth, the name of the father shall not be entered on the delayed certificate.

d. To be acceptable for filing, the name of the registrant and the date and place of birth entered on a delayed certificate of birth shall be supported by at least three pieces of documentary evidence, only one of which may be an affidavit of personal knowledge. Facts of parentage shall be supported by at least one document which may

be one of the documents described above other than an affidavit of personal knowledge. All documents submitted in support of the delayed birth registration shall be returned to the applicant.

e. Documents presented shall be from independent sources and shall be in the form of the original record or a duly certified copy or excerpt thereof from the custodian of the records or documents. All documents submitted in evidence, other than an affidavit of personal knowledge, shall have been established at least five years prior to the date of application or have been established prior to the tenth birthday of the applicant. An affidavit of personal knowledge, to be acceptable, shall be prepared by one of the parents, other relative, or any older person, and shall be signed before an official authorized to administer oaths. In all cases, the affiant shall be at least 10 years older than the applicant and have personal knowledge of the facts of birth.

(4) When an applicant does not submit the minimum documentation required in this section for delayed registration or when the State Registrar has reasonable cause to question the validity or adequacy of the sworn statement or the documentary evidence of the applicant, the State Registrar shall not register the delayed certificate of birth.

(5) Applications for delayed certificates which have not been completed within one year from the date of application may be dismissed at the discretion of the State Registrar. Upon dismissal, the State Registrar shall advise the applicant and all documents submitted in support of the registration shall be returned to the applicant. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §9.)

§ 22-9A-10. Judicial procedure to establish facts of birth.

(a) If a delayed certificate of birth is rejected under Section 22-9A-9, a petition signed and sworn to by the petitioner may be filed with a circuit court of any county in this state in which he or she resides or was born, for an order establishing a birth record.

(b) The petition shall allege each of the following:

(1) The person for whom a delayed certificate of birth is sought was born in this state.

(2) No certificate of birth can be found in the Office of Vital Statistics.

(3) Diligent efforts by the petitioner have failed to obtain the evidence required in accordance with Section 22-9A-9.

(4) The State Registrar has refused to register a delayed certificate of birth.

(5) Other allegations as may be required.

(c) The petition shall be accompanied by a statement of the State Registrar made in accordance with Section 22-9A-9 and all documentary evidence which was submitted to the State Registrar in support of the registration.

(d) The court shall fix a time and place for hearing the petition and shall give the State Registrar 10 days notice of the hearing. The State Registrar or the authorized representative of the State Registrar may appear and testify in the proceedings, or evidence may be received by affidavit.

(e) If the court finds, from the evidence presented, that the person for whom a delayed certificate of birth is sought was born in this state, it shall make findings as to the place and date of birth, parentage, and other findings as may be required and shall issue an order to establish a certificate of birth. The court order shall include each of the following:

- (1) The full name and sex of the person for whom the birth certificate is sought.
- (2) A statement that person was born in this state.
- (3) The date of birth and county of birth.
- (4) The full maiden name of the mother.
- (5) The full name of the father, if legally established.
- (6) A description of the evidence presented.
- (7) The date of the action of the court.

(f) The clerk of the court shall forward each order to the State Registrar not later than the tenth day of the calendar month following the month in which the order was entered. The order shall be registered by the State Registrar and shall constitute the authority for placing a delayed certificate of birth on file. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §10.)

§ 22-9A-11. Court reports of adoption.

(a) For each adoption decreed by a court of competent jurisdiction in this state, the court shall require the preparation of a report of adoption on a form prescribed and furnished by the State Registrar. The report shall indicate those facts necessary to locate and identify the certificate of birth of the person adopted or in the case of a person who was born in a foreign country, evidence from sources determined to be reliable by the court as to the date and place of birth of the person. The report shall provide information necessary to establish a new certificate of birth of the person adopted, identify the order of adoption, and be certified by the clerk of the court.

(b) Information necessary to prepare the report of adoption shall be furnished by each petitioner for adoption or his or her attorney. The child-placing agency or any person having knowledge of the facts shall supply the court with additional information as may be necessary to complete the report. The provision of the information shall be prerequisite to the issuance of a final decree in the matter by the court.

(c) Within 10 days of the entry of the final order of adoption, the judge or the clerk of the court shall send to the State Registrar reports of decrees of adoption, annulment of adoption, and amendments of decrees of adoption together with related reports as the State Registrar may require.

(d) When the State Registrar receives a report of adoption, annulment of adoption, or amendment of a decree of adoption for a person born outside this state, he or she shall forward the report to the State Registrar in the state of birth, the District of Columbia, or the territory of the United States, or if the child was born in Canada, to the appropriate registration authority in that country. If the birth occurred in a foreign country, and the

child was not a citizen of the United States at the time of birth, the State Registrar shall prepare a "CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGN BIRTH" as provided in Section 22-9A-12. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §11.)

§22-9A-11.1. Issuance of a Certificate of Foreign Birth without judicial proceedings.

(a) A child who has automatically acquired United States citizenship following a foreign adoption and who possesses a Certificate of Citizenship in accordance with the Child Citizenship Act, CAA, P.L. 106-395, shall be exempt from the provisions of Section 22-9A-11, which require a judicial report to acquire a Certificate of Foreign Birth.

(b) The State Registrar, upon written request, shall prepare a Certificate of Foreign Birth reflecting the actual date and place of birth for a child who was born in a foreign country, adopted by a United States citizen, and who has automatically acquired citizenship in accordance with the federal Child Citizenship Act upon the production of all of the following documents:

- (1) The child's Certificate of Citizenship.
- (2) A certified copy of the child's foreign birth certificate and certified English translation.
- (3) The original documents related to the foreign adoption certified by the United States Embassy abroad and certified English translation.
- (4) The Social Security card of the child.
- (5) A valid government issued picture identification of parent or parents, such as a passport or driver's license.
- (6) Proof of residency of the parent or parents in the State of Alabama.

(c) The State Registrar shall develop any necessary forms for adoptive parents to submit in order to request a Certificate of Foreign Birth (Act 2012-179, § 2.).

§ 22-9A-12. New birth certificate upon adoption, legitimation, or paternity determination; availability of original certificate; contact preference form.

(a) The State Registrar shall establish a new certificate of birth for a person born in this state upon receipt of any of the following:

(1) A report of adoption as provided in Section 22-9A-11 or a report of adoption prepared and filed in accordance with the laws of another state, the District of Columbia, a territory of the United States, or a foreign country, or a certified copy of the decree of adoption, together with the information necessary to identify the original certificate of birth and to establish a new certificate of birth. A new certificate of birth shall not be established if so requested by the court decreeing the adoption.

(2) A request that a new certificate be established upon completion of the legitimation procedure specified in Sections 26-11-2 and 26-17-6. If the name of

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.

(3) A certified copy of a valid court determination of paternity that establishes the name of the father and decrees the name the child is to bear together with the information necessary to identify the original certificate of birth.

(b) The new certificate of birth prepared as a result of subsection (a) shall be on the form in use at the time of its preparation and shall include all of the following items and other information necessary to complete the certificate:

- (1) The name of the child.
- (2) The actual place and date of birth as shown on the original certificate.
- (3) The names and personal particulars of the adoptive parents or of the natural parents, whichever is appropriate.
- (4) The name of the attendant.
- (5) The birth number assigned to the original birth certificate.
- (6) The original filing date.

(c) The new certificate shall be substituted for the original certificate of birth in the files, and the original certificate of birth and the evidence of adoption, legitimation, or paternity determination shall not be subject to inspection except upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any person 19 years of age or older who was born in the State of Alabama and who has had an original birth certificate removed from the files due to an adoption, legitimation, or paternity determination may, upon written request, receive a copy of that birth certificate and any evidence of the adoption, legitimation, or paternity determination held with the original record. The copy of the original birth certificate shall be in a form that clearly indicates it is not a certified copy and that it may not be used for legal purposes. All procedures, fees, and waiting periods applicable to non-adopted citizens born in the State of Alabama seeking copies of certificates of birth shall apply.

(d) A birth parent may at any time request from the State Registrar of Vital Statistics a contact preference form that shall accompany a birth certificate issued under subsection (c).

The contact preference form shall provide the following information to be completed at the option of the birth parent:

- (1) I would like to be contacted.
- (2) I would prefer to be contacted only through an intermediary.
- (3) I prefer not to be contacted at this time. If I decide later that I would like to be contacted, I will submit an updated contact preference form to the State Registrar of Vital Statistics. I have completed an updated medical history form and have filed it with the State Registrar of Vital Statistics.

The medical history form shall be in a form prescribed by the Department of Vital Statistics and shall be supplied to the birth parent upon request of a contact preference form from the State Registrar of Vital Statistics.

Only those persons who are authorized to process applications made under subsection (c) may process contact preference and medical history forms.

The medical history form and contact preference form are confidential communications from the birth parent to the person named on the sealed birth certificate and shall be placed in a sealed envelope upon receipt from the birth parent. The sealed envelope shall be matched with and placed in the file containing the sealed birth certificate.

The sealed envelope containing the contact preference form and medical history form shall be released to a person requesting his or her own original birth certificate under subsection (c). The contact preference form and medical history form are a private communication from the birth parent to the person named on the sealed birth certificate and no copies of the forms shall be retained by the State Registrar of Vital Statistics.

(e) Upon receipt of a report of an amended decree of adoption, the certificate of birth shall be amended as provided in Section 22-9A-19.

(f) Upon receipt of a report or decree of annulment of adoption, the original certificate of birth shall be restored to its place in the files and the new certificate and evidence shall not be subject to inspection except upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction or as specified by the board.

(g) If no certificate of birth is on file for the person for whom a new birth certificate is to be established under this section, and the date and place of birth have been determined in the adoption or paternity proceedings, a delayed certificate of birth shall be filed with the State Registrar as provided in Section 22-9A-9 or Section 22-9A-10 before a new certificate of birth is established. The new birth certificate shall be prepared on the appropriate delayed birth certificate form.

(h) When a new certificate of birth is established by the State Registrar, all copies of the original certificate of birth in the custody of any other party shall be forwarded to the State Registrar upon receipt of his or her request.

(i)(1) The State Registrar shall, upon request, prepare and register a certificate in this state for a person born in a foreign country who is not a citizen of the United States and who was adopted through a court in this state. The certificate shall be established upon receipt of a report of adoption from the court decreeing the adoption, proof of the date and place of birth of the child, and a request from the court, the adopting parents, or the adopted person if 18 years of age or over that a certificate be prepared. The certificate shall be labeled "CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGN BIRTH" and shall show the actual country of birth. A statement shall also be included on the certificate indicating that it is not evidence of United States citizenship for the child for whom it is issued. After registration of the birth certificate in the new name of the adopted person, the State Registrar shall seal and file the report of adoption which shall not be subject to inspection except upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction or as provided by statute. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any person 19 years of age or older who has had a CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGN BIRTH prepared in the State of Alabama may, upon written request, receive a copy of any information about the adoption held in files under the jurisdiction of the State Registrar.

(2) If the child was born in a foreign country but was a citizen of the United States at the time of birth, the State Registrar shall not prepare a "CERTIFICATE OF FOREIGN BIRTH" and shall notify the adoptive parents of the procedures for obtaining a revised

birth certificate for their child through the U.S. Department of State. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §12; Act 2000-794, p. 1869, §1.)

§ 22-9A-13. Reports of fetal death; reports of induced termination of pregnancy.

(a) A report of fetal death shall be filed with the Office of Vital Statistics, or as otherwise directed by the State Registrar, within five days after the occurrence is known if the fetus has advanced to, or beyond, the twentieth week of uterogestation.

(1) When a fetal death occurs in an institution, the person in charge of the institution or his or her designated representative shall prepare and file the report.

(2) When a fetal death occurs outside an institution, the physician in attendance shall prepare and file the report.

(3) When a fetal death occurs without medical attendance, the county medical examiner, the state medical examiner, or the coroner shall determine the cause of fetal death and shall prepare and file the report.

(4) When a fetal death occurs in a moving conveyance and the fetus is first removed from the conveyance in this state or when a dead fetus is found in this state and the place of fetal death is unknown, the fetal death shall be reported in this state. The county where the fetus was first removed from the conveyance or the dead fetus was found shall be considered the county of fetal death.

(b) A report of induced termination of pregnancy for each induced termination of pregnancy which occurs in this state shall be filed with the Office of Vital Statistics, or as otherwise directed by the State Registrar, no later than 10 days after the last day of the month during which the procedure was performed.

(1) When the induced termination of pregnancy is performed in an institution, the person in charge of the institution or his or her designated representative shall prepare and file the report.

(2) When the induced termination of pregnancy is performed outside an institution, the physician in attendance shall prepare and file the report.

(3) Beginning January 1, 2012, the Office of Vital Statistics shall collect the following information for all induced terminations of pregnancies in addition to information already collected; provided, that the definition of induced termination of pregnancy in Section 22-9A-1(5) shall be construed to include every abortion as defined in Section 26-23B-3(1).

a. Postfertilization age:

1. If a determination of probable postfertilization age was made, whether ultrasound was employed in making the determination, and the week of probable postfertilization age determined.

2. If a determination of probable postfertilization age was not made, the basis of the determination that a medical emergency existed.

b. Method of abortion: Which of the following was employed:

1. Medication abortion (such as, but not limited to, mifepristone/misoprostol or methotrexate/misoprostol).

2. Manual vacuum aspiration.

3. Electrical vacuum aspiration.

4. Dilation and evacuation.
 5. Combined induction abortion and dilation and evacuation.
 6. Induction abortion with prostaglandins.
 7. Induction abortion with intra-amniotic instillation (such as, but not limited to, saline or urea).
 8. Induction abortion, other.
 9. Intact dilation and extraction (partial-birth).
 10. Method not listed (specify).
 - c. Whether an intra-fetal injection was used in an attempt to induce fetal demise (such as, but not limited to, intra-fetal potassium chloride or digoxin).
 - d. Age and race of the patient.
 - e. If the probable postfertilization age was determined to be 20 or more weeks, the basis of the determination that the pregnant woman had a condition which so complicated her medical condition as to necessitate the abortion of her pregnancy to avert her death or to avert serious risk of substantial and irreversible physical impairment of a major bodily function, not including psychological or emotional conditions.
 - f. If the probable postfertilization age was determined to be 20 or more weeks, whether or not the method of abortion used was one that, in reasonable medical judgment, provided the best opportunity for the unborn child to survive and, if such a method was not used, the basis of the determination that termination of the pregnancy in that manner would pose a greater risk either of the death of the pregnant woman or of the substantial and irreversible physical impairment of a major bodily function, not including psychological or emotional conditions, of the woman than would other available methods.
- (4) Reports of induced termination of pregnancy shall not contain the name or the address of the patient whose pregnancy was terminated, nor shall the report contain any other information identifying the patient, except that each report shall contain a unique medical record identifying number, to enable matching the report to the patient's medical records.
- (5) Individual induced termination of pregnancy reports shall be maintained in strict confidence by the Office of Vital Statistics, shall not be available for public inspection, and shall not be made available except:
- a. To the Attorney General or a district attorney with appropriate jurisdiction pursuant to a criminal investigation.
 - b. To the Attorney General or a district attorney pursuant to a civil investigation of the grounds for an action under subsection (b) of Section 26-23B-7.
 - c. Pursuant to court order in an action under Section 26-23B-7.
 - d. Pursuant to investigations under Section 22-9A-25.
 - e. At the request of the board or its attorney pursuant to an investigation of civil or criminal legal action related to licensure or the need for licensure of health facilities or similar investigation or legal action for failure to file reports required by this section.
 - f. As provided in subdivision (6).
- (6) The Office of Vital Statistics shall annually issue a public report providing aggregate data for the previous calendar year compiled from all of the reports covering that year submitted in accordance with this section for each of the items listed in

subdivision (3). Each report shall also provide aggregate data for each such item for all previous calendar years during which this section was in effect, adjusted to reflect any additional information from late or corrected reports. The Office of Vital Statistics shall take care to ensure that none of the information included in the public reports could reasonably lead to the identification of any pregnant woman upon whom an induced termination of pregnancy was performed or attempted and shall not release the names of individual physicians or other staff members employed by institutions performing induced terminations of pregnancy. The Office of Vital Statistics shall not release the number of procedures performed by any particular physician, but shall include in each public report the number of induced terminations of pregnancy, by method and week of postfertilization age, reported by each institution. Information that may not be publicly released under this subdivision shall be made available only as provided with regard to individual induced termination of pregnancy reports in subdivision (5).

(7) The State Registrar may authorize the use of other aggregate statistical data for official government use.

(c) The reports required under this section are statistical reports only and are not to be incorporated into the official records of the Office of Vital Statistics. Certified copies of these records shall not be issued by the Office of Vital Statistics. The State Registrar shall retain and safeguard all individual reports received, making them available only as provided in subdivision (5).

(d) The Office of Vital Statistics, in advance of 2013 and each succeeding calendar year, shall determine whether as a result of changes in abortion practice the list of methods of abortion for reports of induced termination of pregnancy to be used during that calendar year should be modified from those listed in subdivision (3)b. of subsection (b) so as to add new methods, modify the description of methods, or delete methods no longer in use, and shall issue a public notice incorporating changes based on that determination.

(e) The Office of Vital Statistics may charge a filing fee for each report of induced termination of pregnancy required by this section calculated to be sufficient, based on the number of reports estimated to be filed, to recoup and cover the costs to the Office of Vital Statistics of fulfilling its duties under subsections (b) to (d), inclusive, of this section." (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §13; Act 2011-672, p. 1784, §6; Act 2012-363, §1(b)(2).)

Section 22-9A-13.1 Certificate of Birth Resulting in Stillbirth

(a) For the purposes of this section, the following words shall have the following meanings:

(1) CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH RESULTING IN STILLBIRTH. A certificate issued to record and memorialize the birth of a stillborn child.

(2) STILLBIRTH or STILLBORN. An unintended, intrauterine fetal death after a gestational age of not less than 20 completed weeks.

(b) Effective January 1, 2012, the State Registrar shall issue a Certificate of Birth Resulting in Stillbirth upon the request of a parent named on a report of fetal death filed on or after January 1, 2007. A Certificate of Birth Resulting in Stillbirth shall be issued within 60 days from the date of the request.

(c) The person who is required to file a report of fetal death under Section 22-9A-13, shall advise the parent of a stillborn child:

(1) That a parent may, but is not required to, request the preparation of a Certificate of Birth Resulting in Stillbirth.

(2) That a parent may obtain a Certificate of Birth Resulting in Stillbirth by contacting the State Office of Vital Statistics after requesting the certificate and paying the required fee.

(3) How a parent may contact the Office of Vital Statistics to request a Certificate of Birth Resulting in Stillbirth.

(d) The State Board of Health may adopt rules to implement and administer this section. In addition to any other information required by the rules of the State Board of Health, the certificate shall include the following:

(1) The date of the stillbirth.

(2) The county in which the stillbirth occurred.

(3) The name of the stillborn child as provided in the report of fetal death. If a name was not provided at the time of the filing of the report of fetal death, the State Registrar, upon the request of a parent listed in the report of fetal death, shall add a name to the certificate when issued.

(4) The file number of the corresponding report of fetal death.

(5) The following statement: "This certificate is not proof of live birth."

(e) The fee for the issuance of the Certificate of Birth Resulting in Stillbirth shall be the same as the fee collected for the issuance of a certified copy of any other vital record.

(Act 2011-706, p 2187, § 1.)

§ 22-9A-14. Death registration.

(a) A certificate of death for each death which occurs in this state shall be filed with the Office of Vital Statistics, or as otherwise directed by the State Registrar, within five days of the death and shall be registered if it has been completed and filed in accordance with this section.

(1) If the place of death is not known, but the dead body is found in this state, the certificate of death shall be completed and filed in accordance with this section. The county where the body is found shall be shown on the certificate as the county of death. If the date of death is unknown, the date the dead body was found shall be shown on the certificate as the date of death.

(2) When death occurs in a moving conveyance in the United States and the body is first removed from the conveyance in this state, the death shall be registered in this state and the county where it is first removed shall be considered as the county of death.

When a death occurs on a moving conveyance while in international waters or air space or in a foreign country and the body is first removed from the conveyance in this state, the death shall be registered in this state but the certificate shall show the actual place of death if it can be determined.

(b) The funeral director or person acting as the funeral director who first assumes custody of the dead body shall file the certificate of death. He or she shall obtain the personal and statistical data from the next of kin or the best qualified person or source available and shall forward the certificate to the person responsible for completion of the medical certification.

(c) The physician in charge of the care of the patient for the illness or condition that resulted in death shall complete and sign the medical certification and transmit the certificate to the Office of Vital Statistics in the manner directed by the State Registrar, within 48 hours after receipt of the certificate. In the absence of the physician, the certificate may be completed and signed by another physician designated by the physician, or the certificate may be completed and signed by the chief medical officer of the institution in which death occurred or by the physician who performed an autopsy upon the decedent. Deaths required to be reported to the county medical examiner or coroner shall be reported whether the cause is known or suspected, primary or contributory, or recent, delayed, or remote.

(d) When the death occurs with no physician in charge of the care of the patient for the illness or condition that resulted in death, the county medical examiner, if one has been appointed, the State Medical Examiner, if he or she examines the body, or if neither occurs, the coroner shall determine the cause of death. In all cases, the medical certification shall be completed and signed and the certificate forwarded to the Office of Vital Statistics, or as otherwise directed by the State Registrar, within 48 hours after receipt of the certificate. This section shall not diminish the duty of the Coroner to hold inquests.

(e) If the cause of death cannot be determined within 48 hours after receipt of the certificate, the physician, county medical examiner, state medical examiner, or coroner shall indicate the medical certification as "PENDING" and shall sign the certificate. Immediately after the medical or other data necessary for determining the cause of death have been made known, the physician, county medical examiner, state medical examiner, or coroner shall, over his or her signature, forward the cause of death to the State Registrar. If the physician has reason to believe that the case is within the jurisdiction of the county medical examiner or coroner, he or she shall immediately report the case to the county medical examiner or coroner and shall advise the funeral director of this fact. If the county medical examiner or coroner does not assume jurisdiction, the physician shall sign the medical certification.

(f) When a death occurs in an institution and the death is not under the jurisdiction of the county medical examiner or coroner, the person in charge of the institution or his or her designated representative, shall initiate the preparation of the death certificate within 24 hours of death as follows:

(1) The full name of the decedent and the date of death shall be placed on the death certificate in the designated spot.

(2) The medical certification of death and the signature of the physician shall be obtained from the attending physician.

(3) The partially completed death certificate shall be presented to the funeral director or the person acting as the funeral director within 72 hours of death.

(g) When a death is presumed to have occurred in this state but the body cannot be located, a death certificate may be prepared by the State Registrar upon receipt of an order of a court of competent jurisdiction, that shall include the finding of facts required to complete the death certificate. The death certificate shall be marked "PRESUMPTIVE" and shall show on its face the date of registration and shall identify the court and date of decree. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §14.)

§ 22-9A-15. Delayed registration of death.

(a) When a death occurring in this state has not been registered within the time period prescribed by subsection (a) of Section 22-9A-14, a certificate of death may be registered on a regular certificate of death as follows:

(1) If the attending physician, county medical examiner, state medical examiner, or coroner at the time of death and the attending funeral director or person who acted as the funeral director are available to complete and sign the certificate of death, it may be completed without additional evidence and filed with the State Registrar. For those certificates filed one year or more after the date of death, the physician, county medical examiner, state medical examiner, coroner, or the funeral director shall state in accompanying affidavits that the information on the certificate is based on records kept in their files.

(2) In the absence of the attending physician, county medical examiner, state medical examiner, coroner, or the funeral director or person who acted as the funeral director, the certificate may be filed by the next of kin of the deceased and shall be accompanied by both of the following:

a. An affidavit of the person filing the certificate swearing to the accuracy of the information on the certificate.

b. Two documents which identify the decedent and his or her date and place of death.

(3) In all cases, the State Registrar may require additional documentary evidence to prove the facts of death.

(4) A summary statement of the evidence submitted in support of the delayed registration shall be endorsed on the certificate.

(b) Certificates of death registered one year or more after the date of death shall be marked "DELAYED REGISTRATION" and shall show on their face the date of the delayed registration. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §15.)

§ 22-9A-16. Authorization for final disposition.

(a) The funeral director or person acting as the funeral director who first assumes custody of a dead body shall, prior to final disposition of the body, or prior to removal of the dead body from the state, obtain authorization for final disposition of the body or removal of the body from the state. The completion of the medical certification of cause of death on the death certificate by the physician, county medical examiner, state medical examiner, or coroner shall constitute authorization. If the body is to be cremated or buried at sea, additional authorization shall be obtained from the county medical examiner, state medical examiner, or coroner.

(b) With the consent of the physician, county medical examiner, state medical examiner, or coroner who is to certify the cause of death, a dead body may be moved from the place of death for the purpose of being prepared for final disposition. Prior to removing a dead body from the place of death, the funeral director shall do either of the following:

(1) 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 and receive permission to remove the body from the place of death.

(2) Notify the county medical examiner or coroner and obtain authorization to remove the body.

(c) Prior to final disposition of a dead fetus, the funeral director, the person in charge of the institution, or other person assuming responsibility for final disposition of the fetus shall obtain from the parents authorization for final disposition. In the event the parents are incompetent, unable, or unwilling to sign the documents authorizing final disposition, the institution where the fetal death occurred, or if the fetal death occurred outside an institution, any licensed hospital in reasonable proximity, shall establish a mechanism to determine the final disposition.

(d) A written authorization for final disposition issued under the law of another state or the District of Columbia which accompanies a dead body or fetus brought into this state shall be authority for final disposition of the body or fetus in this state.

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

(f) A funeral director, embalmer, or other person who removes from the place of death or transports or finally disposes of a dead body or fetus, in addition to filing any certificate or other report required by this chapter or rules promulgated pursuant to this chapter, shall keep a record which shall identify the name of the deceased, the date and place of death, and the date, place, and manner of disposition.

(g) Authorization for disinterment and reinterment shall be required prior to disinterment of a dead body or fetus as prescribed by rules of the board. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §16.)

§ 22-9A-17. Marriage registration.

(a) A record of each marriage performed in this state shall be filed with the Office of Vital Statistics and shall be registered if it has been completed and filed in accordance with this section.

(b) The judge of probate who issues the marriage license shall prepare the record on the form or in a format prescribed and furnished by the State Registrar upon the basis of information obtained from the parties to be married.

(c) Each person who performs a marriage shall certify the fact of marriage and return the record to the judge of probate who issued the license within 30 days after the ceremony.

(d) Every judge of probate issuing marriage licenses shall complete and forward to the Office of Vital Statistics on or before the fifth day of each calendar month the records of marriage returned to the judge of probate during the preceding calendar month. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §17.)

§ 22-9A-18. Divorce registration.

(a) A record of each divorce or annulment granted by any court in this state shall be filed by the clerk, register, or clerk and register of each court with the Office of Vital Statistics and shall be registered if it has been completed and filed in accordance with this section. The record shall be prepared by the petitioner or his or her representative on a form or in a format prescribed and furnished by the State Registrar and shall be presented to the clerk or register with the petition. In all cases, the completed record shall be prerequisite to the granting of the final decree.

(b) The clerk, register, or clerk and register shall complete and forward to the Office of Vital Statistics on or before the fifth day of each calendar month the records of each divorce or annulment decree granted during the preceding calendar month. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §18.)

§ 22-9A-19. Amendment of vital records.

(a) A certificate registered under this chapter may be amended only in accordance with this chapter and rules adopted by the board to protect the integrity and accuracy of vital records.

(b) A certificate that is amended under this section shall be marked "AMENDED" except as otherwise provided in this section. The date of amendment and a summary description of the evidence submitted in support of the amendment shall be made a part of the record. Additions or minor corrections may be made to certificates within one year after the date of the event without the certificate being marked "AMENDED." The board

shall prescribe by rules the conditions under which additions or minor corrections may be made.

(c) Amendment of names on a birth certificate.

(1) Until the fifth birthday of the registrant, given names for a child whose birth was recorded without given names may be added to the certificate upon affidavit of both parents, or the mother in the case of a child born out of wedlock, or the father in the case of the death or incapacity of the mother, or the mother in the case of the death or incapacity of the father, or the guardian or agency having legal custody of the registrant. The certificate shall not be marked "AMENDED."

(2) Until the first birthday of the child, given names may be amended upon affidavit of both parents, or the mother in the case of a child born out of wedlock, or the father in the case of the death or incapacity of the mother, or the mother in the case of the death or incapacity of the father, or the guardian or agency having legal custody of the registrant. The certificate shall be marked "AMENDED." After one year from the date of birth, the provisions of subdivision (c)(3) of this section shall be followed.

(3) Upon receipt of a certified copy of an order from a court with competent jurisdiction changing the name of a person born in this state, the State Registrar shall amend the certificate of birth to show the new name.

(d) Upon receipt of a certified copy of an order of a court of competent jurisdiction indicating that the sex of an individual born in this state has been changed by surgical procedure and that the name of the individual has been changed, the certificate of birth of the individual shall be amended as prescribed by rules to reflect the changes.

(e) If an applicant does not submit the minimum documentation required in the rules for amending a vital record, or if the State Registrar has reasonable cause to question the validity or adequacy of the sworn statements or the documentary evidence of the applicant, the State Registrar shall not amend the vital record, unless the deficiencies are corrected.

(f) Once an amendment of an item is made on a vital record, that item shall not be amended again except upon receipt of an order from a court of competent jurisdiction. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §19.)

§ 22-9A-20. Reproduction of vital records.

The State Registrar, to preserve vital records, may prepare typewritten, photographic, microfilm, digital, electronic, or other reproductions of certificates or reports in the Office of Vital Statistics. The reproductions, when certified by the State Registrar, shall be accepted for all legal purposes as the original records. The documents from which permanent reproductions have been made and verified may be disposed of as provided by the State Records Commission. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §20.)

§ 22-9A-21. Disclosure of information from vital records.

(a) To protect the integrity of vital records, to insure their proper use, and to insure the efficient and proper administration of the system of vital statistics, it shall be unlawful for any person to permit inspection of, or to disclose information contained in vital records, or to copy or issue a copy of all or part of any record, except as authorized by this chapter and by rules of the board or by order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

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

(1) The registrant, a member of his or her immediate family, his or her guardian, and their respective legal representatives, when acting on their behalf and for their benefit, may, in any event, obtain copies.

(2) The term "legal representative" shall include an attorney at law, attorney in fact, physician, funeral director, or other designated agent acting on behalf and for the benefit of the registrant or his or her family. The State Registrar may require written authorization that the legal representative is acting on behalf and for the benefit of the principal.

(3) Information from or copies of records shall not be provided to the natural parents of adopted children, when neither has custody, or commercial firms or agencies requesting listings of names and addresses or copies of certificates.

(4) Others may obtain information from or copies of a vital record, if they demonstrate that the information or copy is needed for the determination or protection of his or her personal or property right. The board may adopt rules to define further those who may obtain information from or copies of vital records filed under this chapter.

(c) The State Registrar may permit the use of data from vital records for statistical or legitimate research purposes, subject to conditions he or she may impose. No data shall be furnished from records for legitimate research purposes until the State Registrar has received in writing an agreement signed by a responsible agent of the research organization agreeing to conform to the conditions. Legitimate research for the purposes of this section shall mean a systematic statistical study, conforming to or in accordance with generally accepted scientific standards or principles, designed to develop or contribute to scientific knowledge, and that does not identify the persons in the study. Prior to release of data identifying any specific institution, the institution shall be notified in writing by the State Registrar that the data will be released.

(d) The State Registrar may disclose data from vital records to federal, state, county, or municipal agencies of government that request the data in the conduct of their official duties, upon proper request. Conditions for disclosure may be imposed by the State Registrar and the State Registrar may require a responsible agent of the governmental agency to sign a written agreement conforming to those conditions.

(e) Marriage and divorce certificates in the custody of the State Registrar shall be considered nonrestricted public records and any person may obtain copies of the records

for any purpose upon submission of an application containing sufficient information to locate the record and payment of the required fee.

(f) When 125 years have elapsed after the date of birth or 25 years have elapsed after the date of death, the records of these events in the custody of the State Registrar shall become nonrestricted public records and any person may obtain copies of the records upon submission of an application containing sufficient information to locate the record and payment of the required fee. The records may be made available for viewing in photographic, digital, electronic, or other suitable format as provided for by rules of the board.

(g) The board is authorized to provide for a system for death reviews using vital records and information from vital records and other medical records deemed necessary for these reviews. All information relating to individuals and physicians obtained for these reviews and all results of these reviews relating to individuals and physicians shall be deemed confidential, shall not be admissible in court for any purpose, and shall not be subject to discovery in any civil action. Nothing in this section shall limit the admissibility or discoverability of patient medical records, regularly and ordinarily kept in the course of treatment of a patient, that otherwise would be admissible or discoverable. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §21.)

§ 22-9A-22. Copies or data from the system of vital statistics.

(a) In accordance with Section 22-9A-21 and any rules adopted pursuant to that section:

(1) The State Registrar and other custodians of vital records authorized by the State Registrar to issue certified copies shall upon receipt of an application issue a certified copy of vital records in his or her custody or a part of the record. The vital records may be in the form of originals, photographic, microfilm, digital, electronic, or other reproductions, or data filed by digital or electronic means. Each copy issued shall show the date of registration and copies issued from records marked "DELAYED REGISTRATION" or "AMENDED" shall be similarly marked and show the effective date. All forms and procedures used in the issuance of certified copies of vital records in this state shall be provided or approved by the State Registrar.

(2) A certified copy of a vital record or any part of the record, issued in accordance with this section, shall be considered for all purposes the same as the original and shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated in the copy, provided that the evidentiary value of a certificate or record filed more than one year after the event, or a record which has been amended, shall be determined by the judicial or administrative body or official before whom the certificate is offered as evidence.

(3) The federal agency responsible for national vital statistics may be furnished copies of records or data from the system of vital statistics as it may require for national statistics, if the federal agency shares in the cost of collecting, processing, and transmitting the records or data, and the records or data are used only for purposes provided for in the agreement between the federal agency and the State Registrar. Any additional uses of the records or data shall be approved by the State Registrar.

(4) Federal, state, local, and other public or private agencies in the conduct of their official duties may, upon request and payment of a reasonable fee, be furnished copies of records or other data from the system of vital statistics for statistical or administrative purposes, if the copies of records or data are used only for purposes for which they were obtained, unless specific approval for the additional use is authorized by the State Registrar.

(5) The State Registrar may, by agreement, transmit copies of records and other reports required by this chapter to offices of vital statistics outside this state, when the records or other reports relate to residents of those jurisdictions or persons born in those jurisdictions. The agreement shall specify the statistical and administrative purposes for which the records may be used, and the agreement shall provide further instructions for the proper retention and disposition of the copies.

(b) To protect the integrity of vital records and to prevent the fraudulent use of birth certificates of deceased persons, the State Registrar may match birth and death certificates, in accordance with rules of the board, and to post the facts of death to the appropriate birth certificate. Certified copies issued from birth certificates marked "DECEASED" shall be similarly marked.

(c) When the State Registrar receives information that a vital record was registered through misrepresentation or fraud, he or she may withhold the issuance of certified copies of the vital record until a determination of the facts has been made. If after investigation, the State Registrar determines that the vital record was registered through misrepresentation or fraud, he or she shall place the vital record and the evidence which supports the finding of misrepresentation or fraud in a special file. This file shall not be subject to inspection, except by order of a court of competent jurisdiction or by the State Registrar for purposes of properly administering the Office of Vital Statistics.

(d) No person shall prepare or issue any certificate which purports to be an original, certified copy, or copy of a vital record except as authorized in this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §22.)

§ 22-9A-23. Fees.

(a) Fees to be paid to the Office of Vital Statistics are as follows:

(1) The fee for making any search of the records and reporting the findings or for making one certified copy of the record if found shall be fifteen dollars (\$15). If the search is made in a local registration district, the local office shall be entitled to retain the portion of this fee as prescribed by the board.

(2) The fee for each additional copy of the same record ordered at the same time shall be six dollars (\$6). If these copies are made in a local registration district, the local office shall retain the portion of these fees as prescribed by the board.

(3) The fee for issuing an authenticated or exemplified copy shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25), the amount to include the certification fee of the Secretary of State.

- (4) The fee for the preparation of an amendment to an original vital record and issuing a certified copy at the time it is amended shall be twenty dollars (\$20).
- (5) The fee for preparation of a new birth certificate after a legitimation or adoption and issuing a certified copy at the time it is prepared shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25).
- (6) The fee for preparation of a delayed certificate and issuing a certified copy at the time it is prepared shall be twenty dollars (\$20).
- (7) The fee for forwarding the legal documents for an adoption granted in this state for a person born in another state, the District of Columbia, or a territory of the United States, shall be ten dollars (\$10).
- (8) An additional fee of fifteen dollars (\$15) shall be added to the regular fee for non-routine, same day expedited service, and all special delivery mail that requires special attention.
- (9) The State Registrar may prepare a special certificate of birth which shall be in a format that is suitable for framing or display. The fee for this special certificate of birth shall be forty-five dollars (\$45), of which seventeen dollars (\$17) shall be forwarded to the Children's Trust Fund.
- (10) The State Registrar shall determine the cost, including, but not limited to, staff time, computer time, copying cost, and supplies, for processing any non-routine statistical or research project or any other non-routine service other than those described above.
- (b) Applications for searches, copies, authentications, and reports shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee. Payments for special or presumptive searches, reports, and contract services may be postponed until the amount to be paid is determined.
- (c) Fees collected under this section, except as provided for local registration offices and the Children's Trust Fund, shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the State Board of Health and are appropriated to the board to carry out the purposes of this chapter; however, the expenditure of the sums so appropriated shall be budgeted and allotted pursuant to the Budget Management Act and Article 4 of Chapter 4 of Title 41.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the board shall not charge a fee to any hospital in connection with this chapter. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §23); Act 2009-569, p. 1671, § 1.)

§ 22-9A-24. Persons required to keep records and to furnish information.

(a)(1) Every person in charge of an institution shall keep a record of personal data concerning each person admitted or confined to the institution. This record shall include information as required for the certificates of birth and death and the reports of fetal death required by this chapter. The record shall be made at the time of admission from information provided by the person being admitted or confined, but when it cannot be obtained, the information shall be obtained from relatives or other persons acquainted with the facts. The name and address of the person providing the information shall be part of the record.

(2) When a dead body or dead fetus is released or disposed of by an institution, the person in charge of the institution shall keep a record as provided for in subsection (e) of Section 22-9A-16.

(3) Not later than the fifth day of the month following the month of occurrence, the person in charge of each institution shall send to the Office of Vital Statistics a list showing all births, deaths, and fetal deaths occurring in that institution during the preceding month. The lists shall be on forms or in a format prescribed by the State Registrar.

(b)(1) A funeral director who removes from the place of death, transports, or makes final disposition of a dead body or fetus shall keep a record as provided for in subsection (f) of Section 22-9A-16.

(2) Not later than the fifth day of the month following the month of occurrence, each funeral director shall send to the Office of Vital Statistics a list showing all dead bodies embalmed or otherwise prepared for final disposition or dead bodies finally disposed of by the funeral director during the preceding month. The list shall be on forms or in a format provided by the State Registrar.

(c) Not later than the fifth day of the month following the month of occurrence, each county medical examiner, state medical examiner, or coroner who investigates a death or takes charge of a dead body or is responsible for certifying the cause of death shall send to the Office of Vital Statistics a list showing all of these deaths. The list shall contain the name of the deceased and the date and place of death and shall be on forms or in a format prescribed by the State Registrar.

(d) Records maintained under this section shall be made available for inspection by the State Registrar or his or her representative upon demand. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §24.)

§ 22-9A-25. Enforcement.

Each local and deputy registrar is charged with the strict and thorough enforcement of the provisions of this chapter in his or her registration district, under the supervision and direction of the State Registrar. He or she shall make an immediate report to the State Registrar of any violation of this section coming to his or her knowledge by observation, upon complaint of any person, or otherwise. The State Registrar shall thoroughly and efficiently execute the provisions of this chapter and rules of the board in every part of the state and shall possess supervisory power over local registrars and deputy registrars, to ensure the compliance with all requirements of this chapter. The State Registrar, either personally or by an accredited representative, may investigate cases of irregularity or violation of this chapter and rules of the board, and all registrars shall aid him or her, upon request, in the investigations. If the State Registrar deems it necessary, he or she shall report cases of violation of any provision of this chapter to the proper district attorney and grand jury with a statement of the facts and circumstances. The district attorney, upon receipt of the report, shall initiate and promptly pursue the necessary court

proceedings against the person or corporation responsible for the violation. The Attorney General, upon request of the State Registrar, shall assist in the enforcement of this chapter and the rules of the board. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §25.)

§ 22-9A-26. Penalty for violation of chapter or rules of the State Board of Health.

(a) Any person who does any of the following shall be guilty of a Class C felony:

(1) Willfully and knowingly makes any false statement in a certificate, record, or report required by this chapter or rules of the board, or in an application for an amendment to a certificate, record, or report, or in an application for a certified copy of a vital record, or who willfully and knowingly supplies false information intending that the information be used in the preparation of any report, record, or certificate, or amendment of the report, record, or certificate.

(2) With intent to deceive and without lawful authority, makes, counterfeits, alters, amends, or mutilates any certificate, record, or report required by this chapter or rules of the board, or a certified copy of the certificate, record, or report.

(3) 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, required by this chapter or rules of the board that is any of the following:

- a. Made, counterfeited, altered, amended, or mutilated.
- b. False in whole or in part.
- c. Relates to the birth of another person, whether living or deceased.

(4) As an employee of the Office of Vital Statistics or any district designated under Section 22-9A-4, 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 purposes of deception.

(5) Without lawful authority possesses any certificate, record, or report, required by this chapter or rules of the board, or copy or certified copy of the certificate, record, or report knowing same to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained.

(b) Any person who does any of the following shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$500.00 per violation:

(1) Willfully and knowingly fails or refuses to provide information required by this chapter or rules of the board adopted pursuant to this chapter.

(2) Willfully and knowingly finally disposes of a dead body without authorization as specified in Section 22-9A-16.

(3) Willfully and knowingly neglects or violates any of the provisions of this chapter or rules of the board, or refuses to perform any of the duties imposed upon him or her by this chapter or rules of the board. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §26.)

§ 22-9A-27. Continuation of rules and forms.

All rules, forms, and procedures promulgated by the board prior to May 21, 1992 shall continue in force and effect until the forms, rules, or procedures are repealed, amended, replaced, or rescinded by action of the board through the Alabama Administrative Procedure Act, Sections 41-22-1 to 41-22-27, inclusive. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §27.)

§ 22-9A-28. Applicability.

The provisions of this chapter also apply to all certificates of birth, death, marriage, divorce, or annulment, and reports of fetal death and induced termination of pregnancy previously received by the Office of Vital Statistics and in the custody of the State Registrar or any other custodian of vital records. (Acts 1992, No. 92-607, p. 1255, §28.)