1	HOUSE BILL NO. 213		
2	INTRODI	JCED BY B. MITCHELL, S. GUNDERSON, J. WINDY BOY, F. ANDERSON, S. KERNS, J.	
3	SCHILLING	GER, C. KNUDSEN, S. GIST, G. NIKOLAKAKOS, K. ZOLNIKOV, D. FERN, S. ESSMANN, P.	
4	FIELDER, L. F	REKSTEN, T. MOORE, M. BERTOGLIO, L. BREWSTER, . KNUDSEN, G. FRAZER, J. HINKLE	
5	N. NICOL, M.	BINKLEY, B. LER, A. REGIER, K. SEEKINS-CROWE, F. NAVE, R. MARSHALL, E. BUTTREY,	
6	L. JONES, D.	LOGE, C. HINKLE, J. READ, R. FITZGERALD, M. HOPKINS, J. BERGSTROM, G. PARRY, M.	
7	YAKAV	VICH, B. BROWN, J. FULLER, M. CUFFE, M. LANG, P. GREEN, G. KMETZ, T. FALK, J.	
8	FITZPATRICK	K, C. SPRUNGER, J. ETCHART, R. MINER, W. RUSK, J. TREBAS, J. KASSMIER, B. PHALEN,	
9 10	Ī	B. BEARD, L. DEMING, L. HELLEGAARD, T. SMITH, F. MANDEVILLE, Z. WIRTH	
11	A BILL FOR A	N ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR A CERTIFICATE OF NONVIABLE BIRTH;	
12	ESTABLISHING REQUIREMENTS FOR REQUESTING AND ISSUING A CERTIFICATE; PROVIDING		
13	RULEMAKING AUTHORITY; PROVIDING A DEFINITION; AND AMENDING SECTIONS SECTION 50-15-10		
14	AND 50-15-400	B, MCA."	
15			
16	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:		
17			
18	NEW S	SECTION. Section 1. Certificate of nonviable birth requirements. (1) The department	
19	shall establish	a certificate of nonviable birth on a form adopted by the department and meeting the	
20	requirements o	f subsection (4). On request by a parent, a certificate of nonviable birth must be filed in addition	
21	to the fetal dea	th certificate provided for in 50-15-403 and must be provided to the parent.	
22	(2)	In the instance of a nonviable birth, the person authorized to register a fetal death shall <u>The</u>	
23	department sha	all make available on its website information to advise a parent:	
24	(a)	of the manner in which a request for a certificate of nonviable birth may be made;	
25	(b)	that the parent must request the certificate within 2-weeks 60 days of the nonviable birth; and	
26	(c)	(i) that the original certificate of nonviable birth is available as a public record; and	
27	(ii)	that the parentage, marital status of the parent, cause of death of the fetus, and any medical	
28	information will not be included as a public record.		



Amendment - 1st Reading-white - Requested by: Braxton Mitchell - (H) Judiciary

- 2023

68th Legislature 2023 Drafter: Sue O'Connell, 406-444-3597 HB0213.001.002

1	(3)	A request for a certificate of nonviable birth must:
2	(a)	be made within 2 weeks of the birth on a form prescribed by the department by rule; and
3	(b)	include the date of the nonviable birth and the county in which the birth occurred.
4	(4)	The certificate of nonviable birth prepared by the department must contain:
5	(a)	the date of the nonviable birth;
6	(b)	the county in which the birth occurred;
7	(c)	the name of the fetus, as provided on the fetal death certificate pursuant to 50-15-403. If a
8	name does not	appear on the original or amended fetal death certificate and the requesting parent does not
9	wish to provide	a name, the department shall fill in the certificate with the name "baby boy", "baby girl", or, if the
10	sex of the child	is unknown, "baby" and the last name of the parent as provided in 50-15-221.
11	(5)	The following statement must appear on the front of the certificate: "This certificate is not proof
12	of a live birth".	
13	(6)	A certificate of nonviable birth is a public record, and a copy of the original certificate is
14	available as a p	public record. The parentage, marital status of the parent, cause of death of the fetus, and any
15	medical information may not be included as part of the public record.	
16	(7)	It is a final agency action, not subject to review under the Montana Administrative Procedure
17	Act, for the dep	partment to refuse to issue a certificate of nonviable birth to a person who is not a parent named
18	on the fetal dea	ath certificate has failed to provide information required by the department by rule for issuance o
19	the certificate.	
20	(8)	The department may not use a certificate of nonviable birth to calculate live birth statistics.
21	(9)	This section may not be used to establish, bring, or support a civil cause of action seeking
22	damages against any person or entity for bodily injury, personal injury, or wrongful death for a nonviable birth.	
23	(10)	The department shall adopt rules as to the form, content, and process for the certificate of
24	nonviable birth.	
25		
26	Sectio	n 2. Section 50-15-101, MCA, is amended to read:



27 "50-15-101. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in parts 1 through 4 the following 28 definitions apply:



68th Legislature 2023 Drafter: Sue O'Connell, 406-444-3597 HB0213.001.002

1	administering this chapter in the area set forth in the letter of appointment.		
2	(11) "Nonviable birth" means an unintentional, spontaneous fetal demise occurring after a heartbeat		
3	is detected but prior to the 20th week of gestation of a pregnancy that has been verified by a health care		
4	provider.		
5	(11)(12) "Person in charge of disposition of a dead body" means a person who places or causes a		
6	dead body or the ashes after cremation to be placed in a grave, vault, urn, or other receptacle or otherwise		
7	disposes of the body or fetus and who is a funeral director, an employee acting for a funeral director, or a		
8	person who first assumes custody of a dead body or fetus.		
9	(12)(13) "Physician" means a person legally authorized to practice medicine in this state.		
10	(13)(14) "Registration" means the process by which vital records are completed, filed, and incorporated		
11	into the official records of the department.		
12	(14)(15) "Research" means a systematic investigation designed primarily to develop or contribute to		
13	generalizable knowledge.		
14	(15)(16) (a) "Stillbirth" means a fetal death occurring after a minimum of 20 weeks of gestation.		
15	(b) The term does not include an abortion, as defined in 50-20-104.		
16	(16)(17) "System of vital statistics" means the registration, collection, preservation, amendment, and		
17	certification of vital records. The term includes the collection of reports required by this chapter and related		
18	activities, including the tabulation, analysis, publication, and dissemination of vital statistics.		
19	(17)(18) "Vital records" means certificates or reports of birth, death, fetal death, marriage, and		
20	dissolution of marriage and related reports.		
21	(18)(19) "Vital statistics" means the data derived from certificates or reports of birth, death, fetal death,		
22	induced termination of pregnancy, marriage, and dissolution of marriage and related reports."		
23			
24	Section 3. Section 50-15-403, MCA, is amended to read:		
25	"50-15-403. Preparation and filing of death or fetal death certificate. (1) A person in charge of		
26	disposition of a dead body or fetus that weighs at least 350 grams at death or, if the weight is unknown, has		
27	reached 20 completed weeks of gestation at death shall obtain, from the persons best qualified to supply it,		



28

personal data on the deceased, including the deceased's social security number, if any, or, in the case of a fetal

Amendment - 1st Reading-white - Requested by: Braxton Mitchell - (H) Judiciary

- 2023

68th Legislature 2023 Drafter: Sue O'Connell, 406-444-3597 HB0213.001.002

1	death, <u>information</u> on the parents that is required by the department from persons best qualified to supply the
2	data and enter it. The information must be entered on the death or fetal death certificate.
3	(2) The person in charge of disposition of the dead body or fetus shall present the death certificate
4	to the certifying physician, the certifying advanced practice registered nurse, or the coroner having jurisdiction
5	for medical certification of the cause of death. The medical certification must be completed by the physician, the
6	advanced practice registered nurse, or the coroner within the timeframe established by the department by rule.
7	The person in charge of disposition shall obtain the completed certification of the cause of death from the
8	physician, the advanced practice registered nurse, or the coroner and shall, within the time that the department
9	may prescribe by rule, file the death or fetal death certificate with the local registrar in the registration area
10	where the death occurred or, if the place of death is unknown, where the dead body was discovered.
11	(3) If a dead body is found in this state but the place of death is unknown, the place where the
12	body is found must be shown as the place of death on the death certificate. If the date of death is unknown,
13	then the approximate date must be entered on the certificate. If the date cannot be approximated, the date that
14	the body was found must be entered as the date of death, and the certificate must indicate that fact.
15	(4) When a death occurs in a moving vehicle, as defined in 45-2-101, in the United States and the
16	body is first removed from the vehicle in this state, the death must be registered in this state and the place
17	where the body is first removed is considered the place of death. When a death occurs in a moving vehicle
18	while in international air space or in a foreign country or its air space and the body is first removed from the
19	vehicle in this state, the death must be registered in this state, but the actual place of death, insofar as it can be
20	determined, must be entered on the death certificate."
21	
22	NEW SECTION. Section 3. Codification instruction. [Section 1] is intended to be codified as an
23	integral part of Title 50, chapter 15, part 2, and the provisions of Title 50, chapter 15, part 2, apply to [section 1]
24	- END -

