68th Legislature 2023

Services

Drafter: Madelyn Krezowski, (406) 444-6857

1	HOUSE BILL NO. 213			
2	INTRODUCED BY B. MITCHELL, S. GUNDERSON, J. WINDY BOY, F. ANDERSON, S. KERNS, J.			
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10				
11	A BILL FOR AN 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 50-15-101			
14	AND 50-15-403, MCA."			
15				
16	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:			
17				
18	NEW 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 of subsection (4). On request by a parent, a certificate of nonviable birth must be filed in addition			
21	to the fetal death 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>			
22 23	(2) In the instance of a nonviable birth, the person authorized to register a fetal death shall <u>The</u> <u>department shall make available on its website information to</u> advise a parent:			
23	department shall make available on its website information to advise a parent:			
23 24	 <u>department shall make available on its website information to advise a parent:</u> (a) of the manner in which a request for a certificate of nonviable birth may be made; <u>and</u> 			
23 24 25	 department shall make available on its website information to advise a parent: (a) of the manner in which a request for a certificate of nonviable birth may be made; and (b) that the parent must request the certificate within 2 weeks 60 days of the nonviable birth; and 			
23 24 25 26	 department shall make available on its website information to advise a parent: (a) of the manner in which a request for a certificate of nonviable birth may be made; and (b) that the parent must request the certificate within 2 weeks 60 days of the nonviable birth; and (c) (i) that the original certificate of nonviable birth is available as a public record; and 			

Amendment - 1st Reading-white - (H) Judiciary

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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)	(4) The certificate of nonviable birth prepared by the department must contain:			
5	(a)	(a) the date of the nonviable birth;			
6	(b)	(b) the county in which the birth occurred;			
7	(c)	the name of the fetus , as provided on the fetal death certificate pursuant to 5	50-15-403 . If a		
8	name does not	t appear on the original or amended fetal death certificate and the requesting p	parent does not		
9	wish to provide	e a name, the department shall fill in the certificate with the name "baby boy", "	baby girl", or, if the		
10	sex of the child	d 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 cer	tificate 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 c	ertificate is		
14	available as a public record. The parentage, marital status of the parent, cause of death of the fetus, and any				
15	medical inform	nation may not be included as part of the public record private commemorative	document and is		
16	not a public record.				
17	(7)	It is a final agency action, not subject to review under the Montana Administr	rative Procedure		
18	Act, for the dep	partment to refuse to issue a certificate of nonviable birth to a person who is n o	o t a parent named		
19	on the fetal dea	ath certificate has failed to provide information required by the department by r	rule for issuance of		
20	the certificate.				
21	(8)	The department may not use a certificate of nonviable birth to calculate live l	birth statistics.		
22	(9)	This section may not be used to establish, bring, or support a civil cause of a	action seeking		
23	damages agaiı	nst any person or entity for bodily injury, personal injury, or wrongful death for	a nonviable birth.		
24	(10)	The department shall adopt rules as to the form, content, and process for the	e certificate of		
25	nonviable birth	۱.			
26					
27	Sectio	on 2. Section 50-15-101, MCA, is amended to read:			
28	"50-15	5-101. Definitions. Unless the context requires otherwise, in parts 1 through	4 the following		



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1	(10)	"Local registrar" means a person appointed by the department to act as its a	agent in			
2	administering	this chapter in the area set forth in the letter of appointment.				
3	<u>(11)</u>	"Nonviable birth" means an unintentional, spontaneous fetal demise occurrin	ng after a heartbeat			
4	is detected bu	it prior to the 20th week of gestation of a pregnancy that has been verified by a	<u>health care</u>			
5	provider.					
6	(11)<u>(1</u>	(2) "Person in charge of disposition of a dead body" means a person who plac	es or causes a			
7	dead body or	the ashes after cremation to be placed in a grave, vault, urn, or other receptac	le or otherwise			
8	disposes of th	e body or fetus and who is a funeral director, an employee acting for a funeral	director, or a			
9	person who fir	rst assumes custody of a dead body or fetus.				
10	(12)<u>(</u>1	3) "Physician" means a person legally authorized to practice medicine in this	state.			
11	(13)<u>(1</u>	(4) "Registration" means the process by which vital records are completed, file	d, and incorporated			
12	into the officia	I records of the department.				
13	(14)<u>(1</u>	5) "Research" means a systematic investigation designed primarily to develop	o or contribute to			
14	generalizable	knowledge.				
15	(15)<u>(1</u>	(a) "Stillbirth" means a fetal death occurring after a minimum of 20 weeks o	of gestation.			
16	(b)	The term does not include an abortion, as defined in 50-20-104.				
17	(16)<u>(1</u>	[7] "System of vital statistics" means the registration, collection, preservation, a	amendment, and			
18	certification of	vital records. The term includes the collection of reports required by this chapt	ter and related			
19	activities, inclu	uding the tabulation, analysis, publication, and dissemination of vital statistics.				
20	(17)<u>(1</u>	8) "Vital records" means certificates or reports of birth, death, fetal death, mar	rriage, and			
21	dissolution of	marriage and related reports.				
22	(18)<u>(1</u>	<u>(9)</u> "Vital statistics" means the data derived from certificates or reports of birth,	, death, fetal death,			
23	induced termin	nation of pregnancy, marriage, and dissolution of marriage and related reports.				
24						
25	Section	on 3. Section 50-15-403, MCA, is amended to read:				
26	"50-1	5-403. Preparation and filing of death or fetal death certificate. (1) A pers	on in charge of			
27	disposition of	a dead body or fetus that weighs at least 350 grams at death or, if the weight is	s unknown, has			
28	reached 20 cc	empleted weeks of gestation at death shall obtain, from the persons best qualified	ied to supply it,			



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

