

H.111 As Passed out of House Government Operations

Background: H.111 amends the laws of Vermont that address the creation, registration, amendment, and issuance of official records related to birth, death, marriage, and divorce. The bill is an outgrowth of the work of the Vital Records Study Committee, which was created by Act 110 of 2016, met in the summer and fall of 2016, and submitted a report to the Government Operations Committees in November 2016.¹

I. Bill Structure

- Secs. 1–18: General provisions related to vital records
- Secs. 19: Divorce and dissolution
- Secs. 20–38: Birth records
- Secs. 39–46: Marriage records
- Secs. 47–55: Death-related records
- Secs. 56–62: Conforming changes
- Sec. 63: Effective dates

II. High-level bill summary

The bill proposes to:

- 1) Require the State Registrar of Vital Records (State Registrar) to operate a Statewide Registration System, which as of July 1, 2018 will be the sole official repository of data from birth and death certificates registered on or after January 1, 1909.
- 2) As of July 1, 2018, eliminate the role of town clerks in registering birth and death certificates and designate the State Registrar as the entity responsible for registering birth and death certificates in the Statewide Registration System.
 - Towns will continue to issue marriage licenses and register marriage certificates.
 - Towns will continue to be required to maintain in town offices original birth and death certificates registered prior to 7/1/18. Such originals will be replaced in cases of a correction, completion, amendment, or replacement of a certificate in the System.
- 3) Provide that only town clerks (unless they opt out) and duly authorized representatives of the State Registrar (collectively, “issuing agents”) are authorized to issue certified and noncertified copies of birth and death certificates registered on or after 7/1/18, and certified copies of birth and death certificates registered prior to 7/1/18, and that such copies may only be issued from the Statewide Registration System, unless an exception applies.
- 4) Direct the State Registrar to operate a Vital Records Alert System in order to track and prevent fraud; direct the State Registrar to match birth and death records; and confer rulemaking and other authority on the State Registrar.

¹ The report is available at <http://legislature.vermont.gov/assets/Legislative-Reports/2016-VitalRecordsStudyCommitteeReport.pdf>

- 5) Limit the issuance of certified copies of birth and death certificates to specific persons.
- 6) Require that all requests for a certified copy of a birth or death certificate be made upon application accompanied by a reliable type of identification, and that the State Registrar and issuing agents record such applications in a central database maintained by the State Registrar.
- 7) Transfer responsibilities from the Probate Division to the State Registrar for initial applications to:
 - a. Amend birth and death certificates.
 - b. Issue new birth certificates in the event of a change of sex or due to formerly nongender-neutral nomenclature for parents on reports of birth.
 - c. Issue a delayed birth certificate.
- 8) Establish a single statute to address criminal penalties for vital record-related offenses and to authorize the Commissioner of Health to impose administrative penalties.

III. Section-by-section summary

A. Secs. 1–18: General Provisions Related to Vital Records, Secs. 1–18

Sec. 1, § 4999 (Definitions)

- Defines 10 terms used throughout 18 V.S.A. part 6 (“Births, Marriages, and Deaths”), which comprises 18 V.S.A. chapters 101–113.
- Defined terms include:
 - “Vital event certificates,” which are birth, death, marriage, or civil union certificates, or reports of divorce, annulment, or dissolution.
 - “Vital records,” which is a broader term that includes vital event certificates but also includes various reports related to vital events, licenses, burial-transit permits, and other records associated with these records.

Sec. 2 (Redesignation)

- Sec. 2 redesignates the number and section heading of an existing section of law, which is amended in Sec. 3 of the bill.

Sec. 3, § 5000 (State Registrar; duties; authority; Statewide Registration System; issuing agents)

Subsec. (a):

- expands the list of persons to whom the State Registrar must provide consultation in relation to vital records in order to include licensed health care professionals (which is defined in Sec. 1 to include a physician, physician assistant, or an advanced practice registered nurse) and a midwife.

Subsec. (b):

- authorizes the Commissioner of Health to exercise any vital records-related authority granted or fulfill any duty conferred on the State Registrar.

Subsec. (c):

- directs the State Registrar to operate the Statewide Registration System;
- states that the System will be the sole official repository of data from birth and death certificates registered on or after Jan. 1, 1909;
- directs the State Registrar to create an index to the System searchable by the public;
- directs the State Register to investigate and attempt to resolve discrepancies between vital event certificates in his or her custody and those in the custody of town clerks;
- directs the State Registrar to change the contents of birth or death certificates in the System under certain circumstances, and requires him or her to record and maintain in the System facts about any such change;
- clarifies the limited circumstances when the State Registrar may change or complete a name on a birth or death certificate.

Subsec. (d):

- Provides that town clerks shall act as agents to issue copies of birth and death certificates from the Statewide Registration System, but may opt out of this role.

Subsec. (e):

Gives the State Registrar authority and requires the State Registrar to carry out a variety of duties related to vital records, including:

- matching birth and death records;
- prescribing the contents and form of vital record reports, certificates, and related applications and documents;
- operating a Vital Records Alert System in order to track and prevent fraud;
- implementing audit and quality control procedures;
- prescribing procedures governing the inspection of birth and death certificates if necessary to protect the integrity of the certificates or to deter fraud;
- requiring rulemaking on acceptable contents of birth certificates; acceptable forms of identification in connection with applications for certified copies of birth and death certificates; and the process governing denials of a certified copy of a birth or death certificate.

→ In addition to these *required* rulemaking topics, subsec. (f) authorizes the State Registrar to adopt rules as may be necessary to carry out his or her duties.

Sec. 4, § 5001 (Duties of custodians)

- Eliminates language regarding prescribing forms addressed in Sec. 3 of the bill.
- Updates language regarding town clerks' duties to store certain vital records-related materials in a fireproof safe or vault; this topic is struck from § 5007 (see Sec. 9) and moved to this section.
- Gives the State Registrar authority to audit any municipal or town office that stores or issues vital records.
- Updates terminology to conform to other changes in the bill.

Sec. 5, § 5002 (Report of vital statistics; preservation of records; authority to issue)

- Updates an existing law governing reports of vital statistics in order to reflect existing practice—i.e., the Department of Health issues such reports annually and not every two years—and to make other technical changes.
- Updates language related to preservation of certain vital records and the transmittal from the Department of Health to the Vermont State Archives and Records Administration (VSARA) of records in order to reflect that on and after July 1, 2018, the Department will no longer be sending paper birth and death certificates to VSARA, and to make other technical and conforming changes.

Sec. 6, § 5003 (Materials for issuing issues)

- Makes conforming and technical changes to a provision that requires the State Registrar to send materials to towns related to the issuance of vital event certificates.

Sec. 7, § 5005 (Unorganized towns and gores)

- Updates a provision related to the authority of county clerks in relation to vital records to reflect their authority with regard to vital records with respect to residents of unorganized towns and gores and to reflect that in Sec. 1 of the bill (Definitions), the term “town clerk” is defined to include county clerks.
- Eliminates language related to the jurisdiction of county clerks to issue marriage licenses, as this language is moved to Sec. 39 of the bill (which governs the issuance of marriage licenses).

Sec. 8, § 5006 (Vital event information published in town reports)

- Specifies the duty of the State Registrar to furnish town clerks, upon request, information and statistics concerning births, marriages, and deaths.
- Specifies that town clerks may only publish nonconfidential information and statistics.

Sec. 9, § 5007 (Preservation of records)

- Directs town clerks to permanently preserve birth and death certificates registered prior to July 1, 2018. Under Secs. 20 and 47 of the bill, on and after July 1, 2018, such certificates no longer will be registered in town offices.
- Also directs town clerks to continue to permanently preserve marriage and civil union certificates, the registration of which are not affected by the bill.
- Eliminates language related to preservation of certain records in fireproof vaults and safes, a topic moved to and address in Sec. 4 of the bill.

Secs. 10–12, § 5008 (Town clerk; recording and indexing procedures); § 5009 (Certified copies to town of residence); and § 5010 (Transmittal of marriage certificates)

- These three sections make conforming changes to provisions governing town clerk procedures related to recording, indexing, and transmittal of vital records in order to reflect that town clerks no longer will be registering birth and death certificates.
- Sec. 12 also amends language governing the timing of when town clerks must send copies of marriage certificates to the State Registrar, so as to eliminate different time periods between hospital towns and larger towns versus smaller towns.

Sec. 13, § 5011 (Violations; penalties)

- Establishes a single, unified criminal and administrative penalty provision for various bad acts related to vital records.
- Subsecs. (a)–(c) establish criminal penalties, whereas subsec. (d) authorizes administrative.
 - Subsec. (a) prohibits various types of fraudulent conduct related to vital records, and authorizes criminal penalties for this conduct *of not more than \$10,000.00 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.*
 - Subsec. (b) prohibits the *knowing* neglect of duties and *knowing* violation of provisions required under the vital records laws, and authorizes criminal penalties for this conduct *of not more than \$1,000.00 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.*
 - Subsec. (c) prohibits knowing bad acts by employees of the Office of Vital Records or any issuing agent of vital event certificates, and authorizes criminal penalties for this conduct *of not more than \$10,000.00 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.*
 - Subsec. (d) authorizes a civil administrative penalty of not more than \$250.00 against a person who fails to perform any duty imposed or violates a prohibition of the vital records laws.
- Many sections scattered throughout the vital records laws address criminal penalties for a variety of such acts, but provide a wide range of penalties. Further, many of these sections fail to specify the mental state required for criminal liability to attach. Throughout the bill, these scattered sections are amended in order to cross-reference back to this single, unified section.

Sec. 14, § 5013 (Town clerk; single index of births and deaths)

- Repeals a section of law requiring town clerks to prepare and keep indexes of birth, because under Sec. 3 of the bill, the State Registrar is given responsibility for this duty.

Sec. 15, § 5014 (Confidentiality)

- Subsec. (a) specifies that vital records designated confidential by law or by similar terms must be kept confidential subject to certain generally applicable exceptions.
- Subsec. (b) provides that, subject to certain exceptions, Social Security information in reports of birth or death; information collected only for medical and health purposes in reports of birth; certain information in marriage or civil union license or license applications; and other information in vital records that may be designated by the State Registrar if necessary to protect the privacy of an individual, is confidential and exempt from discovery or subpoena and inadmissible in any civil action.
- Subsec. (c) provides that, subject to certain exceptions, information in or received from the Vital Records Alert System is confidential.

Sec. 16, § 5015 (Statistics by head of family becoming resident)

- Repeals a provision that directs town clerks to file certain birth and marriage certificates issued by another jurisdiction if presented to the clerk by a new resident, as this provision no longer serves any purpose.

Sec. 17, § 5016 (Birth and death certificates; copies; inspection)

- Subsec. (a) provides that, with certain exceptions, only the State Registrar and issuing agents may issue *certified* copies of birth and death certificates registered before July 1, 2018, or issue *certified or noncertified* copies of birth and death certificates registered on or after July 1, 2018, and that such copies may only be issued from the Statewide Registration System.
- Subsec. (b) requires that certified copies of birth and death certificates can only be issued upon receipt of a completed application accompanied by identification and can only be issued to specific eligible persons. Applications must be recorded in a database.
- Subsec. (c) provides that noncertified copies of births and deaths issued from the Statewide Registration System must indicate the term “noncertified” on its face and, with one exception, will not serve as prima facie evidence of the facts stated in the certificate.
- Subsec. (d) provides that the State Registrar may prescribe procedures governing inspections of birth and death certificates if necessary to protect the integrity of the certificates or to prevent fraud.

Sec. 18, § 5017 (Fees for copies)

- Sets forth the \$10.00 fee for certified copies of vital event certificates, which is the same as the fee specified in existing law (in Title 32).

B. Sec. 19: Divorce and dissolutionSec. 19, § 5004 (Family Division of the Superior Court; divorce and dissolution returns)**C. Secs. 20–38: Birth records**Sec. 20, § 5071 (Birth reports and certificates; who to make; return)

- Extends from 5 days to 5 “business” days the time period within which an attending physician or midwife (or parent, if there is no attending physician or midwife) must file a report of birth.
- Transfers from towns to the State Registrar the responsibility for registering birth reports and requires registration of births in the Statewide Registration System.
- Distinguishes between reports of birth (aka “long-form” birth certificates) and the nonconfidential portion of these reports, which are birth certificates.
- Eliminates specific language regarding the contents of reports of birth for foundlings.
- Makes various other conforming and cleanup changes

Sec. 21, § 5072 (Notice to parent for correction or completion)

- Makes conforming and cleanup changes only.

Sec. 22, § 5073 (Birth certificate corrections; completions)

- Transfers from town clerks to the State Registrar the authority to correct or complete birth certificates within 6 months of the date of birth, and requires that the facts and circumstances of the change made be memorialized in the Statewide Registration System.
- Specifies circumstances when a father’s name may be added to a birth certificate.

- Specifies the limited circumstances when the State Registrar may complete or change the name of a child.
- Requires that in the case of a correction or completion of a birth certificate registered prior to July 1, 2018, birth certificates in town records must also be updated to reflect the change.

Sec. 23, § 5074 (Penalty)

- Updates a penalty provision for failing to carry out a duty required in the previous three sections in order to cross-reference the general penalty provision created in Sec. 13 of the bill.

Sec. 24, § 5075 (Issuance of amended or delayed birth certificate)

- Transfers from the Probate Division of Superior Court to the State Registrar authority to decide initial applications to (i) amend a birth certificate after 6 months of the birth, or (ii) issue a delayed birth certificate.
→ A person may appeal the denial of an application to the Probate Division.
- Requires that the facts and circumstances of any amendment or delayed certificate be memorialized in the Statewide Registration System.
- Requires that in the case of an amendment of a birth certificate registered prior to July 1, 2018, birth certificates in town records also be updated to reflect the change.

Sec. 25, § 5076 (Notice; hearing; decree; record)

- Repeals a section of law requiring a Probate Division hearing on applications for amendments or delayed birth certificates, which is no longer needed due to the changes in Sec. 24 of the bill.

Sec. 26, § 5077 (New birth certificate of child of unwed parents who subsequently marry)

- Repeals a section of law related to the issuance of a new birth certificate following a Probate Division action after unwed parents marry subsequent to the birth. This provision is outmoded and unnecessary in light of the provision in Sec. 20 of the bill, § 5071(a)(2), that provides options for completing a birth certificate to add a father's name at any time after the birth without the birth certificate being physically distinguishable from any other birth certificate.

Sec. 27, § 5077a (New birth certificate due to parentage nomenclature on former report of birth form)

- Transfers from the Probate Division to the State Registrar the authority to issue a new birth certificate if a parent was unable to be listed on the registrant's birth certificate due to the lack of gender-neutral nomenclature on the former report of birth forms, and makes related conforming and process changes in the statute.

Secs. 28–29 amend provisions in the Adoption Act, Title 15A

Sec. 28, 15A V.S.A. § 3-801 (Report of adoption to State Registrar of Vital Records)

- Makes clarifying, conforming, and technical changes only.

Sec. 29, 15A V.S.A. § 3-802 (Issuance of new, amended birth certificate)

- Adds a number of references to the State Registrar making changes in the Statewide Registration System to issue new or amended birth certificates following adoptions and amendments of adoption orders.
- Repeals a requirement that a new birth certificate issued following an adoption include the filing dates of both the original and the new birth certificates.
- In the case of birth certificates registered prior to July 1, 2018 that the State Registrar replaces or amends following an adoption order, requires town clerks to substitute the new or amended certificate for the original in the town records.
- Makes organizational, conforming, and technical changes throughout the section.

Sec. 30, § 5078 (Adoption; new and amended birth certificate)

- Updates the provision in the vital records law that addresses new or amended birth certificates following an adoption in order to cross-reference the detailed provisions of the Adoption Act, amended in Sec. 29 of the bill.
- Directs the State Registrar, upon application by an adoptive parent or an adoptee 14 years of age or older, to issue a replacement birth certificate if a new birth certificate issued following an adoption was physically distinguishable from an original, and requires town clerks to substitute the version that contains distinguishing information with the replacement.

Sec. 31, § 5078a (Certificate of live birth for a foreign born child adopted in Vermont)

- Updates terminology to reflect other changes in the bill and makes other technical and conforming changes to the law governing issuance of a “certificate of live birth for a foreign born child” adopted in Vermont.

Sec. 32, § 5080 (Effect of new certificate)

- Makes conforming changes to a section of law that provides that new birth certificates issued under authority of law (following an adoption; adding a parent because of the lack of gender neutral nomenclature on old forms; or gender reassignment) have the same force and effect as an original birth certificate.

Sec. 33, § 5081 (Filing of new certificate)

- Repeals a section of law related to town clerk duties that is no longer necessary as a result of other changes made in the bill.

Sec. 34, § 5082 (Construction)

- Repeals a section of law related to the applicability of provisions of law related to new birth certificates that is no longer needed because of other changes made in the bill.

Sec. 35, § 5083 (Participants in Address Confidentiality Program)

- Extends from 24 hours to 10 days the period within which a parent of a child born when the parent is a participant in the Address Confidentiality Program may request that the parent’s confidential address not appear on the child’s birth certificate.
- Requires that the confidential address not be maintained in the Statewide Registration System.

- Streamlines and makes technical changes to the section.

Secs. 36–37

- Sec. 36 adds a new chapter of law to Title 18, Chapter 20, entitled “Birth Information Network.”
- Sec. 37 moves three existing provisions that are in the vital records laws to the new chapter 20.
- These changes are technical in nature, and are made because these three provisions were out of place in vital records law.

Sec. 38, § 5112 (Issuance of new birth certificate; change of sex)

- Transfers from the Probate Division to the State Registrar the responsibility for determining whether an individual’s sex reassignment has been completed so as to warrant issuance of a new birth certificate.

D. Secs. 39–46: Marriage records

Sec. 39, § 5131 (Issuance of civil marriage license; solemnization; return of civil marriage certificate; registration)

- Updates procedures governing marriage license applications, issuance of marriage licenses, and retention of marriage license forms.
- Eliminates the marriage license application forms from statute.
- Reenacts language repealed in Sec. 7 of the bill related to jurisdiction of town and county clerks to issue marriage licenses.

Sec. 40, § 5139 (Clerk’s duties; penalty)

- Authorizes town clerks who otherwise would not have jurisdiction to issue a marriage license to issue a license when the office of the town clerk of jurisdiction is not open during standard business hours and a compelling, immediate need for the marriage exists.
- Updates cross-references to reflect changes made in Secs. 7 and 39 of the bill.

Sec. 41, § 5140 (Penalty for misrepresentation)

- Requires that a misrepresentation on an application for a marriage license be made knowingly in order to trigger a penalty and cross-references the new, general penalty provision created in Sec. 13 of the bill.

Sec. 42, § 5141 (Confirmation of legal qualifications of parties; penalty)

- Subsecs. (a) & (c) updates the law governing the duties of a town clerk when issuing a marriage license to reflect existing practice—which is that town clerks do not require affidavits from the parties—and to clarify that a town clerk is only required to review the marriage license application to ensure that the information submitted does not facially indicate that the parties are prohibited from marrying and that the parties have certified to the veracity of the information in the application.
- Subsec. (b) updates the penalty provision governing a town clerk’s and a marriage solemnizer’s wrongful actions related to marriage licenses in order to cross-reference the general penalty provision created in Sec. 13 of the bill.

Sec. 43, § 5142 (Persons not authorized to marry)

- Adds to the list of grounds that disqualify a party from marrying provisions that are found elsewhere in existing law, and clarifies language in the section.

Sec. 44, § 5143 (Penalties)

- Eliminates language related to penalties for town clerks that no longer is needed in light of changes in Secs. 42–43 of the bill.
- Updates a penalty provision that prohibits a person from wrongfully aiding in the procurement of a marriage license in order to cross-reference the general penalty provision created in Sec. 13 of the bill.

Sec. 45, § 5146 (Penalty for solemnization without license or failure to return)

- Updates a penalty provision that prohibits certain wrongful acts by a marriage solemnizer in order to cross-reference the general penalty provision created in Sec. 13 of the bill.

Sec. 46, § 5147 (Solemnization by unauthorized person; penalty; validity of marriage)

- Subsec. (a) updates a penalty provision that prohibits solemnization of a marriage by an unauthorized person in order to cross-reference the general penalty provision created in Sec. 13 of the bill.
- Subsec. (b) makes technical and stylistic changes.

E. Secs. 47–55: Death-related recordsSec. 47, § 5202 (Report of death; death certificate; duties of licensed health care professional)

- Updates Vermont law to reflect existing practice, which is that licensed health care professionals are required to submit the medical portion of a report of death within 24 hours of death, unless an exception applies.
- Requires the State Registrar to register reports of death in the Statewide Registration System, and makes related conforming changes.
- Makes various organizational and technical changes to the section.

Secs. 48–49, § 5203 (Death certificate; member of Armed Forces) & § 5204 (Forms; certification)

- Repeals laws related to death certificates for members of the Armed Forces who die while outside the United States.
- The State Registrar testified that these sections can be repealed because, following advocacy by many jurisdictions, the federal government established a process under which such deaths are reported to state registrars of vital records and thereafter registered by the state.

Sec. 50, § 5205 (Death certificate when no attending physician and in other circumstances; autopsy)

- Makes conforming changes to clarify to whom reports of death are submitted when an autopsy is performed.

Sec. 51, § 5206 (Penalty for failure to submit report of death)

- Updates the penalty provision governing failures to timely submit a report of death to cross-reference the new, general penalty provision created in Sec. 13 of the bill.
- Makes conforming changes for consistency with Sec. 47 of the bill.

Sec. 52, § 5202a (Correction, completion, or amendment of death certificate)

- Transfers from town clerks to the State Registrar the authority to correct or complete a death certificate within 6 months of the death.
- Transfers from the Probate Division of Superior Court to the State Registrar authority to decide initial applications to amend a death certificate after 6 months of the death.
→ A person may appeal the denial of an application to the Probate Division.
- Requires that the facts and circumstances of any correction, completion, or amendment be memorialized in the Statewide Registration System.
- Requires that in the case of a correction, completion, or amendment of a death certificate registered prior to July 1, 2018, death certificates in town records be updated to reflect the change.

Sec. 53, § 5207 (Certificate furnished family; burial-transit permit)

- Updates statute to reflect existing practice, which is that death certificates are only furnished to families upon request, and to reflect the 24-hour time period within which the medical portion of the report of death must be completed.
- Updates terminology in the statute (to refer correctly to a “burial-transit permit”).

Sec. 54, § 5211 (Unauthorized burial or removal; penalty)

- Updates a penalty provision governing the failure to obtain a burial-transit permit when required to do so in order to cross-reference the new, general penalty provision created in Sec. 13 of the bill.
- Updates terminology in the statute (to refer correctly to a “burial-transit permit”).

Sec. 55, § 5216 (Penalty)

- Updates a penalty provision governing a sexton’s unlawful activities allowing a body to be received, buried, or removed without first receiving a burial-transit permit, or failing to deliver to a town clerk burial-transit permits received, in order to cross-reference the new, general penalty provision created in Sec. 13 of the bill.

F. Secs. 56–62: Conforming changesSec. 56, 4 V.S.A. § 311a (Venue generally)

- Updates provisions related to venue of Probate Division actions in order to reflect changes made in earlier provisions of the bill (i.e., the Probate Division will have appellate authority over a denial by the State Registrar of an application to correct or amend a birth certificate or death certificate or to issue a delayed birth certificate, instead of authority to decide initial applications).
- Makes other technical corrections to the section.

Sec. 57, 15 V.S.A. § 816 (Change of name; amendment of birth certificate)

Updates a provision in the chapter of law governing change of name decrees issued by the Probate Division, to:

- specify that the State Registrar is only required to update a birth certificate to conform to the change of name decree upon request; and
- require that the birth certificate changes be made in the Statewide Registration System in accordance with the birth certificates amendment provision of the vital records law.

Sec. 58, REPLACEMENTS

- Updates terminology in various sections of Vermont law in order to conform to changes made elsewhere in the bill.

Sec. 59, 15A V.S.A. § 1–101 (Definitions)

- Updates definitions in the Adoption Act to be consistent with terminology changes made elsewhere in the bill.

Sec. 60, 24 V.S.A. § 1164 (Certified copies; form)

- Eliminates a cross-reference to a section that is repealed earlier in the bill.
- Clarifies that, despite the general authority of town clerks to issue certified copies of any instrument or record in their office, certified copies of vital event certificates shall only be furnished as authorized and prescribed in the vital records law (i.e., certified copies of post-1908 for birth and death certificates shall only be issued by town clerks who have not opted out of serving as issuing agents and shall only be issued to specific persons after an application process).

Sec. 61, 32 V.S.A. § 1712 (Town clerks; fees)

- Subdivs (2)–(4) repeal \$1.00 and \$2.00 fees for activities that either no longer will occur under the bill or that may still occur, but have not been charged by town clerks in recent memory.
- Subdiv. (5) updates a cross-reference to the fee for certified copies of vital event certificates.

Sec. 62, 32 V.S.A. § 1715 (Vital event certificates; copies; search; fees)

- Makes an organizational change to update the provision in Title 32 that gives the Health Department and VSARA authority to charge a \$10.00 fee for certified copies of vital records in order to cross-reference the fee provision in the vital records law, which also specifies a \$10.00 fee for certified copies.

G. Sec. 63: Effective dates

- The effective dates sections itself, the provisions requiring rulemaking/granting rulemaking authority, and the deletion of the marriage license form from statute take effect on passage.
- All other provisions take effect on July 1, 2018.