House Bill 2759

Sponsored by Representatives WILLIAMSON, NOSSE, Senator ROSENBAUM (Presession filed.)

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure as introduced.

Modifies definition of "marriage." Expands types of prohibited marriages. Clarifies that clergyperson, religious congregation or organization authorized to solemnize marriages may refuse to solemnize marriage that is contrary to tenets of religious congregation or organization. Provides that refusal to solemnize marriages does not affect tax exempt status of religious congregation or organization.

Provides that two individuals who have lawfully established civil union, domestic partnership or similar relationship under laws of another state shall be considered as having entered into marriage under laws of this state, with privileges, immunities, rights, benefits and responsibilities of married persons, for period not longer than 12 months after entering state or establishing domicile in this state, unless parties enter into marriage before expiration of 12-month period.

Authorizes same-sex, nonresident individuals who have lawfully established civil union, domestic partnership or similar relationship under laws of another state to make emergency medical decisions and funeral arrangements when in this state on temporary basis.

Modifies residence requirements to establish jurisdiction of court to enter judgment of sepa-

ration, annulment or dissolution of marriage.

Provides that registered domestic partnerships that are not dissolved or annulled on or before December 31, 2016, shall become marriages for all legal purposes. Prohibits entering into or registering domestic partnerships after effective date of Act.

Repeals Oregon Family Fairness Act. Declares emergency, effective on passage.

A BILL FOR AN ACT 1

- 2 Relating to marital-type relationships between individuals; creating new provisions; amending ORS 90.453, 106.010, 106.020, 106.100, 106.120, 106.165, 107.075, 107.615, 192.842, 205.320, 314.023, 3
- 342.195, 409.300, 432.088, 432.173, 432.178, 432.183, 432.235, 432.295, 432.350, 432.360, 432.380,
- 676.308 and 743.056; repealing ORS 106.300, 106.305, 106.310, 106.315, 106.320, 106.325, 106.330, 5
- 6 106.335 and 106.340; and declaring an emergency.
- 7 Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:
 - **SECTION 1.** ORS 106.010 is amended to read:
- 106.010. (1) Marriage is: 9

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- (a) A civil contract that is:
- 11 (A) Entered into in person by [males] two individuals who are at least 17 years of age [and females at least 17 years of age], who are otherwise capable[, and]; 12
 - (B) Solemnized in accordance with ORS 106.150; and
 - (C) Evidenced by a State of Oregon marriage license and a record of marriage issued and maintained by a county clerk under this chapter;
 - (b) A relationship described in section 5 of this 2015 Act until the expiration of the 12-month period as described under section 5 of this 2015 Act; or
- (c) A registered domestic partnership that has become a marriage as provided in section 19 7 of this 2015 Act.
 - (2) As used in the statute laws of this state, unless the context or a specifically applicable definition requires otherwise, references to:

NOTE: Matter in **boldfaced** type in an amended section is new: matter [italic and bracketed] is existing law to be omitted. New sections are in **boldfaced** type.

- (a) "Husband," "wife" or "spouse" means one or the other of the two individuals who are in a marriage as defined in this section.
- (b) "Husband and wife" or "spouses" means the two individuals who are in a marriage as defined in this section.
- (c) "Date of marriage" means the date of the marriage ceremony or the date of marriage prescribed under section 7 of this 2015 Act.

SECTION 2. ORS 106.020 is amended to read:

- 106.020. The following marriages are prohibited; and, if solemnized within this state, are absolutely void:
- (1) When either party [thereto] to the marriage had a [wife or husband] spouse living at the time of [such] the marriage.
- (2) When the parties [thereto] are first cousins or any nearer of kin to each other, whether of the whole or half blood, whether by blood or adoption, computing by the rules of the civil law, except that when the parties are first cousins by adoption only, the marriage is not prohibited or void.
- (3) When either party to the marriage had a partner in a civil union, domestic partnership or similar relationship that was legally established and recognized under the laws of another state at the time of the marriage unless the partner is the other party to the marriage.
- **SECTION 3.** ORS 106.120, as amended by section 13, chapter 76, Oregon Laws 2014, is amended to read:
 - 106.120. (1) As used in this section, "judicial officer" means:
- (a) A judicial officer of this state as that term is defined in ORS 1.210 and includes but is not limited to a judge of a municipal court and a justice of the peace.
 - (b) An active judge of a federal court.
- (c) An active United States magistrate judge.
- (2) Marriages may be solemnized by:
- (a) A judicial officer;
- 28 (b) A county clerk;

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- (c) Religious congregations or organizations as indicated in ORS 106.150 (2); or
- (d) A clergyperson of any religious congregation or organization who is authorized by the congregation or organization to solemnize marriages.
- (3) A person authorized to solemnize marriages under subsection (2) of this section may solemnize a marriage anywhere in this state.
- (4) A clergyperson, religious congregation or organization authorized to solemnize marriages under subsection (2)(c) or (d) of this section is not required to solemnize a marriage that is contrary to the tenets of the congregation or organization, or to the religious congregation or organization to which the clergyperson belongs. A refusal to solemnize a marriage under this subsection does not affect the tax exempt status of any religious congregation or organization.
- [(4)(a)] (5)(a) When a marriage is solemnized by a tax, appellate or circuit judge of this state, the clerk of the court or the county clerk shall collect a fee of \$105 and deposit the fee in the Judicial Department Operating Account established in ORS 1.009.
- (b) When a marriage is solemnized by a county clerk, the county clerk shall collect a fee of \$105, as provided in ORS 205.320.
 - (c) The fee described in this subsection may be collected only if:

(A) The marriage is solemnized during normal working hours, excluding holidays;

- (B) The marriage is solemnized in court facilities or a county clerk's office; or
- (C) More than a minimal amount of staff time or other court or county clerk's office resources are used in connection with the solemnization.
 - (d) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or the county clerk may establish a written procedure for waiver of the fee required under this subsection in exigent circumstances, including but not limited to indigency of the parties to the marriage.
 - [(5)] (6) In addition to any fee collected under subsection [(4)] (5) of this section, a judicial officer of this state and a county clerk may charge and accept an agreed upon personal payment not to exceed \$100 plus actual costs for the solemnization of a marriage if that solemnization is performed:
 - (a) At a place other than the courthouse where the judicial officer or county clerk serves; or
 - (b) Outside of the judicial officer's or county clerk's normal working hours.
 - [(6)] (7) The charging and accepting of a personal payment by a judicial officer of this state or a county clerk under subsection [(5)] (6) of this section does not constitute a violation of any of the provisions of ORS chapter 244.
 - [(7)] (8) The amount of actual costs charged by a judicial officer of this state or a county clerk under subsection [(5)] (6) of this section may not exceed:
 - (a) Actual expenses for food and lodging as verified by receipts.
 - (b) If travel is made by personal vehicle, the actual number of round-trip miles from the judicial officer's or county clerk's home or office, whichever is greater, compensated at the rate of reimbursement then provided by the State of Oregon to its employees or, if travel is made by a commercial carrier, reimbursement shall be made of the actual costs thereof, verified by receipts.
 - [(8)] (9) A judicial officer of this state or a county clerk shall maintain records of the amount of personal payments received for performing marriages, of actual costs and the supporting documentation related thereto for a period of four years.
 - [(9)] (10) The parties to a marriage solemnized by a tax, appellate or circuit judge of this state shall show to the judge proof of payment of the fee required under subsection [(4)(a)] (5)(a) of this section before solemnization. Except as provided in subsection [(4)(d)] (5)(d) of this section, the judge may not solemnize a marriage without proof of payment of the fee.
 - SECTION 4. Sections 5 to 7 of this 2015 Act are added to and made a part of ORS chapter 106.
 - SECTION 5. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3) of this section, two individuals who have lawfully established a civil union, domestic partnership or similar relationship under the laws of another state will be considered as having entered into a marriage under the laws of this state with all of the privileges, immunities, rights, benefits and responsibilities of parties to a marriage if the marriage would otherwise be allowed under Oregon law. Individuals described in this section are not required to obtain a marriage license, establish a record of marriage or solemnize their relationship for the purposes of complying with ORS chapters 106 and 432.
 - (2) The status conferred by subsection (1) of this section expires, and the parties' entitlement to all of the privileges, immunities, rights, benefits and responsibilities of parties to a marriage terminates, 12 months after the date upon which the parties establish a domicile in this state as determined under ORS 15.420, unless the parties enter into a marriage before the end of the 12-month period.

(3) If the parties fail to establish a domicile and do not enter into a marriage within 12 months following entry of either of the parties into this state, the status conferred by subsection (1) of this section expires and the parties' entitlement to all of the privileges, immunities, rights, benefits and responsibilities of parties to a marriage terminate.

SECTION 6. Individuals of the same sex who are residents of another state and who have lawfully established a civil union, domestic partnership or similar relationship under the laws of that state have the authority to make emergency medical decisions and funeral arrangements for each other and for their children when either of the parties is within the boundaries of this state on a temporary basis.

SECTION 7. (1) Any registered domestic partnership established under ORS 106.300 to 106.340 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act that has not been dissolved by judgment of dissolution or annulment on or before December 31, 2016, shall become for all legal purposes a marriage as defined in ORS 106.010, and the parties shall be entitled to all of the privileges, immunities, rights, benefits and responsibilities of parties to a marriage.

- (2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to a registered domestic partnership when a suit has been commenced on or before December 31, 2016, to dissolve or annul the partnership but judgment has not been entered.
- (3)(a) An individual may not enter into a registered domestic partnership under ORS 106.300 to 106.340 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act.
- (b) A county clerk may not register a Declaration of Domestic Partnership or issue a Certificate of Registered Domestic Partnership under ORS 106.300 to 106.340 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act.
- (c) Partners in a registered domestic partnership under ORS 106.300 to 106.340 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act retain all of the privileges, immunities, rights, benefits and responsibilities of parties to a marriage set forth in ORS 106.340 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act until the parties enter into a marriage or January 1, 2017, whichever occurs first.
- (4) The date of marriage for a marriage established pursuant to this section shall be the date upon which the registered domestic partnership was registered by the county clerk or the date entered in the Certificate of Registered Domestic Partnership if different from the date of registration, whichever is later.
- (5) When parties to a marriage established pursuant to this section also enter into a marriage that is solemnized in accordance with ORS chapter 106, the date of marriage shall be the date upon which the registered domestic partnership was registered by the county clerk or the date entered in the Certificate of Registered Domestic Partnership if different from the date of registration, whichever is later.
- SECTION 8. On or before December 31, 2015, the Secretary of State shall provide written notice of the requirement and effect of section 7 of this 2015 Act to all registered domestic partners at the mailing addresses listed in the Declaration of Domestic Partnership maintained by the county clerk in the domestic partnership registry created in accordance with ORS 106.325 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act.

SECTION 9. ORS 107.075 is amended to read:

107.075. (1) If the marriage [was solemnized in this state] is a marriage as defined in ORS 106.010, and either party is a resident of or domiciled in the state at the time the suit is commenced,

a suit for its annulment or dissolution may be maintained where the ground alleged is one set forth in ORS 106.020 or 107.015.

- (2) When the marriage [was not solemnized in this state] is not a marriage as defined in ORS 106.010 or when any ground other than set forth in ORS 106.020 or 107.015 is alleged, at least one party must be a resident of or be domiciled in this state at the time the suit is commenced and continuously for a period of six months prior thereto.
- (3) In a suit for separation, one of the parties must be a resident of or domiciled in this state at the time the suit is commenced.
- (4)(a) Notwithstanding subsections (1), (2) and (3) of this section, if the marriage of the parties is a marriage as defined in ORS 106.010 but the parties reside in a state that will not exercise jurisdiction to annul or dissolve the marriage, or to enter a judgment of separation, at the time the suit is sought to be commenced, a suit may be commenced in this state to annul or dissolve the marriage, or to enter a judgment of separation, without either party being a resident of or domiciled in this state at the time the suit is commenced.
- (b) For purposes of this subsection, there is a rebuttable presumption that if the state where the parties reside at the time the suit is sought to be commenced does not legally recognize marriage between individuals of the same sex, the courts of that state will not exercise jurisdiction to annul or dissolve the marriage, or enter a judgment of separation.
- [(4)] (5) Residence or domicile under subsection (2) or (3) of this section is sufficient to give the court jurisdiction without regard to the place where the marriage was solemnized **or entered into** or where the cause of suit arose.

SECTION 10. ORS 106.100 is amended to read:

- 106.100. (1) The county clerk who issues the marriage license shall maintain records relating to marriages licensed in the county. The records must include the names of the parties before and after marriage, the consent of the parent or guardian, if any, the name of the affiant, the substance of the affidavit upon which the license was issued and the date of the license.
- (2) Upon return of the completed application, license and record of marriage under ORS 106.170, the county clerk shall add the date of the marriage ceremony or, if applicable, the date of marriage prescribed under section 7 (5) of this 2015 Act to the clerk's records maintained under subsection (1) of this section and file the completed application, license and record of marriage. Except as provided in ORS 205.320, the county clerk may not charge a fee for filing, recording or indexing the application, license and record of marriage.
- (3) The county clerk shall, upon completion of the requirements of this section and ORS 106.077, deliver the original completed application, license and report of marriage to the Center for Health Statistics as required under ORS 432.173.
- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the record of marriage maintained by a county clerk is not a vital record as defined in ORS 432.005 and is a public record open and subject to full disclosure.

SECTION 11. ORS 106.165 is amended to read:

106.165. (1) The county clerk shall prescribe a standard form of a commemorative marriage certificate to be issued by the county clerk and kept by the married couple. The certificate must contain the names and addresses of the parties and of at least two witnesses, the date and place of the marriage **ceremony or the date of marriage prescribed under section 7 (5) of this 2015 Act, if applicable**, the signature of the person who solemnized the marriage, the date of the marriage license and the name of the county clerk who issued the license.

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- (2) The commemorative marriage certificate must contain the following wording in legible font type: "This is a commemorative certificate. This certificate is not the legal marriage record."
- (3) The commemorative marriage certificate shall be of such size and appearance as to emphasize the importance of the event.

SECTION 12. ORS 432.173 is amended to read:

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- 432.173. (1) A report of each marriage [performed] solemnized [and domestic partnership registered by the state] shall be submitted to the Center for Health Statistics. The State Registrar of the Center for Health Statistics shall register a marriage [or domestic partnership] if the report of marriage [or domestic partnership] has been completed and submitted in accordance with this section and any rules adopted by the state registrar.
- (2) The county clerk or county official who issues the marriage license [or registers the Declaration of Domestic Partnership] shall prepare the report of marriage [or domestic partnership] on a form prescribed and furnished by the state registrar, using information obtained from the parties to whom the marriage license [or Declaration of Domestic Partnership] is being issued.
- (3) A person who [performs] solemnizes a marriage shall certify the fact of marriage and submit the certification to the county clerk or county official who issued the license within five calendar days of the marriage ceremony.
- (4) A county clerk or county official who issues marriage licenses [or registers declarations of domestic partnership] shall complete and submit the report of marriage [or domestic partnership] to the Center for Health Statistics within 15 calendar days of receiving the completed marriage license [or registering the Declaration of Domestic Partnership]. The report of marriage [or domestic partnership] must include a copy of the marriage license [or Declaration of Domestic Partnership].
- (5) The state registrar shall make a record of domestic partnerships registered under ORS 106.300 to 106.340 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act that have become marriages by operation of law pursuant to section 7 of this 2015 Act.

SECTION 13. ORS 432.178 is amended to read:

- 432.178. The State Registrar of the Center for Health Statistics may register a marriage one year or more after the date of the marriage ceremony or, if applicable, the date of marriage prescribed under section 7 (5) of this 2015 Act, if:
- (1) The report of marriage is submitted by the county clerk or county official responsible for issuing marriage licenses; and
- (2) The report of marriage indicates that the registration is delayed and identifies the date of registration.

CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SECTION 14. ORS 90.453 is amended to read:

90.453. (1) As used in this section:

- (a) "Immediate family member" means, with regard to a tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, any of the following who is not a perpetrator of the domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking against the tenant:
- (A) An adult person related by blood, adoption[,] **or** marriage [or domestic partnership, as defined in ORS 106.310], or as defined or described in similar law in another jurisdiction;
 - (B) A cohabitant in an intimate relationship;
 - (C) An unmarried parent of a joint child; or

- (D) A child, grandchild, foster child, ward or guardian of the victim or of anyone listed in sub-paragraph (A), (B) or (C) of this paragraph.
- (b) "Qualified third party" means a person that has had individual contact with the tenant and is a law enforcement officer, attorney or licensed health professional or is a victim's advocate at a victim services provider.
 - (c) "Verification" means:

- (A) A copy of a valid order of protection issued by a court pursuant to ORS 30.866, 107.095 (1)(c), 107.716, 107.718 or 163.738 or any other federal, state, local or tribal court order that restrains a person from contact with the tenant;
- (B) A copy of a federal agency or state, local or tribal police report regarding an act of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking against the tenant;
- (C) A copy of a conviction of any person for an act of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking against the tenant; or
 - (D) A statement substantially in the form set forth in subsection (3) of this section.
 - (d) "Victim services provider" means:
- (A) A nonprofit agency or program receiving moneys administered by the Department of Human Services or the Department of Justice that offers safety planning, counseling, support or advocacy to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking; or
 - (B) A prosecution-based victim assistance program or unit.
- (2)(a) If a tenant gives a landlord at least 14 days' written notice, and the notice so requests, the landlord shall release the tenant and any immediate family member of the tenant from the rental agreement.
- (b) The notice given by the tenant must specify the release date and must list the names of any immediate family members to be released in addition to the tenant.
 - (c) The notice must be accompanied by verification that the tenant:
 - (A) Is protected by a valid order of protection; or
- (B) Has been the victim of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking within the 90 days preceding the date of the notice. For purposes of this subparagraph, any time the perpetrator was incarcerated or residing more than 100 miles from the victim's home does not count as part of the 90-day period.
- (3) A verification statement must be signed by the tenant and the qualified third party and be in substantially the following form:

QUALIFIED THIRD PARTY VERIFICATION Name of qualified third party Name of tenant PART 1. STATEMENT BY TENANT

I, (Name of tenan	nt), do hereby state	as follows:	
(A) T		1 6.1	1
	-		nestic violence, sexual assault
or stalking, as those terms are o	defined in ORS 90.1	100.	
(B) The most recent incider	nt(s) that I rely on	in support of this st	tatement occurred on the fol-
owing date(s):	-		
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The time since the most	recent incident tool	k place is less than s	90 days; or
The time since the most	recent incident too	ok place is less than	90 days if periods when the
perpetrator was incarcerated or	was living more th	nan 100 miles from m	ny home are not counted. The
perpetrator was incarcerated fr	rom	to	The perpetrator
ived more than 100 miles from	my home from	to _	
·			of my knowledge and belief
and that I understand it is mad	de for use as evider	nce in court and is s	ubject to penalty for perjury.
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Signature of tenant)			
Date:			
D.L.D		A D.M.Y.	
PART 2. STATEMENT BY QUA	ALIFIED THIRD P	'AKTY	
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I, (Name of quali	neu unru party), de	o nereby verily as 10	nows.
(A) I am a law enforcement	t officer, attorney o	r licensed health pro	ofessional or a victim's advo-
cate with a victims services pro	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_	oroganiar or a victim b auvo-
care with a victims services pro	vider, as defined in	0100 00.400.	
(B) My name, business addr	ress and business to	elephone are as follo	ws:
(B) My name, business addr		F WI O WO TOTTO	
			
(C) The person who signed	l the statement abo	ove has informed me	e that the person or a minor
nember of the person's househo			-
on incidents that occurred on the			8,
(D) I reasonably believe the	e statement of the	person above that th	e person or a minor member
of the person's household is a v	_	=	-
are defined in ORS 90.100. I un			
ument as a basis for gaining a	_	-	-
			r
I hereby declare that the a	1		1 11 1110

that I understand it is made for use as evidence in court and is subject to penalty for perjury.

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2	(Signature of qualified third party
3	making this statement)
4	Date:

- (4) A tenant and any immediate family member who is released from a rental agreement pursuant to subsection (2) of this section:
 - (a) Is not liable for rent or damages to the dwelling unit incurred after the release date; and
 - (b) Is not subject to any fee solely because of termination of the rental agreement.
- (5) Notwithstanding the release from a rental agreement of a tenant who is a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking and any tenant who is an immediate family member of that tenant, other tenants remain subject to the rental agreement.
- (6) A landlord may not disclose any information provided by a tenant under this section to a third party unless the disclosure is:
 - (a) Consented to in writing by the tenant;
 - (b) Required for use in an eviction proceeding;
 - (c) Made to a qualified third party; or
 - (d) Required by law.
- (7) The provision of a verification statement under subsection (2) of this section does not waive the confidential or privileged nature of a communication between the victim of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking and a qualified third party.

SECTION 15. ORS 107.615 is amended to read:

107.615. (1) The governing body of any county may impose a fee up to \$10 above that prescribed in ORS 205.320 (5) for issuing a marriage license [or registering a Declaration of Domestic Partnership].

- (2) In addition to any other funds used therefor, the governing body shall use the proceeds from the fee increase authorized by this section to pay the expenses of conciliation services under ORS 107.510 to 107.610 and mediation services under ORS 107.755 to 107.795. If there are none in the county, the governing body may provide conciliation and mediation services through other county agencies or may contract with a public or private agency or person to provide conciliation and mediation services.
- (3) The governing body may establish rules of eligibility for conciliation services funded under this section so long as its rules do not conflict with rules of the court adopted under ORS 107.580.
- (4) Fees collected under this section shall be collected and deposited in the same manner as other county funds are collected and deposited but shall be maintained in a separate account to be used as provided in this section.

SECTION 16. ORS 192.842 is amended to read:

- 192.842. (1) A county clerk or other elections official shall use the actual address of a program participant for voter registration purposes. Except as provided in ORS 192.820 to 192.868, a county clerk or other elections official may not disclose the actual address.
- (2) A county clerk or other elections official shall use the substitute address of the program participant for purposes of mailing a ballot to an elector under ORS 254.470.
- (3) A school district shall use the actual address of a program participant for any purpose related to admission or assignment. The school district shall take such measures as necessary to pro-

- tect the confidentiality of the actual address of the program participant. Student records created under ORS 326.565 and 326.580 shall use the substitute address of the program participant.
 - (4) A county clerk shall accept the substitute address of the program participant as the address of the applicant for the purpose of issuing a marriage license under ORS 106.041 [or registering a Declaration of Domestic Partnership under ORS 106.325].

SECTION 17. ORS 205.320 is amended to read:

- 205.320. In every county there shall be charged and collected in advance by the county clerk, for the benefit of the county, the following fees, and no more, for the following purposes and services:
 - (1) For filing and making entry when required by law of any instrument required or permitted by law to be filed, when it is not recorded, \$5 for each page.
 - (2) For filing and making entry of the assignment or satisfaction of any filed, but not recorded, instrument, \$5 for each page.
 - (3) For each official certificate, \$3.75.
- 15 (4)(a) For purposes of this subsection, "page" means one side of a sheet 14 inches, or less, long 16 and 8-1/2 inches, or less, wide.
 - (b) For recording any instrument required or permitted by law to be recorded, \$5 for each page, but the minimum fee shall not be less than \$5.
 - (c) For supplying to private parties copies of records or files, not more than \$3.75 for locating a record requested by the party and 25 cents for each page.
 - (d) For each official certificate, \$3.75.
 - (5) For taking an affidavit for and making and issuing a marriage license and registering the return of the license, [or for taking an affidavit for and registering a Declaration of Domestic Partnership,] \$25.
 - (6) For solemnizing a marriage under ORS 106.120, \$25. This subsection does not require that the county clerk charge a fee for solemnizing a marriage after normal working hours or on Saturdays or legal holidays. This subsection does not prohibit a county clerk from charging and accepting a personal payment for solemnizing a marriage if otherwise authorized by ORS 106.120.
 - (7) For taking and certifying acknowledgment or proof of execution of any instrument, the fee established in the schedule adopted by the Secretary of State under ORS 194.400.
 - (8) For issuing any license required by law, other than a marriage or liquor license, and for which no fee is otherwise provided by law, \$5.
 - (9) For any service the clerk may be required or authorized to perform and for which no fee is provided by law, such fees as may favorably compare with those established by this section for similar services and as may be established by order or rule of the county court or board of county commissioners.
 - (10) For recording any instrument under ORS 205.130 (2), as required by ordinance pursuant to ORS 203.148.
 - (11) In addition to and not in lieu of the fees charged under subsection (4) of this section, for each additional municipal assessment lien recorded under ORS 93.643, \$5.
 - (12) In addition to and not in lieu of the fees charged under subsection (4) of this section, for each additional assignment, release or satisfaction of any recorded instrument, \$5.
 - (13) In addition to and not in lieu of the fees charged under subsection (4) of this section, for each additional transaction described under ORS 205.236, \$5.
 - (14) In addition to and not in lieu of the fees charged under subsection (4) of this section, for

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each additional lien recorded under ORS 311.675, \$5.

- (15) For preparing and recording the certificate under ORS 517.280, \$20 or such other fee that is established by the county governing body.
- (16) In addition to and not in lieu of the fees charged under subsection (4) of this section, for each additional claim listed on an affidavit of annual compliance under ORS 517.210, \$5.
- (17) In addition to and not in lieu of the fees charged under subsection (4) of this section, for each additional name listed on a cooperative contract under ORS 62.360 (2) or for recording the termination of a cooperative contract under ORS 62.360 (4), \$5.
- (18) Notwithstanding any other law, five percent of any fee or tax that is not collected for the benefit of the county clerk shall be deducted from the fee or tax. The moneys deducted shall be expended for acquiring storage and retrieval systems, payment of expenses incurred in collecting the fee or tax and maintaining and restoring records as authorized by the county clerk. Moneys collected under this subsection shall be deposited in a county clerk records fund established by the county governing body. No moneys shall be deducted under this subsection from:
 - (a) Fees collected for the Domestic Violence Fund under ORS 106.045.
 - (b) Fees collected for conciliation services under ORS 107.615.
 - (c) Real estate transfer taxes enacted prior to January 1, 1998.
 - (d) Fees collected under ORS 205.323 for the Oregon Land Information System Fund.
- (e) Fees collected under ORS 205.323 (1)(c) for the housing-related programs listed in ORS 294.187 (2)(b).

SECTION 18. ORS 314.023 is amended to read:

314.023. This chapter applies to partners in a domestic partnership, as defined in ORS 106.310 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act, and surviving partners as if federal income tax law recognized a domestic partnership in the same manner as Oregon law as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act.

SECTION 19. ORS 409.300 is amended to read:

- 409.300. (1) There is established the Domestic Violence Fund in the Services to Children and Families Account of the General Fund established under ORS 409.260.
- (2) All moneys received by the Director of Human Services under ORS 106.045 [or 106.330] and any other funds allocated for expenditure under ORS 409.292 shall be credited to the Domestic Violence Fund.
- (3) All moneys credited to the Domestic Violence Fund are continuously appropriated for the purposes of ORS 409.292 to be expended by the director as provided in ORS 409.290 and 409.292. However, the director shall expend not more than 10 percent of such moneys for administrative costs of the Department of Human Services incurred under ORS 409.290 and 409.292.
- **SECTION 20.** ORS 432.088, as amended by section 51, chapter 45, Oregon Laws 2014, is amended to read:
- 432.088. (1) A report of live birth for each live birth that occurs in this state shall be submitted to the Center for Health Statistics, or as otherwise directed by the State Registrar of the Center for Health Statistics, within five calendar days after the live birth and shall be registered if the report has been completed and filed in accordance with this section.
- (2) The physician, institution or other person providing prenatal care related to a live birth shall provide prenatal care information as required by the state registrar by rule to the institution where the delivery is expected to occur not less than 30 calendar days prior to the expected delivery date.
 - (3) When a live birth occurs in an institution or en route to an institution, the person in charge

of the institution or an authorized designee shall obtain all data required by the state registrar, prepare the report of live birth, certify either by signature or electronic signature that the child was born alive at the place and time and on the date stated and submit the report as described in subsection (1) of this section.

- (4) In obtaining the information required for the report of live birth, an institution shall use information gathering procedures provided or approved by the state registrar. Institutions may establish procedures to transfer, electronically or otherwise, information required for the report from other sources, provided that the procedures are reviewed and approved by the state registrar prior to the implementation of the procedures to ensure that the information being transferred is the same as the information being requested.
- (5)(a) When a live birth occurs outside an institution, the information for the report of live birth shall be submitted within five calendar days of the live birth in a format adopted by the state registrar by rule in the following order of priority:
- (A) By an institution where the mother and child are examined, if examination occurs within 24 hours of the live birth;
 - (B) By a physician in attendance at the live birth;

- (C) By a direct entry midwife licensed under ORS 687.405 to 687.495 in attendance at the live birth;
- (D) By a person not described in subparagraphs (A) to (C) of this paragraph and not required by law to be licensed to practice midwifery who is registered with the Center for Health Statistics to submit reports of live birth and who was in attendance at the live birth; or
- (E) By 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 live birth occurred.
- (b) The state registrar may establish by rule the manner of submitting the information for the report of live birth by a person described in paragraph (a)(D) of this subsection or a physician or licensed direct entry midwife who attends the birth of his or her own child, grandchild, niece or nephew.
- (6) When a report of live birth is submitted that does not include the minimum acceptable documentation required by this section or any rules adopted under this section, or when the state registrar has cause to question the validity or adequacy of the documentation, the state registrar, in the state registrar's discretion, may refuse to register the live birth and shall enter an order to that effect stating the reasons for the action. The state registrar shall advise the applicant of the right to appeal under ORS 183.484.
 - (7) When a live birth occurs on a moving conveyance:
- (a) Within the United States and the child is first removed from the conveyance in this state, the live birth shall be registered in this state and the place where it is first removed shall be considered the place of live birth.
- (b) 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 report of live birth shall show the actual place of birth insofar as can be determined.
- (8) For purposes of making a report of live birth and live birth registration, the woman who gives live birth is the live birth mother. If a court of competent jurisdiction determines that a woman other than the live birth mother is the biological or genetic mother, the court may order the state registrar to amend the record of live birth. The record of live birth shall then be placed under seal.

[12]

- (9)(a) If the mother is married at the time of either conception or live birth, or within 300 days before the live birth, the name of the husband shall be entered on the report of live birth as the father of child unless parentage has been determined otherwise by a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (b) If the mother is not married at the time of either conception or live birth, or within 300 days before the live birth, the name of the father shall not be entered on the report of live birth unless a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity form or other form prescribed under ORS 432.098 is:
 - (A) Signed by the mother and the person to be named as the father; and
 - (B) Filed with the state registrar.

- (c) If the mother is a partner in a domestic partnership registered by the state **pursuant to** ORS 106.300 to 106.340 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act at the time of either conception or live birth, or between conception and live birth, the name of the mother's partner shall be entered on the report of live birth as a parent of the child, unless parentage has been determined otherwise by a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (d) In any case in which paternity of a child is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by an administrative determination of paternity, the Center for Health Statistics shall enter the name of the father on the new record of live birth. The Center for Health Statistics shall change the surname of the child if so ordered by the court or, in a proceeding under ORS 416.430, by the administrator as defined in ORS 25.010.
- (e) If a biological parent is not named on the report of live birth, information other than the identity of the biological parent may be entered on the report.
- (10) A parent of the child, or other informant as determined by the state registrar by rule, shall verify the accuracy of the personal data to be entered on a report of live birth in time to permit submission of the report within the five calendar days of the live birth.
- (11) A report of live birth submitted after five calendar days, but within one year after the date of live birth, shall be registered in the manner prescribed in this section. The record shall not be marked "Delayed."
 - (12) The state registrar may require additional evidence in support of the facts of live birth.

SECTION 21. ORS 432.183 is amended to read:

- 432.183. (1) A report of each dissolution of marriage or dissolution of domestic partnership registered under ORS 106.300 to 106.340 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act by a court of competent jurisdiction in this state shall be submitted by the clerk of the court to the Center for Health Statistics. The State Registrar of the Center for Health Statistics shall register the dissolution of marriage or dissolution of domestic partnership if the report of dissolution of marriage or dissolution of domestic partnership is completed and submitted in accordance with this section and any rules adopted by the state registrar. A report of dissolution of marriage or dissolution of domestic partnership shall be prepared by the petitioner for dissolution or the petitioner's legal representative on a form prescribed by the state registrar and submitted to the clerk of the court with the petition for dissolution.
- (2) The state registrar shall design the report of dissolution of marriage or dissolution of domestic partnership in a manner that allows, for judgments or orders issued in proceedings initiated under ORS 107.085 or 107.485, the state registrar, county clerks, county recording officers and courts to keep Social Security numbers confidential and exempt from public inspection. In all cases, the report of dissolution of marriage or dissolution of domestic partnership shall be completed and submitted to the clerk of the court prior to the issuance of the court's final order.
 - (3) Twice a month, as adopted by the state registrar by rule, the clerk of the court shall com-

[13]

plete and submit a report of dissolution of marriage or dissolution of domestic partnership for each judgment or final order of dissolution of marriage or dissolution of domestic partnership entered during the month.

SECTION 22. ORS 432.235 is amended to read:

- 432.235. (1) A vital record registered under this chapter must be amended or corrected in accordance with this section or rules adopted by the State Registrar of the Center for Health Statistics for the purpose of protecting the integrity and accuracy of vital records.
- (2)(a) A vital record that is amended under this section shall indicate that it has been amended, except as otherwise provided in this section or by rule of the state registrar.
 - (b) The state registrar shall keep and maintain:
 - (A) Documentation that identifies the evidence upon which an amendment or correction is based;
 - (B) The date of the amendment or correction; and
- (C) The identity of the individual authorized by the Center for Health Statistics that made the amendment or correction.
- (3) Upon receipt of a certified copy of an order of a court of competent jurisdiction changing the name of a person born in this state, and upon the request of a person 18 years of age or older or, if a person is younger than 18 years of age and is not an emancipated minor, by the person's parent, legal guardian or legal representative, the state registrar shall amend the record of live birth to show a new name.
- (4) When an applicant to amend a vital record does not submit the minimum documentation required to make an amendment, or when the state registrar has cause to question the validity or adequacy of the application, the state registrar, in the state registrar's discretion, may refuse to amend the vital record and shall enter an order to that effect, stating the reasons for the action. The state registrar shall advise the applicant of the right to appeal under ORS 183.484.
- (5) When an amendment is made to a record of marriage or a record of domestic partnership that was registered under ORS 106.300 to 106.340 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act by the county clerk or other county official who issues marriage licenses and registers domestic partnerships or, if an amendment changes the name, date of birth or birthplace of a party, by the court that entered the judgment or final order of dissolution of marriage or dissolution of domestic partnership, copies of the amendment must be forwarded to the state registrar.
- (6) If a judgment or final order of dissolution of marriage or dissolution of domestic partnership is set aside by the court that entered the judgment or order, a copy of the notice setting aside the judgment or order must be forwarded to the state registrar and the state registrar shall void the related record.

SECTION 23. ORS 432.295 is amended to read:

- 432.295. (1) In consultation with the State Archivist, the State Registrar of the Center for Health Statistics shall develop and implement a preservation management program to preserve vital record documents and information and meet generally accepted standards for permanent preservation.
- (2) The state registrar shall prepare typewritten, photographic, electronic or other reproductions of vital records or reports kept and maintained in the Center for Health Statistics. These reproductions, when verified and approved by the state registrar, shall be accepted as the original vital record documents. The original vital record documents from which permanent reproductions have been made may be disposed of as described in ORS 192.105 or as provided by rule of the state registrar.
 - (3) The state registrar shall provide for the continued availability and integrity of vital event

[14]

information. To ensure such availability and integrity, the state registrar may keep and maintain redundant copies of information in multiple locations and formats, such as microfilm, microfiche, imaging and electronic databases.

- (4) The preservation management program must provide for the continued availability of historic vital record documents and information for research and related purposes. Vital records are historic when 100 years have elapsed after the date of live birth for births occurring after 1914, 50 years have elapsed after the date of death for deaths occurring after 1964, 50 years have elapsed after the date of fetal death for fetal deaths occurring after 1964 or 50 years have elapsed after the date of marriage, domestic partnership registered under ORS 106.300 to 106.340 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act, dissolution of marriage or dissolution of domestic partnership for such events occurring after 1964. Supporting documents, including corrections and acknowledgments of paternity, may be included with historic vital records. Records under seal are not historic unless unsealed by court order.
- (5) Historic vital records shall be transferred to the State Archives in accordance with archival procedures for the continued safekeeping of the vital records. The State Archives may not charge the Center for Health Statistics for the transfer and maintenance of historic vital records under this subsection. The state registrar shall adopt rules to ensure that the release of information contained in records of birth, death, marriage, domestic partnership and dissolution of marriage or domestic partnership, and reports of fetal death, comply with federal and state laws, regulations and rules.

SECTION 24. ORS 432.350 is amended to read:

432.350. (1)(a) Vital records and reports, and documents, data and information related to vital records and reports, are exempt from public disclosure under ORS 192.410 to 192.505. Except as provided in this section and ORS 432.380 or rules adopted by the State Registrar of the Center for Health Statistics as described in paragraph (b) of this subsection, a person may not disclose or allow a person to inspect vital records or reports or related documents, data or information.

- (b) The state registrar may adopt rules permitting the disclosure of vital records and reports and related documents, data or information if the disclosure is for public health purposes or if the state registrar otherwise determines that:
 - (A) The requestor has a valid need for the information;
 - (B) The information cannot be obtained from other sources;
 - (C) The requestor is authorized to receive the information; and
 - (D) The integrity of the vital record or report can be assured.
- (2)(a) Personally identifiable information that may be used to identify a natural person named in a vital record or report may be disclosed for health research purposes after submission of a written request for the information by a researcher and the approval of the state registrar through the execution of a written research agreement that:
 - (A) Describes the research project;
 - (B) Documents, if necessary, applicable institutional review board approvals; and
 - (C) Protects the confidentiality and security of the information provided.
- (b) An agreement entered into under this subsection:
- (A) Must:

- (i) Prohibit, except as explicitly permitted in the agreement, the further release of the personally identifiable information by the researcher unless explicitly authorized by the state registrar; and
 - (ii) Specify that the state continues to own the information provided to the requester; and
 - (B) May require payment for the use of the requested information.

- (3) A government agency may be furnished, upon written request and the approval of the state registrar, with copies of documents or other data from the system of vital statistics, provided that the copies or data are used solely in the conduct of the government agency's official duties. Before furnishing information under this subsection, the state registrar and the government agency requesting the copies or data shall enter into a data sharing agreement that clearly specifies the uses for the copies or data. An agreement entered into under this subsection:
 - (a) Must:

- (A) Contain measures to protect the confidentiality and security of the copies or data;
- (B) Prohibit the further release of any personally identifiable information by the government agency unless explicitly provided in the agreement; and
 - (C) Specify that the state continues to own the copies or data; and
 - (b) May require payment for the use of the requested copies or data.
- (4) The federal agency responsible for national vital statistics may be furnished with copies of records, reports or other data from the system of vital statistics as necessary for the maintenance of national statistics, provided that the agency shares in the cost of collecting, processing and transmitting the information and that the agency does not use the information for purposes other than statistical purposes unless the use is explicitly authorized by the state registrar. Before furnishing information under this subsection, the state registrar and the agency shall enter into a data sharing agreement that clearly specifies the uses for the information. An agreement entered into under this subsection must:
- (a) Prohibit the further release of any information by the agency unless explicitly authorized by the state registrar; and
 - (b) Specify that the state continues to own the information.
- (5)(a) The state registrar, pursuant to an interjurisdictional exchange agreement, may transmit copies of records, reports or other documents or other data from the system of vital statistics to offices of vital statistics in other states or neighboring countries. The exchange agreement must specify the purposes for which the copies or data may be used by the other state or neighboring country and provide instructions for the proper retention and disposition of the copies and data.
- (b) Copies of records, reports or other documents or other data received by the Center for Health Statistics as a result of the exchange agreement are confidential and not subject to public disclosure under ORS 192.410 to 192.505, and the state or neighboring country in which the vital event occurred continues to own the copies and data.
- (c) An exchange agreement entered into under this subsection may not allow the disclosure of copies of records, reports or other documents or other data of a vital event that did not occur in the state or country that is transmitting the information.
- (6) When the death of a person who was born in this state or was a resident of this state at the time of death occurs in a country other than the United States, the state registrar shall receive a report of death from the United States Department of Defense or the United States Department of State.
- (7) When 100 years have elapsed after the date of live birth for births occurring after 1914, 50 years have elapsed after the date of death for deaths occurring after 1964, 50 years have elapsed after the date of fetal death for fetal deaths occurring after 1964 or 50 years have elapsed after the date of marriage, domestic partnership registered under ORS 106.300 to 106.340 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act, dissolution of marriage or dissolution of domestic partnership for such events occurring after 1964, the record available for disclosure under

[16]

this section, whether in paper, electronic or other form, may be transferred to the State Archives as a public record in accordance with archival procedures for the continued safekeeping of the vital records. The State Archives may not charge the Center for Health Statistics for the transfer and maintenance of historic vital records under this subsection. The state registrar shall adopt rules to ensure that, for records of dissolution of marriage or dissolution of domestic partnership issued in proceedings under ORS 106.300 to 106.340 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act or 107.085 or 107.485, the Social Security numbers of the parties are kept confidential and exempt from public disclosure under ORS 192.410 to 192.505. Prior to transferring records of live birth and death, the state registrar shall redact all information identified as having only a medical or health purpose in the United States Standard Certificates of Live Birth and Death and the Report of Fetal Death or by rule of the state registrar.

- (8) A decision of the state registrar with regard to the disclosure of vital records, reports and related documents, data and information is a final agency determination. If the state registrar refuses an inspection under this section, the person seeking inspection may proceed in the manner set forth in ORS 183.484.
- (9) Nothing in this section prohibits the state registrar from publishing statistical compilations or reports for public health purposes if the compilations and reports do not contain personally identifiable information.

SECTION 25. ORS 432.360 is amended to read:

- 432.360. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, notwithstanding any other provision of law, all marriage and domestic partnership records and all records of dissolution of marriage and dissolution of domestic partnership registered under ORS 106.300 to 106.340 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act in the custody of a county clerk or county recording officer and all records of dissolution of marriage and dissolution of domestic partnership in the custody of the state courts are open and subject to full disclosure.
- (2) Records of dissolution of marriage and dissolution of domestic partnership in the custody of the state courts shall be completed and maintained in accordance with procedures established under ORS 107.840 to ensure that the Social Security numbers of parties to proceedings under ORS 107.085 and 107.485 are kept confidential and exempt from public inspection.

SECTION 26. ORS 432.380 is amended to read:

- 432.380. (1)(a) A certified copy of a record of live birth or any part of a record of live birth that is issued under this section shall be considered the same as the original record of live birth and is prima facie evidence of the facts stated on the certified copy. However, the evidentiary value of a certified copy of a record of live birth submitted more than one year after the birth, an amended record of live birth or a record of foreign live birth must be determined by the judicial or administrative body or official before whom the certified copy is offered as evidence.
- (b) A certified copy of a record of death, fetal death, marriage, domestic partnership **registered** under ORS 106.300 to 106.340 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act, dissolution of marriage or dissolution of domestic partnership or any part of such records that is issued under this section shall be considered the same as the original record of death, fetal death, marriage, domestic partnership, dissolution of marriage or dissolution of domestic partnership and is prima facie evidence of the facts stated on the certified copy.
- (2)(a) The State Registrar of the Center for Health Statistics shall require an applicant for a certified copy to submit a signed application, documentation of identity and evidence of eligibility.
 - (b)(A) Upon receipt of an application, the state registrar shall review the documentation of

[17]

identity provided by the applicant. The documentation must be acceptable to the state registrar and, at a minimum, include:

- (i) Government issued identification that includes a photograph;
- (ii) At least three forms of identification; or

- (iii) Identification submitted through an electronic process adopted by the state registrar by rule.
- (B) Forms of identification that may be submitted under subparagraph (A)(ii) of this paragraph include, but are not limited to, letters from government or social agencies, payroll statements, utility bills, student identification with a photograph or other items acceptable to the state registrar.
- (c)(A) Upon receipt of an application, the state registrar shall review the evidence of eligibility provided by the applicant. Evidence of eligibility submitted under this subsection may consist of copies of vital records establishing eligibility, court documents establishing eligibility or alternate methods identified and accepted by the state registrar. Evidence of eligibility must demonstrate that the applicant is qualified to receive a certified copy.
 - (B) To be qualified, an applicant must be:
- (i) Eighteen years of age or older or an emancipated minor or, if the applicant is requesting to receive a certified copy of the applicant's own record of live birth, 15 years of age or older;
- (ii) If the applicant is requesting a certified copy of a record of live birth, the registrant, the registrant's spouse, domestic partner who is registered by the state, parent, child, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, legal guardian or legal representative, an authorized representative or a government agency acting in the conduct of its official duties;
- (iii) If the applicant is requesting a certified copy of a record of death, the decedent's spouse, domestic partner who is registered by the state, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, next of kin, legal guardian immediately before death or legal representative, an authorized representative, a person in charge of disposition, a government agency acting in the conduct of its official duties, an employee or agent of a funeral home or person acting as a funeral service practitioner who is named in the record of death for up to two years following the date of death or a person that demonstrates to the satisfaction of the state registrar that the certified copy is necessary for a determination related to or the protection of a personal or property right of the applicant;
- (iv) If the applicant is requesting a certified copy of a record of fetal death, the parent, legal guardian, legal representative of a parent, sibling, grandparent, an authorized representative, a person in charge of disposition, a government agency acting in the conduct of its official duties or an employee or agent of a funeral home or person acting as a funeral service practitioner who is named in the record of fetal death for up to two years following the date of delivery; and
- (v) If the applicant is requesting a certified copy of a record of marriage, domestic partnership, dissolution of marriage or dissolution of domestic partnership, the registrant, the registrant's spouse, domestic partner who is registered by the state, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, legal guardian or legal representative, an authorized representative or a government agency acting in the conduct of its official duties.
- (d) The state registrar may verify documentation of identity and evidence of eligibility with any agency that issued that documentation or evidence in reviewing an application.
- (3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, when 100 years have elapsed after the date of live birth for births occurring after 1914, 50 years have elapsed after the date of death for deaths occurring after 1964, 50 years have elapsed after the date of fetal death for fetal deaths occurring after 1964 or 50 years have elapsed after the date of marriage, domestic partnership **registered**

[18]

under ORS 106.300 to 106.340 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015

Act, dissolution of marriage or dissolution of domestic partnership for such events occurring after 1964, the state registrar may issue a certified copy of a record to a person who submits an application on a form and in a manner prescribed by the state registrar by rule. An application submitted under this subsection must contain proof of identity.

- (4) The state registrar shall, upon receipt and approval of an application under this section, issue a certified copy of a vital record in the form of a physical image or abstract to the applicant.
- (5) The state registrar shall require all certified copies of vital records registered in the state to be issued from a central database.
- (6)(a) The state registrar may issue certified copies directly to a government agency or other institution as described in this subsection.
- (b) Upon receipt of an application under subsection (2) of this section, the state registrar may issue, upon request by the qualified applicant, a certified copy in electronic form to a government agency or other institution approved by the state registrar.
- (c) The state registrar may authorize a government agency or other institution to receive certified copies under this subsection in electronic form through an automated system approved by the state registrar.
- (d) The state registrar, in approving the issuance of a certified copy to a government agency or other institution, shall consider the proposed use for the certified copy, the frequency of need for the certified copy, the security afforded by the government agency or institution and other criteria as determined by the state registrar by rule.
- (e) Certified copies issued under this subsection may be used by a government agency only for purposes related to the official duties of the government agency.
- (7) The state registrar shall establish minimum information to be included in a certified copy. A certified copy may not be issued without the minimum information, except that a record of live birth without a first name for the registrant may be issued to government agencies for adoption or custody purposes.
- (8) A certified copy of a death record containing the cause and manner of death may not be issued except as follows:
- (a) Upon specific request by the spouse, domestic partner who is registered by the state, child, parent or next of kin of the decedent, a person in charge of disposition or an authorized representative of a person described in this paragraph;
- (b) When a documented need for the cause or manner of death to establish a legal right or claim has been demonstrated; or
- (c) Upon receiving an order from a court of competent jurisdiction that requires the issuance of a certified copy of a death record containing the cause and manner of death.
- (9) Each certified copy issued for a record registered after January 1, 2008, must indicate the date of registration. If the record was amended, the certified copy must be marked or flagged as having been amended and must indicate the effective date of the amendment. If the record is marked or flagged "Delayed," the certified copy must be marked or flagged as having been delayed and must include the date of registration and a description of the evidence used to establish the record. If the record is a record of foreign live birth, the certified copy must indicate that fact and show the actual place of birth. A certified copy for a record of live birth that has been matched to a record of death must be marked or flagged "Deceased."
 - (10) Information identified in the United States Standard Certificates of Live Birth and Death

[19]

- and the Report of Fetal Death, or as identified by the state registrar by rule, as only being available for medical or health purposes is not subject to subpoena or court order and is not admissible before a court, tribunal or other judicial body. Information identified in the United States Standard Certificates of Live Birth and Death and the Report of Fetal Death, or as identified by the state registrar by rule, as having an administrative, statistical, medical or health purpose may not be included in a certified copy of a vital record.
- (11) After acceptance of an application by a qualified applicant, if a record is not identified for the requested certified copy, the state registrar shall issue a document indicating that a record for the requested certified copy has not been identified. The document also must include the criteria used in attempting to identify the record, including the type of vital event, the name of the registrant, the date or range of dates for the vital event and other criteria used.
- (12) Verification of facts contained in a certified copy may be furnished by the state registrar to a government agency in the conduct of its official duties. The request for verification must:
- (a) Include a copy of the certified copy and be in a format prescribed or approved by the state registrar; or
- (b) If the requester attests to having the certified copy and can provide verification, as determined by the state registrar by rule, of having the certified copy, be submitted electronically through an automated system approved by the state registrar.
- (13) The state registrar shall provide or approve forms and procedures for the issuance of certified copies of vital records in this state. All forms and procedures must be uniform and be in accordance with ORS 432.033.
- (14) The state registrar shall maintain a searchable file, either physical or electronic, of each application submitted under this section for a minimum of three years.
- (15) A person may not prepare or issue any paper or electronic document that purports to be an original vital record, a certified copy for verification of a vital record or a copy of a vital record except as authorized in this chapter.
- (16) All applications and supporting documentation submitted for the purpose of issuing certified copies of vital records are confidential and not subject to public disclosure under ORS 192.410 to 192.505.

SECTION 27. ORS 342.195 is amended to read:

- 342.195. (1) An otherwise qualified applicant for an initial or basic teaching license shall be granted the license upon payment of the required fees and the showing by proof satisfactory to the Teacher Standards and Practices Commission that:
- (a) While the applicant was in the Peace Corps program or was a volunteer under section 603 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-452), the applicant:
- (A) Completed two years of satisfactory service that emphasized teaching in any preprimary program or in any grade 1 through 12 in subjects regularly taught in public schools; and
 - (B)(i) Has completed an approved teacher education program; or
- (ii) Has earned at least a baccalaureate degree from an accredited institution of higher education and has completed a teacher training program provided under the auspices of the federal program; or
- (b) The applicant was a certified instructor for the Armed Forces of the United States, if the applicant provides the commission with documentation of military training or experience that the commission determines is substantially equivalent to the training required for an initial or basic teaching license.

[20]

- 1 (2)(a) The commission shall establish by rule an expedited process by which a military spouse 2 [or domestic partner] who is licensed to teach in another state may apply for and obtain a teaching 3 license.
 - (b) As used in this subsection, "military spouse [or domestic partner]" means a spouse [or domestic partner] of an active member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is the subject of a military transfer to Oregon.

SECTION 28. ORS 676.308 is amended to read:

676.308. (1) As used in this section:

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- 9 (a) "Authorization" means a license, registration, certificate or other authorization to engage in 10 a profession.
 - (b) "Board" means a health professional regulatory board, as defined in ORS 676.160, or a board or council listed in ORS 676.583.
 - (c) "Military spouse [or domestic partner]" means a spouse [or domestic partner] of an active member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is the subject of a military transfer to Oregon.
 - (2) A board shall issue an authorization to a military spouse [or domestic partner] if the military spouse [or domestic partner] provides the board with:
 - (a) Evidence that the applicant is married to [, or in a domestic partnership with,] an active member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is assigned to a duty station located in Oregon by official active duty military order;
 - (b) Evidence that the military spouse [or domestic partner] is authorized by another state or territory of the United States to provide services regulated by the board; and
 - (c) Evidence that the military spouse [or domestic partner]:
 - (A) Has provided services or taught the subject matter regulated by the board for at least one year during the three years immediately preceding the date on which the military spouse [or domestic partner] submits an application for an authorization; and
 - (B) Has demonstrated competency, as determined by the board by rule, over services regulated by the board.
 - (3) A board may issue a temporary authorization to an applicant who applies for an authorization under subsection (2) of this section before the board receives the evidence required by subsection (2) of this section if the military spouse [or domestic partner] affirms on the application that the military spouse [or domestic partner]:
 - (a) Has requested evidence of authorization from the state or territory in which the military spouse [or domestic partner] is authorized; and
 - (b) Is not subject to disciplinary action in that state or territory for a matter related to services regulated by the board.

SECTION 29. The amendments to ORS 342.195 and 676.308 by sections 27 and 28 of this 2015 Act become operative January 1, 2017.

SECTION 30. ORS 743.056 is amended to read:

743.056. (1) As used in this section:

- (a) "Adverse event" means a negative consequence of patient care that is unanticipated, is usually preventable and results in or presents a significant risk of patient injury.
- (b) "Claim" means a written demand for restitution for an injury alleged to have been caused by the medical negligence of a health practitioner or licensed health care facility.
 - (c) "Health practitioner" means a person described in ORS 31.740 (1).

(d) "Patient's family" includes:

- (A) A parent, sibling or child by marriage, blood, adoption or domestic partnership **registered** under ORS 106.300 to 106.340 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act.
 - (B) A foster parent or foster child.
 - (2) An insurer may not decline or refuse to defend or indemnify a health practitioner or a health care facility with respect to a claim, for any reason that is based on:
- (a) The disclosure to the patient or the patient's family by the health practitioner or facility of an adverse event or information relating to the cause of an adverse event;
- (b) A notice of adverse health care incident filed under section 2, chapter 5, Oregon Laws 2013; or
- (c) Participation in a discussion or mediation under section 3 or 5, chapter 5, Oregon Laws 2013.
 - (3) A policy or contract of insurance or indemnity may not include a provision or term excluding or limiting coverage based on:
 - (a) The disclosure to a patient or the patient's family by a health practitioner or facility of an adverse event or information relating to the cause of an adverse event;
- (b) A notice of adverse health care incident filed under section 2, chapter 5, Oregon Laws 2013; or
 - (c) Participation in a discussion or mediation under section 3 or 5, chapter 5, Oregon Laws 2013.
- (4) An insurer may establish requirements and policy provisions for coverage of payments of compensation made under section 3, chapter 5, Oregon Laws 2013, or as a result of a mediation under section 5, chapter 5, Oregon Laws 2013. Requirements and policy provisions established under this subsection may not be intended to or have the effect of preventing meaningful participation in discussions and mediations under sections 3 and 5, chapter 5, Oregon Laws 2013.
- (5) An insurer may not provide or be required to provide information related to an adverse health care incident as defined in section 1, chapter 5, Oregon Laws 2013, for credentialing purposes.
- **SECTION 31.** ORS 743.056, as amended by section 16, chapter 5, Oregon Laws 2013, is amended to read:
 - 743.056. (1) As used in this section:
- (a) "Adverse event" means a negative consequence of patient care that is unanticipated, is usually preventable and results in or presents a significant risk of patient injury.
- (b) "Claim" means a written demand for restitution for an injury alleged to have been caused by the medical negligence of a health practitioner or licensed health care facility.
 - (c) "Health practitioner" means a person described in ORS 31.740 (1).
 - (d) "Patient's family" includes:
- (A) A parent, sibling or child by marriage, blood, adoption or domestic partnership registered under ORS 106.300 to 106.340 as in effect immediately before the effective date of this 2015 Act.
 - (B) A foster parent or foster child.
- (2) An insurer may not decline or refuse to defend or indemnify a health practitioner or a health care facility with respect to a claim, for any reason that is based on the disclosure to the patient or the patient's family by the health practitioner or facility of an adverse event or information relating to the cause of an adverse event.
- (3) A policy or contract of insurance or indemnity may not include a provision or term excluding

1	or limiting coverage based on the disclosure to a patient or the patient's family by a health practi-
2	tioner or facility of an adverse event or information relating to the cause of an adverse event.
3	<u>SECTION 32.</u> ORS 106.300, 106.305, 106.310, 106.315, 106.320, 106.325, 106.330, 106.335 and
4	106.340 are repealed.
5	SECTION 33. This 2015 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public

SECTION 33. This 2015 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2015 Act takes effect on its passage.

7

6