



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

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Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

Bill: H.B. 95 of the 130th G.A.

Date: April 29, 2013

Status: As Passed by the House

Sponsor: Rep. Hill

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

Contents: To rename certificates recognizing the delivery of a stillborn infant as certificates of birth resulting in stillbirth

State Fiscal Highlights

- The bill revises the statute that provides for issuance of a "certificate recognizing the delivery of a stillborn infant" by instead referring to a "certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth." The bill also requires the Director of Health or State Registrar, on receipt of a written request signed by a parent who was previously issued a certificate recognizing the delivery of a stillborn infant, to reissue the certificate as a certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth. As a result, the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) could realize a minimal increase in administrative costs.

Local Fiscal Highlights

- The bill requires that, when a burial permit is issued for a product of human conception of at least 20 weeks of gestation that suffers a fetal death, the local registrar must inform the parent or parents of the option to apply for a certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth and the application process. Local registrars, such as local health departments, may realize an increase in costs related to the notification.

Detailed Fiscal Analysis

The bill replaces a provision referring to the issuance of a "certificate recognizing the delivery of a stillborn infant" with a provision referring to issuance of a "certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth." Under current law, which is not changed by the bill, this certificate must be issued at no cost by the Director of Health or the State Registrar on receiving an application signed by either parent. Beginning in August 2012, at the request of parents of stillborn infants, Ohio Department of Health (ODH) changed the format of the certificates it issues under current law. The heading previously stated "Certification of Stillbirth" but now states "Certification of Birth." If any changes are necessary to the certificate as a result of the bill, ODH would realize a minimal increase in administrative costs.

The bill requires the Director of Health or State Registrar, on receipt of a written request signed by a parent who was previously issued a certificate recognizing the delivery of a stillborn infant, to reissue the certificate as a certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth. As a result, ODH may realize an increase in administrative and mailing costs to reissue certificates with the name change to parents requesting this. The number of certificates reissued would likely be small, so any increase in costs would be negligible.

The bill requires that, when a burial permit is issued for a product of human conception of at least 20 weeks of gestation that suffers a fetal death, the local registrar must inform the parent or parents of the option to apply for a certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth and the application process. Local registrars, such as local health departments, may realize an increase in costs to notify parents of the option to apply for a certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth. Costs would likely be minimal as long as the notification could be distributed along with the issued burial permit.