

Matters of Record

News from the Center for Health Statistics Concerning Oregon County Vital Records

Spring 2009

Contents

Third Anniversary of OVERS

*Adding and removing County Registrars
and Deputy Registrars*

The Local Option

*“White copy” amended certificates: a
thing of the past*

Fees: Counties charge same as State

Biometric Enrollment – Practice

*Death Certificate and Disposition
Permit*

Abstracts: Death vs. Birth

*County Death Reports: Appropriate
Sharing*

*Voluntary Acknowledgement of
Paternity Affidavit – Form 45-21*

Funeral Directors’ Signatures

Info. & Certified Copies to Gov. Agency

Death With dignity Confidentiality

Home birth and home burial packets

Issuing Records to Private Investigators

OVERS Tips

Amendments by the County

Questions or Comments?

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Welcome... to the first exclusively “County Version” of Matters of Record.

Our first County newsletter includes articles and frequently asked questions from County Vital Records offices inspired by Triennial Reviews conducted by our Field Liaison, Kelly Paige, over the past few years. We hope you find this newsletter useful.

Best regards,
Jennifer Woodward
State Registrar

Message from Kelly Paige.....

This newsletter is a new beginning, but also an ending. I have accepted a position as an Auditor/Trainer with the Oregon State Police and begin my new job on March 23, 2009 (so I will probably already be gone when you get this newsletter). I’ve had a great deal of fun visiting all of Oregon’s County Vital Records offices during the past three years.....We’ve gone through one entire “Triennial Review” cycle, and are embarking on another. We’ve “rolled out” the birth and death components of the Oregon Vital Events Registration System (OVERS), and started working with County Clerks staff on the marriage component. I’ve visited the majority of funeral homes and hospitals around the State, and have traveled every significant highway and bi-way (and many obscure but lovely roads, like the routes between Joseph and Halfway; between La Pine and Lakeview; and between Heppner and Condon). And I think I’ve located every rest stop and Dutch Brothers Coffee hut in the state!

I have appreciated working with all of you over the last three years and I wish you all the best.

Kelly Paige
Field Liaison
Center for Health Statistics



Third Anniversary of OVERS!

As we pass the third anniversary of OVERS, we want to thank each of you for participating in the use of the system. We currently have 2,497 users -



There have been a few significant changes in vital records during the OVERS implementation.

- Birth certificates are no longer printed at the hospital and are available for issuance immediately after registration by both the state and the county of birth. Counties are no longer responsible for reviewing, registering or amending the records. Ninety-nine percent of births were certified in EBRs in January 2009; there were only 39 paper records for January births statewide.
- Paper and hybrid death certificates are sent by the county to the state vital records office more frequently to allow faster entry into OVERS and faster notification to SSA and state agencies after a death. Fully paper death certificates decreased from 59.7 percent in January 2008 to 27.8 percent in December 2008; fully electronic increased from 6.3 to 13.3 percent; hybrid records increased from 34.0 to 58.8 percent. During 2008, EDRS became the norm for death certificates.
- Amendments can be done electronically on fully electronic records and on hybrid records for the user. This allows medical certifiers to submit corrections in the few minutes it takes to complete and certify the correction rather than days of mail time; even funeral home and birth clerk corrections are processed more quickly – usually by the next day.
- Orders for birth and death records are entered into and issued from the OVERS system. This allows both the counties and the state to more easily track orders by applicant, registrant, or date of receipt and track intaglio paper. This also allows us to better monitor the number of certificates issued, which is one indicator of potential fraud.

OVERS is the Oregon version of the Database Application for Vital Events (DAVE) which is a commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) system.

The state vital records office has dedicated a lot of resources to customize OVERS to meet our needs. However we have not had the financial resources to **completely** customize OVERS to all of Oregon laws and procedures. Please remember that OVERS is an electronic system and at times it may allow you to do things that do not follow policy or law. Just because the system allows you to do the action, it does not mean it is acceptable to do so. Where Oregon law or administrative rule differs from what can be done in OVERS, Oregon law or rule should control the action.

Things to remember:

- Issuing at the county later than six months after the event – Oregon law limits issuance at the county of occurrence to six months after the event date, regardless of edits in OVERS. No system can replace trained, knowledgeable staff;
- Issuing unregistered certificates – Paper or hybrid (or drop-to-paper) death certificates may be issued when a completed original is in hand and has been registered at the county. Fully electronic records may not be issued before reaching a registered status in the electronic system. Birth certificates are registered only at the state office and are not to be issued prior to reaching a registered status. If you try to issue an unregistered fully electronic birth or death record, you will get an edit message. Do not override this edit and do not issue the record!
- Providing parents with working copies of the records – Just as white paper copies of the birth certificate would not be given out from EBC records, working copies are intended for internal use only and should not be displayed or given to parents to identify needed corrections or any other purpose. This applies to EDRS as well as EBRs.

If you have any questions about current procedures or laws, our office has several resources available. Darcy Niemeyer, the Registration manager, and Carol Sanders, the Certification and Amendments manager, are available to answer questions. Our OVERS team is happy to answer questions about the system. See the last page of the newsletter for everyone's contact information.

Adding and removing County Registrars and Deputies

We recently had another round of “commissioning” County Registrars and Deputies, and you should all have new certificates, good for the next two years! But sometimes people come and go, so we’d like you all to follow the same procedures for new and retiring local Vital Records staff:

- 1) Notify the State Registrar (Jennifer Woodward) in writing of any changes in County or Deputy Registrars. You may send a fax on County letterhead to 971-673-1201 or e-mail her at: Jennifer.A.Woodward@state.or.us. The current County Registrar needs to notify the state when a new Deputy needs to be added. For a new County Registrar, we should hear from the County Administrator.



Please include the full name; start or end date; and, if new staff, contact e-mail, phone, and fax. Also, state the person’s role: County Registrar or Deputy Registrar, and, if a Deputy, whether the person is the “Lead” Deputy for the office.

- 2) Order new intaglio paper if necessary. Call Dani Hall at 971-673-1193 or e-mail her at dancia.o.hall@state.or.us. If you opt to use the existing County Registrar’s paper, make sure you have his/her permission to do so first! You may also arrange to use, on a temporary basis, intaglio paper bearing Jennifer Woodward’s signature as the State Registrar.
- 3) Arrange training for the incoming staff. Training is usually done by more experienced county staff, but the state office can assist as well. Call Darcy Niemeyer at 971-673-1160 for more information as needed.
- 4) Once the new person has been approved as County Registrar or Deputy Registrar, he/she can be enrolled in the Oregon Vital Events Registration System and will be able to access records for issuance. Contact Kerry Lionadh at 971-673-1197 to start the process.

Remember, only trained and commissioned County

staff may register or issue Vital Records. There is no limit to the number of Deputies a county may have, so be sure to commission enough staff to provide ongoing support and back-up to the County Registrar.

The Local Option

Are you being proactive about getting birth certificate revenue for your county? Many County Vital Records Registrars provide area hospitals with order forms for birth certificates. The hospitals then give these forms to new parents, usually as part of a discharge packet.

Often, counties give hospitals the standard order form available from the CHS website at: <http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/ph/chs/order/docs/birthor.pdf>

However, some enterprising County Health Vital Records offices have created their own order forms, brochures, and pamphlets describing all the local health services available to new families. When they receive these materials from hospitals in their vicinity, parents are encouraged to buy a birth certificate within six months of the date of birth from the local County Health Department. Oregon law [ORS 432.085] allows counties to sell both birth and death certificates within six months of the date of the event. You might as well maximize your revenue by telling new parents that they can buy Baby’s First Birth Certificate from your office!

Feel free to use The Birth Certificate brochure from the State Vital Records office as template for your county’s brochure. http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/ph/chs/order/docs/bc_bro.pdf

“White copy” amended certificates: a thing of the past

With the complete state-wide roll-out of the Oregon Vital Events Registration System, the Center for Health Statistics (CHS) will no longer send “white copies” of amended certificates to local Vital Records offices.

This change is supported by Oregon law which states that “electronic...reproductions...shall be

accepted as original records...” [ORS 432.115] and will go into effect on June 1, 2009.

Births

All birth certificates are now registered at the state office so counties are accessing birth certificates only through the Electronic Birth Registration System. (Those received as paper certificates are entered into EBRS at the state office). For records entered into EBRS at the source (99 percent of births), birth clerks and midwives can submit any needed amendments using the EBRS. The system automatically flags the record if an amendment is in process, giving both counties and the state notice not to issue the record until the amendment has been completed. Records are available for issuance at the county office at the same time as they are available to the state.

Deaths

The majority of our death certificates are now either fully electronic or “hybrid” ones which are partially completed using the Electronic Death Registration System (EDRS). Funeral directors or medical certifiers who have completed a record using EDRS may amend death certificates electronically once the record has a status of “Registered.” Funeral directors or medical certifiers may also submit signed Affidavits with hybrid records. In these cases, the County Registrars may amend the original certificate before making certified copies, and then send the Affidavit in to the state office with the original record. At that point, CHS registration and amendment staff will make appropriate changes to the electronic record, including entering the footnote (amendment history) to the document.

“Fully paper” death records are entered into the Oregon Vital Events Registration System once they arrive at the Center for Health Statistics. Counties may print certified copies directly from the system once these records have a “Registered” status from the state. Any amendments submitted after registration will be entered electronically by CHS staff, thus the version of the record found in the Oregon Vital Events Registration System will always be the most up-to-date and accurate version. The county continues to have the ability to issue

certified copies from the original paper record prior to sending the record to the state office.

Amendments

White copies showing the amendment and footnote have historically been sent to the counties to allow the counties to issue correct records for the full six months authorized by law. Since all amendments occur within OVERS and current records are easily accessible to counties, there is no longer any need to send paper copies of amended records to County offices. Counties may make photocopies of fully paper and hybrid original records and use that copy for issuance of until the records are registered by the state.

Issuance

Births should never be issued from any vital records office before achieving a registered status in OVERS. Records should be issued through the order processing screen(s) with matched records. This allows every issuance of a birth record to be tracked which is increasingly important for fraud prevention. Please do not print a copy of the birth certificate from the registration portion of OVERS and issue from that hard copy; this does not ‘link’ the issuance to the record and corrupts information available for the record. Deaths that were registered as fully electronic can only be issued from the system; never issue an unregistered death record unless you have a paper record with original signature(s) in hand. Please create certified copies from the order processing screen(s) only.

Hybrid and paper death certificates will be completed in OVERS after receipt at the state vital records office. Counties should enter the issuance through the order processing screen(s). For hybrid records, match the record and override the edit that the record hasn’t been registered in the system. For paper records, save as ‘no match’ and proceed with the order. In both cases, the certified copies will be made from the paper record in hand. These records should be sent to the state within two days of receipt. To allow issuance between the time the record is sent to the state and the record is registered in OVERS, counties may make a temporary white copy of the paper record before mailing the original to the state. Please destroy that

white copy after the record is registered in OVERS – any amendments or other updates will be made to the electronic record only. White copies should never be made by printing a Vault Copy from OVERS.

Fees: Counties charge same as State

One of the most common compliance issues revolves around the fees being charged:

- for multiple orders for the same decedent, and
- for 4 or more replacement copies



According to Oregon Administrative Rules **333-011-0106 (Fees)**:

(1) The fee for a full certified copy of a vital statistics record or for an abbreviated birth or death certificate shall be \$20. Additional copies of each record ordered *at the same time* shall have a fee of \$15 per certificate; and

(16) A flat fee of \$20 *shall be* paid for the replacement of certified copies when the original documents are returned within a year of issuance with an acceptable correction document and appropriate amendment fee. *This fee may be waived when fewer than four certified copies are being replaced.*

If a funeral director orders three copies of a death certificate in the morning (333-011-0106(1) scenario), the charge would be \$50 (\$20 for the first certificate, and \$15 each for the other two ordered at the same time). If the funeral director comes back to the county office in the afternoon, and orders three more certificates on the same decedent, the charge is (once again) \$50 because it is a new order. Each order should be entered and completed at the time the certified copies are created. By the way, when you enter the order into the Oregon Vital Events Registration System, you will see the fees charged as outlined above.

In a scenario involving **333-011-0106 (16)**, counties are required to charge the same fee for replacement copies as the State office. Please note that the fee may only be waived for up to three replacement

copies.....think of it as “three is free; four, pay more.” Another hint on replacement copies: be sure to choose “Death Replace CC” instead of “Death Correction.” And, finally, if you have sold a certified copy, but the recipient is requesting a replacement after your six month issuing window has closed, the recipient must contact the State office for replacements. The state will replace certified copies issued by counties in the same way we replace those copies originally issued by the state.

Biometric Enrollment – Practice on Yourself !!

As of late 2007, County Vital Records offices have been able to enroll biometric “fingerprints” for any and all users of the Oregon Vital Events Registration System. Users include funeral directors, medical certifiers, birth clerks, and midwives throughout the state.

While we were rolling out the new Electronic Birth Registration System, we provided classroom training for County staff on this procedure. But, if you haven’t had a chance to enroll fingerprints for actual OVERS signers, try to practice on yourself and/or other County staff, so that you get the hang of it before a real user walks through the door.

Anyone who has an OVERS user ID and password can have their fingerprints “enrolled”, even though a biometric signature is never required for Order Processing by County Registrars and Deputies. You can practice enrolling fingers, then delete, and re-enroll....it’s entertaining and educational! And don’t worry; the roles assigned in OVERS will keep anyone from accidentally signing as a doctor.

If you can’t find the instructions in the materials we provided during training, you can download them from our website at:

<http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/ph/overs/docs/CountyBiometricEnrollment.pdf>

Give it a try! Call the Help Desk (971-673-0279) if you are having difficulties with this!!

[Death Certificate and Disposition Permit: ID tag # should match](#)

As you all know, you should receive (for every death or reportable fetal death that takes place in your county) a completed and signed Disposition Permit from the “Sexton” of the crematory or cemetery which handles the decedent or fetal remains. You are then asked to retain this document for a minimum of 90 days. Some counties match Disposition Permits to death certificates, and note the state file number or case id number on the disposition permit as a cross-reference.

Whatever your particular filing and retention system, we ask that you *periodically review death certificates to make sure a corresponding Permit has been received*, just as we ask that you review abstract cards to make sure the corresponding death certificate has been filed with your county. In addition, when you are matching up all of these documents, please take a moment to *check that the ID tag number shown on the Permit matches the ID tag noted on the death certificate*. The purpose of the ID tag is to track a particular body from the funeral home through the final disposition process, so accuracy on this item is very important. If there is a problem (usually a typographical error), the funeral director should submit a correction affidavit to the State office.

[Abstracts: Death vs. Birth](#)

You may have noticed that (since the roll-out of the Electronic Birth Registration System) there is no birth abstract information available. The abstract was not included in the national standards for vital records. We had to prioritize what customizations were made in the system and we were not able to customize EBRs to produce the birth abstract due to budget constraints.

While counties are required to maintain death abstracts for two years (as public records), birth abstracts have never been required, and many counties did not maintain them. ORS 432.119 states that the birth abstract information may not be disclosed “if the parent of the infant requests that

the record not be made available for publication or business contact lists.” While the *paper* birth certificate still asks whether the parent wants the birth abstract information published, there is no similar question in EBRs. Therefore, since we are not currently asking for (or receiving) consent from the vast majority of parents, counties should not maintain any birth abstract lists.

[County Death Reports: Appropriate Sharing](#)

As we wrap up another election cycle, we are reminded that Oregon Law requires that County Vital Records report deaths within five days of receipt of the death certificate to their County’s Elections Office and the Secretary of State. [ORS 247.570] In the past, some counties regularly produced similar “fact of death” reports for other entities such as veteran’s offices and title companies. Please note that you are not required to do this. You should never release any information to the public that is not contained in the death abstract card (such as Social Security Numbers). While death abstracts are public records, only their “inspection” is normally free. Counties may charge their customary public records fee (photocopy fees and staff time) for any compilation of information taken from the death abstracts.

[Voluntary Acknowledgement of Paternity Affidavit - Form 45-21](#)

While the majority of paternity forms are completed at hospitals and birthing facilities, there are restrictions on those forms which often require parents to fill out the Form 45-21. For example, the hospital form (45-31) may only be filed within 5 days of the date of birth, AND while the mother is still a patient in the facility. Both the mother and father must have their signatures witnessed by hospital staff, but sometimes the father is out of town and can’t make it to the hospital before the mother is discharged. When this happens, we allow parents **14 calendar days from the date of birth** to file the Affidavit form at the County or the State **without incurring the \$30 amendment fee**.

Sometimes hospitals make errors on the form which render it invalid, and it cannot be amended. When this happens, the Center for Health Statistics (CHS) sends parents the Affidavit version of the form, and gives them a timeline to file the new form. They may have the form notarized at the County (if you have a notary public working at Vital Records or elsewhere in the county offices), or have their signatures notarized elsewhere and simply file the form at your office.

Whether or not you are able to notarize the form we ask that you ensure that parents have *heard* the Rights and Responsibilities (R & Rs) found on the back of the form. Federal law requires that parents have these R & Rs either read aloud to them, or that they watch our DVD (which is also in Spanish). Please contact our office to get a copy.

Please note that while you will most likely see these forms for children born in your county, within six months of birth, you may accept these forms for anyone at anytime and send them in to the state.

And, finally instructions on how to fill out this form can be found on our website:

<http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/ph/chs/registration/docs/45-21instr.pdf>

Thanks for helping people with this complicated procedure.

Funeral Directors' Signatures

There must always be a Funeral Director's signature on a death certificate. This is true even when the funeral service provider is not someone associated with the funeral service industry. If the disposition arrangements have been made by a family member or a tribe, then that individual or a representative of the tribe must sign as the Funeral Director. County staff may not register a certificate without a signature of the individual assuming the responsibilities of a Funeral Director.

Information & Certified Copies to Government Agencies

ORS 432.121(2) allows for the "inspection, disclosure, and copying" of vital records to (f) "federal, state and local governmental agencies, upon request. The copies or data may be used

solely for the conduct of official duties of the requesting governmental agency."

At the County level, staff may *verbally* provide any person with information found on the death abstract card (which is a public record). There is currently no birth abstract in the Electronic Birth Registration System, so no birth information is available to the public at this time.

At the State level, the Center for Health Statistics (CHS) certification staff provides written verification of limited vital records information if the government agency faxes back a form that has first been faxed to them. If a government agency requests written verification of Vital Records information, please ask them to contact the State office.

Counties may issue certified copies of birth or death records to government agencies,

--if they follow the guidelines of ORS 432.121(2)(f); **and**

--if the request falls within the six-month period following the day of the event (birth or death);

and

--if the County charges normal fees.

Death With Dignity Confidentiality

Every year, for the last eleven years, some terminally ill Oregonians choose to use the Death with Dignity law. Confidentiality is statutorily guaranteed for patients choosing to use the law and physicians who prescribe drugs for this purpose. To insure confidentiality, death certificates must never indicate that Death with Dignity was used. Examples of unacceptable causes of death include any reference to Death with Dignity, physician-assisted suicide, overdose of prescribed barbiturates, or similar language. Likewise, the manner of death must be listed as natural and not suicide. Death certificates should show the underlying medical condition (e.g. lung cancer) as the cause of death. Please watch for this and make sure you never register a record until the certifying physician has provided an affidavit of correction to remove any language that doesn't comply with the law.

Home birth and home burial packets

While the vast majority of births take place in hospitals or in licensed birthing centers, or with a midwife in attendance, there are occasional home births without a licensed or registered attendant present, especially in rural areas of Oregon. Additional forms (beyond the birth certificate) are required in order to register an unattended home birth.

Likewise, while most families use funeral homes to arrange for the disposition of their loved ones, Oregon law does allow for “persons *acting as* funeral directors” to make their own arrangements. These persons are held to the same requirements and are required to file a complete death certificate (with full medical certification), an abstract card, and a Disposition Permit (with an ID tag number entered on both the death certificate and the permit).

If your office is contacted in either of these situations, please refer families to the Center for Health Statistics. Home Birth packets are available from Gisela Badillo at 971-673-1169. Please ask families to contact Lynda Jackson, at 971-673-1164 for a Home Burial packet.

Issuing Records to Private Investigators

Did you know that licensed P.I.’s are eligible to order any birth or death certificate regardless of the purpose?

In 1997, when licensing became a requirement for private investigators, they were given permission to obtain vital records under ORS 432.121(2)(h). This statute permits the release of records “to an investigator licensed under ORS 703.430, upon request.”

Private Investigators are licensed and regulated by the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training, in Salem. This agency also maintains a database of currently licensed private investigators at: <http://www.oregon.gov/DPSST/PS/PIStatus.pdf> When you issue certified copies to a Private Investigator, be sure to ask to see his or her license, and write the license number on the order form. If

you have any questions or concerns, you can access the database above, or call DPSST at 503-378-8531.

OVERS Tips

OVERS Tip #1: Little-known features

Scenario 1: A funeral director places an order for six death certificates, but wants you to send them to the decedent’s sister in Pittsburgh. The “Applicant” is the funeral director, so how do you keep track of where you sent the certificates?

As it turns out, there is a check-box at the bottom left of the Applicant screen that says: “Shipping Information Same as Applicant?” If you uncheck that box, the screen will refresh, and you can enter the name and address of the sister in Pittsburgh. Then click “Next” to save the information and move on to the next screen. The shipping information will then display on the Order Summary screen, and you will have a record of who requested the certificates and their destination.

Scenario 2: A customer is at your counter ordering a birth certificate. The “Applicant” is the mother of the child, but she doesn’t have any money with her. However, her neighbor is with her, and says that she can write a check for \$20. How do you account for this transaction?

On the Payment screen, there is a button labeled “Edit Payer.” *Before* entering the Payment Type, click on this button. A screen titled “Payer” will appear, and will display the Applicant information. Uncheck the “Same as Applicant?” box in the upper right corner, and the screen will refresh. You can then enter the name and address of the neighbor, so that you have contact information in case the check is returned NSF. Then click “Previous” to get back to the Payments screen, so that you may choose Payment Type and proceed as usual. Again, the actual “Payer” information will display on the Order Summary screen. Remember, while the “Applicant” must be eligible to receive the certificate, *anyone* is eligible to pay!



OVERS Tip #2: User id and Password

This tip is short and sweet: please use only your own! No one should access the Oregon Vital Events Registration System unless they are commissioned as Vital Records staff, are enrolled in the system and have a **unique** user ID and password. For the security of the system, it is important that we be able to identify all user access. Letting other staff use *your* ID and password is not allowed.

OVERS Tip #3: Infant Death

“Is infant living at time of report?” This question appears on the “Newborn” screen in the Electronic Birth Registration System. Until mid-February of 2009, birth certifiers could mistakenly answer “No” and the system would not call attention to the fact. This made for awkward moments when parents would appear to order birth certificates for their children and the system would state that the child was “Deceased.”

A recent adjustment now forces birth certifiers to affirm that the baby has died, by overriding an edit message. However, this fix is not retroactive, and there may be incorrectly coded records still in the system.

If this situation happens in your county, please call the birth certifier listed on the record. She must submit an electronic amendment to state that the baby is alive, and correct the record. We know that mistakes happen, but this is a significant one, so we want to make sure that our birth certificates report accurate statistics.

Amendments - Quick Reference

Counties may amend:

- Medical information, including date or place of death, accompanied by an affidavit from the certifying physician.
- Personal information that has an accompanying affidavit from the funeral director.

Counties may **not amend:**

- Anything in the cause of death section, even with an affidavit from the certifying physician.

Affidavits are needed:

- Whenever information on the face of a hybrid record has been altered (includes white out and strikeovers) unless the county is making a correction to an obvious error.

Affidavits are **not needed:**

- To correct an obvious error (e.g. June is typed as Jnue) in any field except the cause of death. Neatness counts; don't accidentally “white out” adjacent sections of the death certificate or obliterate any of the death certificate template where you are making the correction. There should be a note in pencil on the back of the record to explain what was corrected by the county.
- When a funeral director has corrected personal information on a fully paper record prior to its registration at the county. There should be a note in pencil on the back of the record to explain what was corrected and to verify the correction was done before filing at the county.

Handling affidavits:

- Attach the affidavit to the death certificate when you send it to us.
- If you receive an affidavit after you have mailed us the original death record, do not make any changes to your copy of the record. Send us the affidavit and wait until the record is amended by the State in EDRS before issuing the corrected record.

Footnotes:

Corrections made to the face of a certificate should have a corresponding footnote. There are separate footnote areas in both the personal (section 45) and medical (section 69) portions of the certificate. Footnotes should have a standard format: place them as close to the top of the footnote area as possible; use the smallest legible font you can so it uses the least amount of space (there may be future corrections and we will need room for them); and use this format for footnotes - item name (e.g. Marital Status), formerly (list incorrect information you have changed), corrected by (indicate whether it was FH aff., informant aff., or medical certifier aff.), date certificate was corrected, name and title of person authorizing the correction, and initials of person typing the footnote. Here is an example: Birth date formerly January 1, 1999, corrected by FH aff., 4-17-09, JA Doe, Dep. Reg., abc.

Important CHS Contact Information

Paternities

Debbie Gott
(971) 673-1155

Filiations

Tony Bojanowski
(971) 673-1143

Adoptions

Debbie Draghia
(971) 673-1152

OVERS Helpdesk

(971) 673-0279

Delayed Filings

Becki Buskirk
(971) 673-1147

Birth Corrections

<1 year, Gisela Badillo
(971) 673-1169
1 + years, Amanda Vega
(971) 673-1137

Death Corrections

Patty Thompson
(971) 673-1163

State Registrar

Jennifer Woodward
(971) 673-1185

Registration Manager

Darcy Niemeyer
(971) 673-1160

Amendments/Certification Manager

Carol Sanders
(971) 673-1178

Statistics Manager

Joyce Grant-Worley
(971) 673-1156

Data Processing Supervisor

Cynthia Roeser
(971) 673-0478

OVERS Manager

Karen Hampton
(971) 673-1191

Paternity Information on the Web
at:

<http://oregon.gov/DHS/ph/chs/change/paternityfaqs.shtml>

OVERS Information on the Web at:

<http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/ph/overs/>

Center for Health Statistics at:

<http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/ph/chs/index.shtml>

**Center for Health Statistics at:
800 N.E. Oregon St., Suite 225
Portland, OR 97232-1201**