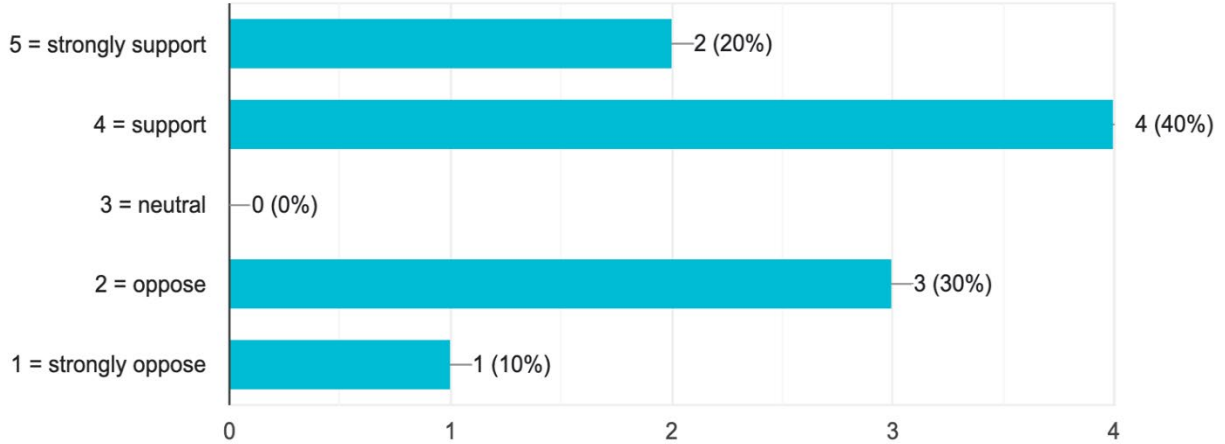


Reporting of the Results of the HB 2420 Options Rating Survey

Equitable access to birth certificates throughout the state

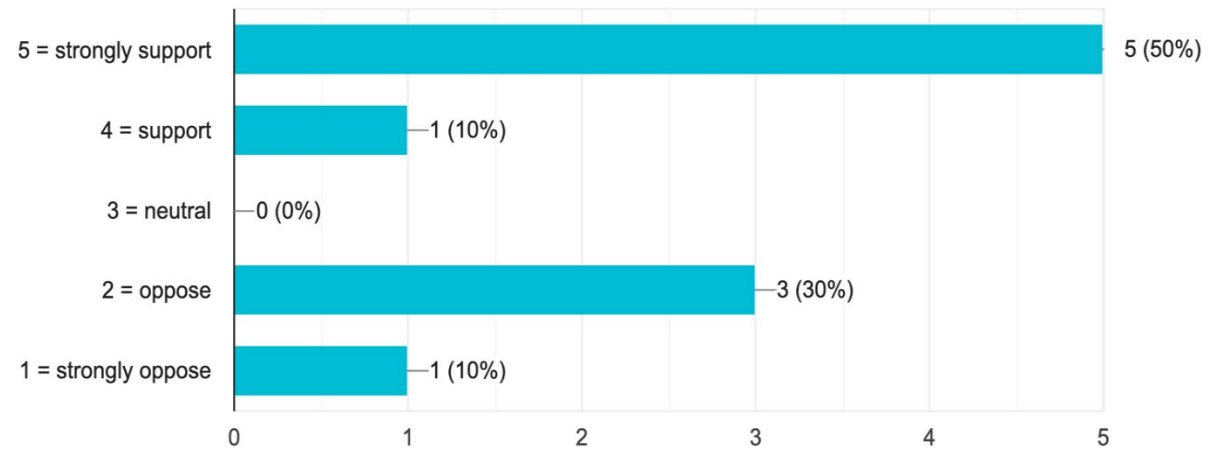
B1. Counties to be authorized to issue birth certificates for 1 year from the date of the event for births that occurred in their county.																			
<table border="1"> <caption>Survey Results for B1</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Rating</th> <th>Count</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5 = strongly support</td> <td>3</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 = support</td> <td>4</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 = neutral</td> <td>0</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 = oppose</td> <td>2</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 = strongly oppose</td> <td>1</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Rating	Count	Percentage	5 = strongly support	3	30%	4 = support	4	40%	3 = neutral	0	0%	2 = oppose	2	20%	1 = strongly oppose	1	10%
Rating	Count	Percentage																	
5 = strongly support	3	30%																	
4 = support	4	40%																	
3 = neutral	0	0%																	
2 = oppose	2	20%																	
1 = strongly oppose	1	10%																	
RATING	COMMENTS																		
4 = support																			
4 = support																			
2 = oppose	Does not meet the intent of HB 2420.																		
1 = strongly oppose	Would require fee sharing at minimum to prevent lack of state funds necessary for the system to function. I believe it would result in only minor benefits (primarily allowing issuance at the county after a time-consuming amendment) while having major drawbacks and barriers to implementation.																		
4 = support	This is something, but it is still very restrictive to the customer.																		
5 = strongly support	This is helpful to the public at the county level, for needs of the child.																		
4 = support																			
5 = strongly support																			
2 = oppose																			
5 = strongly support	It would be a great service to the community to be able to do this as long as we get any additional training if any is needed.																		

B2. Counties to be authorized to issue birth certificates for 2 years from the date of the event for births that occurred in their county.



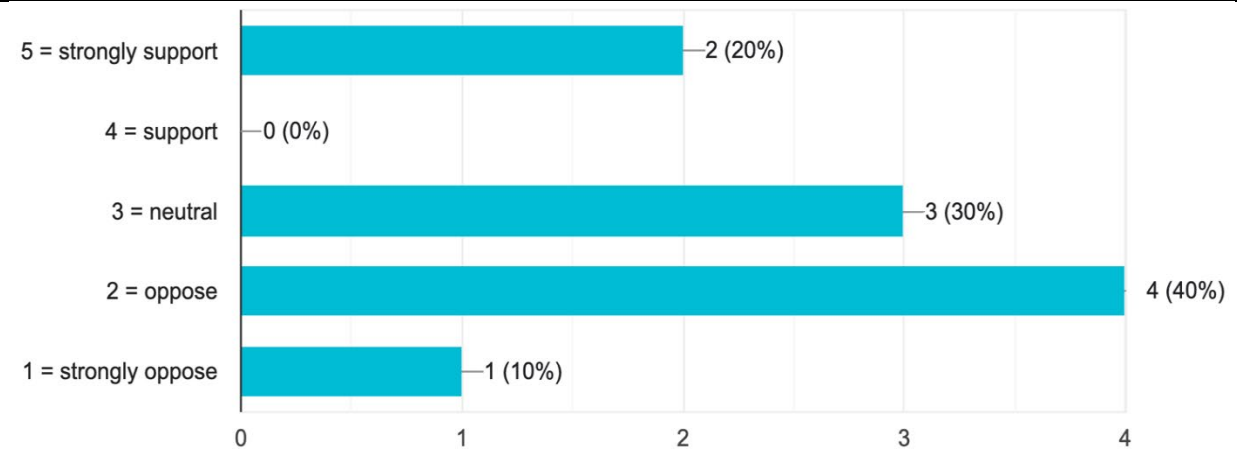
RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
2 = oppose	The further out the authorization for counties to issue birth/death certificates is extended, the less funding the State receives. This could create a lack of funding for the State.
2 = oppose	Does not meet the intent of HB 2420
1 = strongly oppose	Similar to B1, would result in minor benefits, major drawbacks.
4 = support	This is better than B1, but still restrictive to customers.
5 = strongly support	This is helpful to the public at the county level, for needs of the child.
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	
2 = oppose	
4 = support	

B3. Counties to be authorized to issue birth certificates for 5 years from the date of the event for births that occurred in their county.



RATING	COMMENTS
5 = strongly support	
2 = oppose	See answer for B2
2 = oppose	Does not meet the intent of HB 2420.
1 = strongly oppose	Minor benefits, major drawbacks.
5 = strongly support	This is a great time frame.
5 = strongly support	This is helpful to the public at the county level, for needs of the child.
5 = strongly support	I believe this would be the best option
5 = strongly support	
2 = oppose	
4 = support	

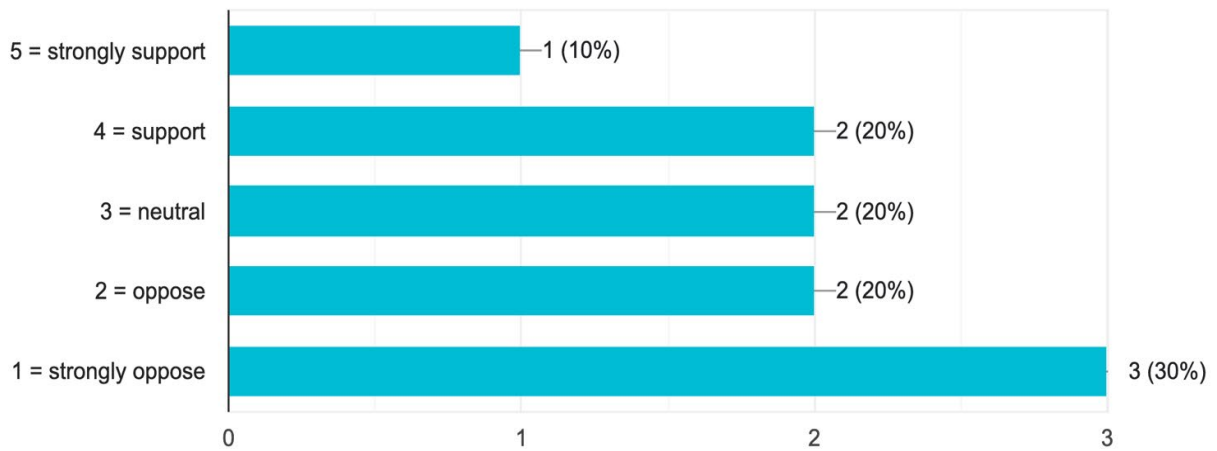
B4. Counties to be authorized to issue birth certificates indefinitely from the date of the event for births that occurred in their county.



RATING	COMMENTS
3 = neutral	
2 = oppose	See answer for B2
2 = oppose	Does not meet the intent of HB 2420.
1 = strongly oppose	Beneficial in allowing full in-person issuance at counties, but unrealistic and with huge drawbacks when considering non-electronic records, funding shifts, and logistical realities such as complex orders/correspondence/state registrar review that are not well suited to counties. Large systemic changes would be needed in a slow, methodical, studied approach for this to work well.
3 = neutral	Ultimate access, but I could see this being complicated in certain instances.
5 = strongly support	<p>This option would be helpful to families trying to get a birth certificate for a youth around 15-16 years of age who are trying to get their drivers license for the first time. Helpful because they are unable to locate the original birth certificate issuance, and need it now.</p> <p>It would also be helpful to those young adults 18 and up, who are choosing to go into the military or are trying to get their first job. Older adults are also in need of their birth certificates from time to time in order to renew their drivers license.</p> <p>As long as OVERS has this data stored electronically so that at the county level, these birth certificates could be issued from 1903 to present, this would be a great asset to the public at the county level.</p>

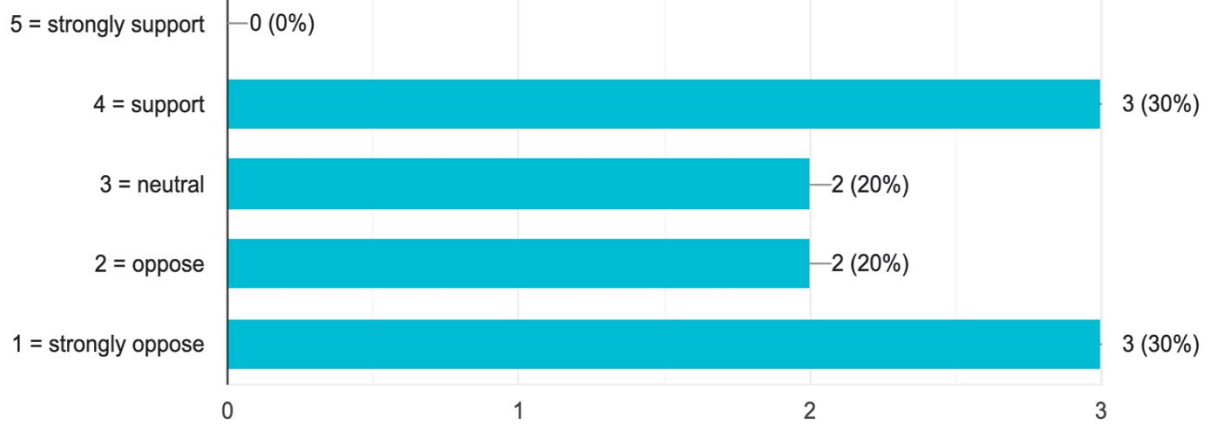
2 = oppose	This would be difficult for very old birth certificates that are only paper copies at the state
2 = oppose	5 years is reasonable, longer seems like it would be a burden on the local counties
5 = strongly support	
3 = neutral	I know that with the longer time passes from birth their are more rules that need to be followed and even though it would be a great benefit to the community I don't believe we have the staffing to be able to stay on top of all the rules this may require.

B5. Counties to be authorized to issue birth certificates for 6 months from the date of the event regardless of place of birth.



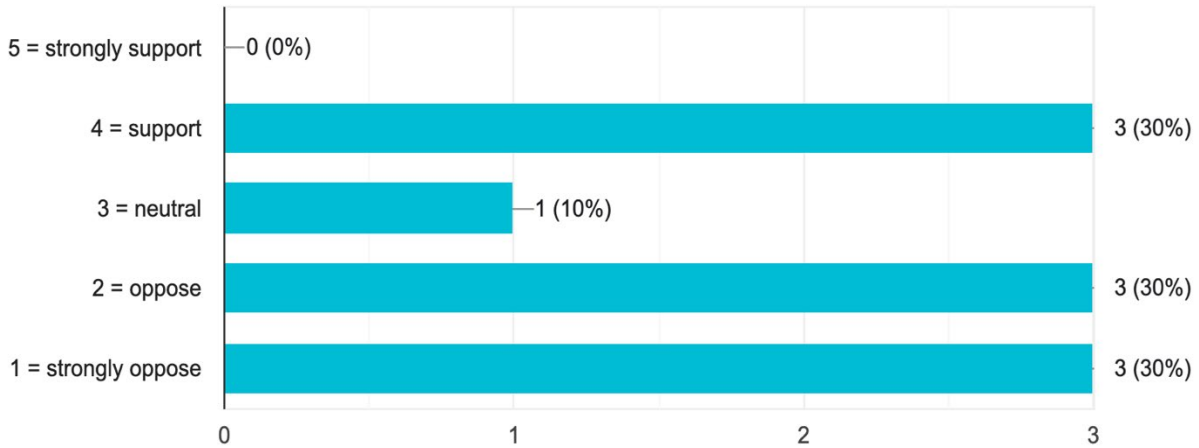
RATING	COMMENTS
3 = neutral	
2 = oppose	I haven't seen the need that justifies the cost of implementing the technology to do this.
4 = support	This option meets the spirit of the law a bit more. Lowers the revenue loss at the State. Allows parents to get birth record up to one year at county regardless of where the child was born. Keeps the same time period currently under law.
1 = strongly oppose	Very minor benefits, major drawbacks. Favors large counties with resources to develop online ordering options and opens county vs. county competition.
1 = strongly oppose	This would be more trouble than it's worth.
1 = strongly oppose	I think the state is the best option of choice for issuing birth certificates to someone that was born out of county and in that time frame. There could be potential issues around an issuance and the state is better equipped with vetting individuals in regards to eligibility.
4 = support	I would agree as long as the birth is within Oregon
3 = neutral	if counties are able and willing
2 = oppose	
5 = strongly support	We have lots of babies born out of our county but live in our county and it would be equitable for our community to be able to get their birth certificate where ever they want.

B6. Counties to be authorized to issue birth certificates for 1 year from the date of the event regardless of place of birth.



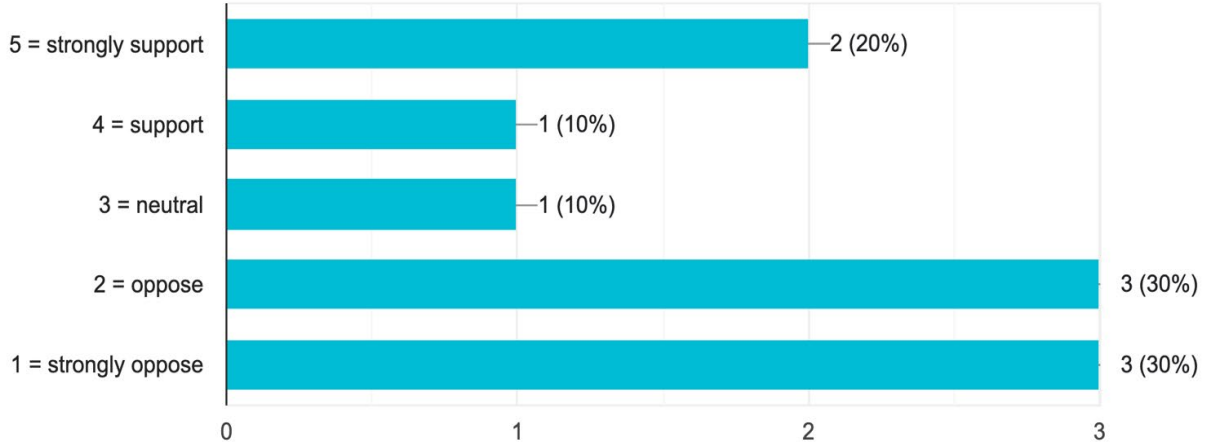
RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
2 = oppose	See answer to B5
3 = neutral	This option meets the spirit of the law a bit more. Lowers the revenue loss at the State. Allows parents to get birth record up to one year at county regardless of where the child was born.
1 = strongly oppose	Very minor benefits, major drawbacks. Favors large counties with resources to develop online ordering options and opens county vs. county competition.
1 = strongly oppose	This would be more trouble than it's worth.
1 = strongly oppose	I think the state is the best option of choice for issuing birth certificates to someone that was born out of county and in that time frame. There could be potential issues around an issuance and the state is better equipped with vetting individuals in regards to eligibility.
4 = support	I would agree as long as the birth is within Oregon
3 = neutral	
2 = oppose	
4 = support	

B7. Counties to be authorized to issue birth certificates for 2 years from the date of the event regardless of place of birth.



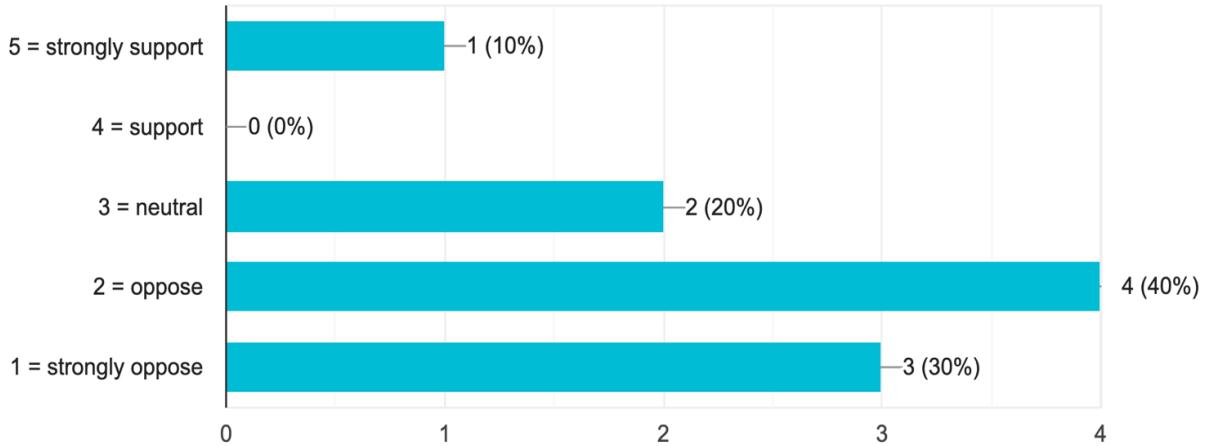
RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
2 = oppose	See answer to B5.
2 = oppose	This option meets the spirit of the law a bit more but potential revenue loss at the State too great.
1 = strongly oppose	Very minor benefits, major drawbacks. Favors large counties with resources to develop online ordering options and opens county vs. county competition.
1 = strongly oppose	This would be more trouble than it's worth.
1 = strongly oppose	I think the state is the best option of choice for issuing birth certificates to someone that was born out of county and in that time frame. There could be potential issues around an issuance and the state is better equipped with vetting individuals in regards to eligibility.
4 = support	I would agree as long as the birth is within Oregon
3 = neutral	
2 = oppose	
4 = support	

B8. Counties to be authorized to issue birth certificates for 5 years from the date of the event regardless of place of birth.



RATING	COMMENTS
5 = strongly support	
2 = oppose	See answer to B5
2 = oppose	This option meets the spirit of the law a bit more but potential revenue loss at the State too great.
1 = strongly oppose	Very minor benefits, major drawbacks. Favors large counties with resources to develop online ordering options and opens county vs. county competition.
1 = strongly oppose	This would be more trouble than it's worth.
1 = strongly oppose	I think the state is the best option of choice for issuing birth certificates to someone that was born out of county and in that time frame. There could be potential issues around an issuance and the state is better equipped with vetting individuals in regards to eligibility.
5 = strongly support	I would agree as long as the birth is within Oregon
3 = neutral	
2 = oppose	
4 = support	As long as we get the required training

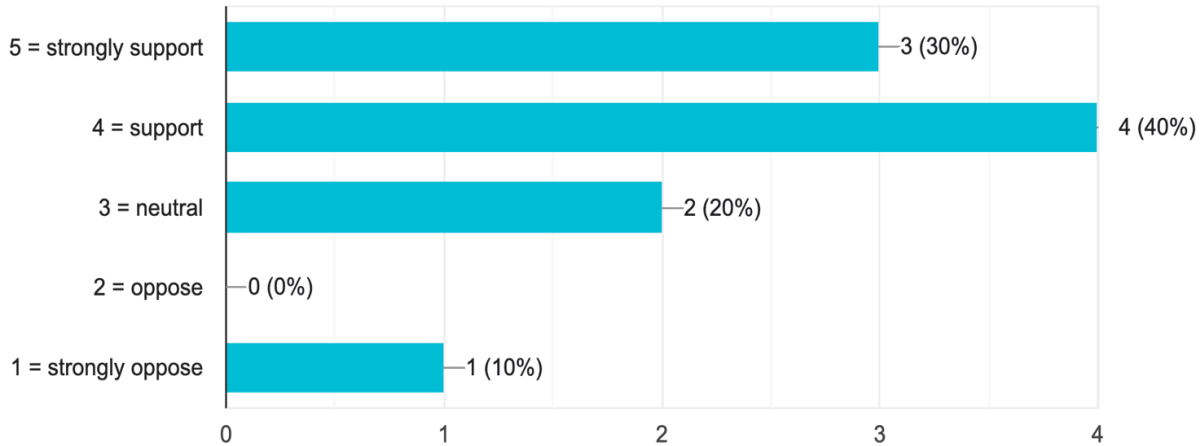
B9. Counties to be authorized to issue birth certificates indefinitely from the date of the event regardless of place of birth.



RATING	COMMENTS
3 = neutral	
2 = oppose	See answer to B5
2 = oppose	This supports the spirit of HB2420 but the revenue loss at the state is significant and likely would not be covered by fee increase and or fee sharing between the Counties and the State. With the loss of revenue, the state support needed by counties would not be available. Counties would have increased work to ensure eligibility requirements are met.
1 = strongly oppose	Beneficial in allowing full in-person issuance at counties no matter the birth county, but unrealistic and with huge drawbacks when considering non-electronic records, funding shifts, and logistical realities such as complex orders/correspondence/state registrar review that are not well suited to counties. Large systemic changes would be needed in a slow, methodical, studied approach for this to work well. This would introduce county vs. county competition that favors large counties who can develop online ordering options.
1 = strongly oppose	This would be more trouble than it's worth.
1 = strongly oppose	I think the state is the best option of choice for issuing birth certificates to someone that was born out of county and in that time frame. There could be potential issues around an issuance and the state is better equipped with vetting individuals in regards to eligibility.
2 = oppose	This would be difficult for very old birth certificates that are only paper copies at the state

2 = oppose	
5 = strongly support	
3 = neutral	It sounds great but I don't feel we have the staff to keep up with the rules and the training

B10. Require birth facilities and midwives who submit birth records to scan and attach in the Oregon Vital Events Registration System (OVERS) the Acknowledgement of Paternity (AOP) and birth worksheet and authorize the state to amend records based solely on these documents.

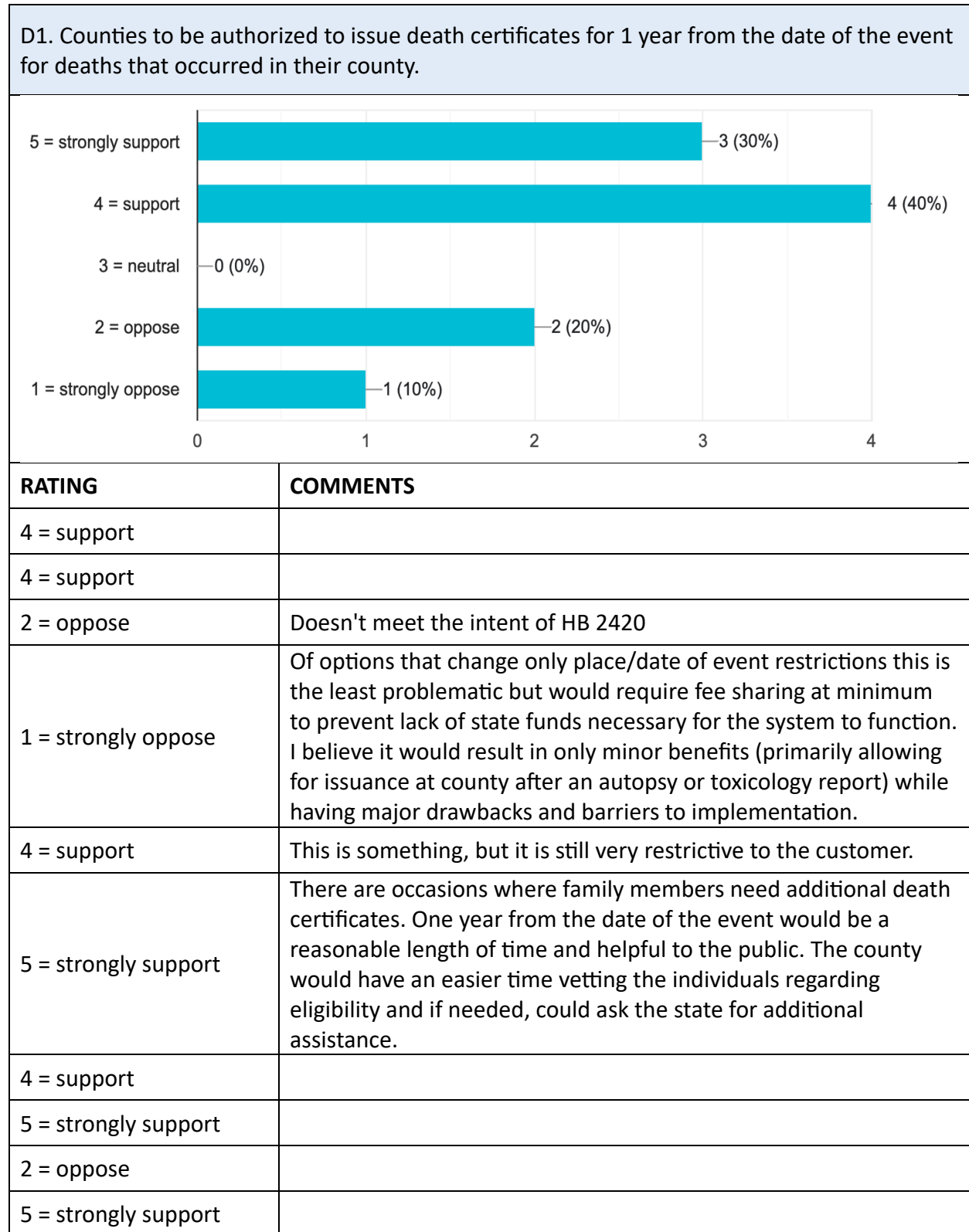


RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
3 = neutral	
1 = strongly oppose	This should not be mandated by legislature. This is a procedure improvement that can be implemented without legislation.
5 = strongly support	Minor barriers to implementation, results in faster, more equitable access to birth records and saves time for hospital staff, state amendments staff, and county staff with pending orders. This addresses core reasons birth certificates are commonly delayed (slow registration and amending) which mitigates some of the need counties have to be able to issue birth certificates for longer amounts of time.
3 = neutral	
5 = strongly support	If the birth facilities were required or mandated to scan the AOP and birth worksheet into OVERS immediately, it would stand to reason there would be no lag time in birth certificate issuances at the county level.
4 = support	
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	

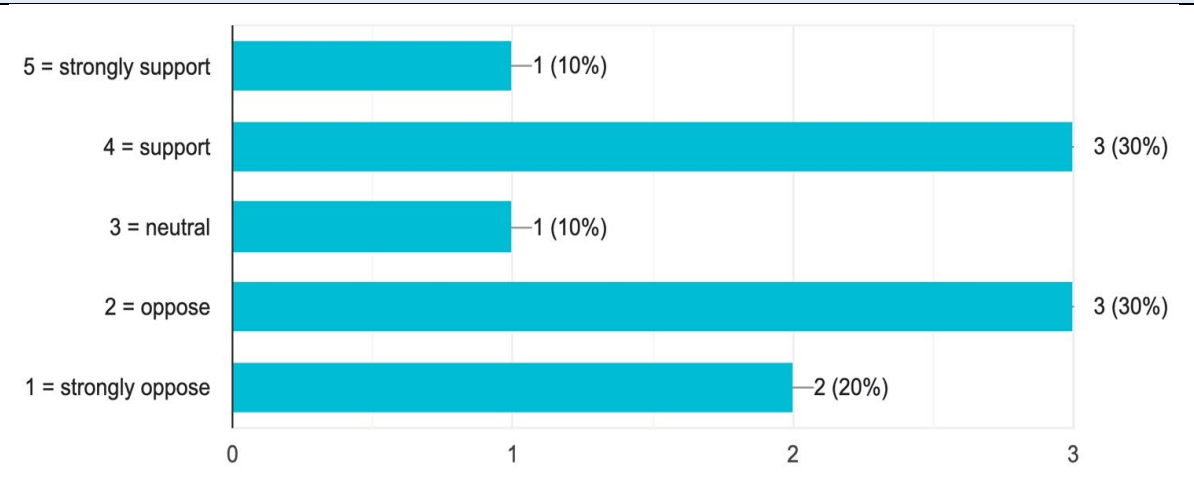
Summary

B1. Counties to be authorized to issue birth certificates for 1 year from the date of the event for births that occurred in their county.	7 / 3
B2. Counties to be authorized to issue birth certificates for 2 years from the date of the event for births that occurred in their county.	6 / 4
B3. Counties to be authorized to issue birth certificates for 5 years from the date of the event for births that occurred in their county.	6 / 4
B4. Counties to be authorized to issue birth certificates indefinitely from the date of the event for births that occurred in their county.	2 / 5
B5. Counties to be authorized to issue birth certificates for 6 months from the date of the event regardless of place of birth.	3 / 5
B6. Counties to be authorized to issue birth certificates for 1 year from the date of the event regardless of place of birth.	3 / 5
B7. Counties to be authorized to issue birth certificates for 2 years from the date of the event regardless of place of birth.	3 / 6
B8. Counties to be authorized to issue birth certificates for 5 years from the date of the event regardless of place of birth.	3 / 6
B9. Counties to be authorized to issue birth certificates indefinitely from the date of the event regardless of place of birth.	1 / 7
B10. Require birth facilities and midwives who submit birth records to scan and attach in the Oregon Vital Events Registration System (OVERS) the Acknowledgement of Paternity (AOP) and birth worksheet and authorize the state to amend records based solely on these documents.	7 / 1

Equitable access to death certificates throughout the state

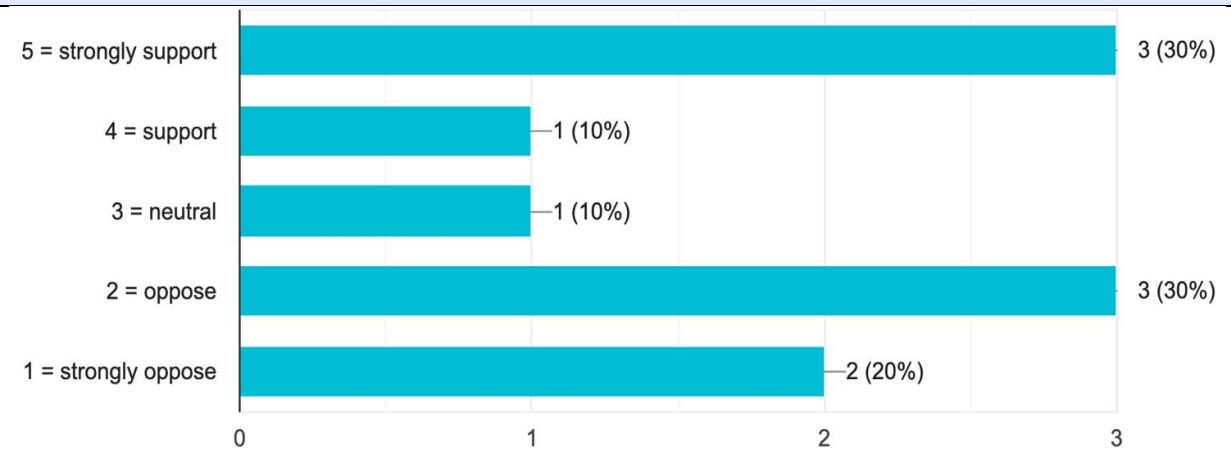


D2. Counties to be authorized to issue death certificates for 2 years from the date of the event for deaths that occurred in their county.



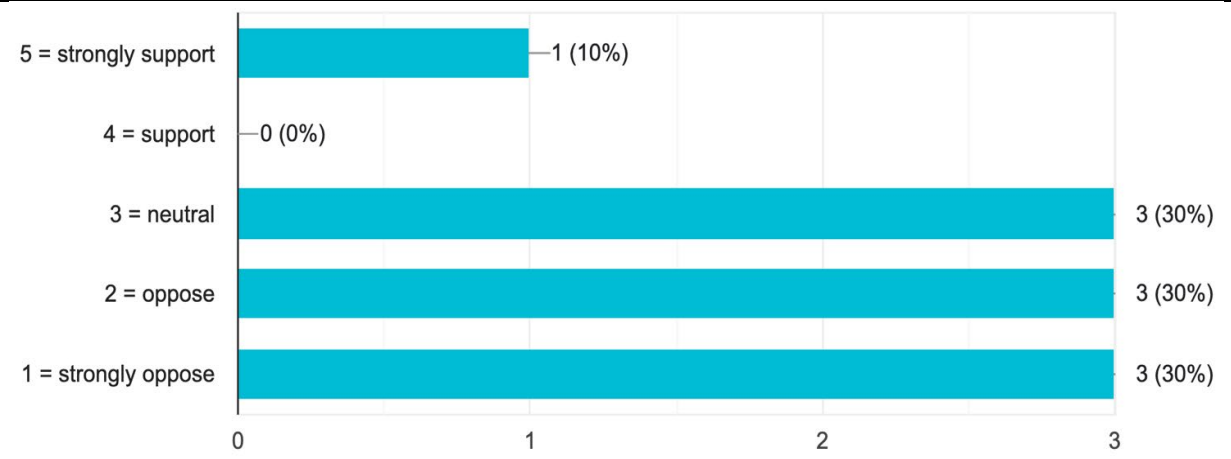
RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
2 = oppose	The further out the authorization for counties to issue birth/death certificates is extended, the less funding the State receives. This could create a lack of funding for the State.
2 = oppose	Doesn't meet the intent of HB 2420
1 = strongly oppose	Similar to D1, would result in minor benefits, major drawbacks and barriers to implementation.
4 = support	This is better, but it is still restrictive to the customer.
1 = strongly oppose	I think the state is the best option for issuing death certificates beyond 1 year from the date of death, as well as place of death. The state has already been vetting individuals in regards to eligibility requirements. I think for the counties this option could be troublesome, as there seems to be more required in issuing death certificates the older they are. More training and man hours for the county could prove to be burdensome. Currently the population in need of a death certificate beyond 6 months has been trained to go through the state. This still seems the most logical option.
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	
2 = oppose	
3 = neutral	

D3. Counties to be authorized to issue death certificates for 5 years from the date of the event for deaths that occurred in their county.



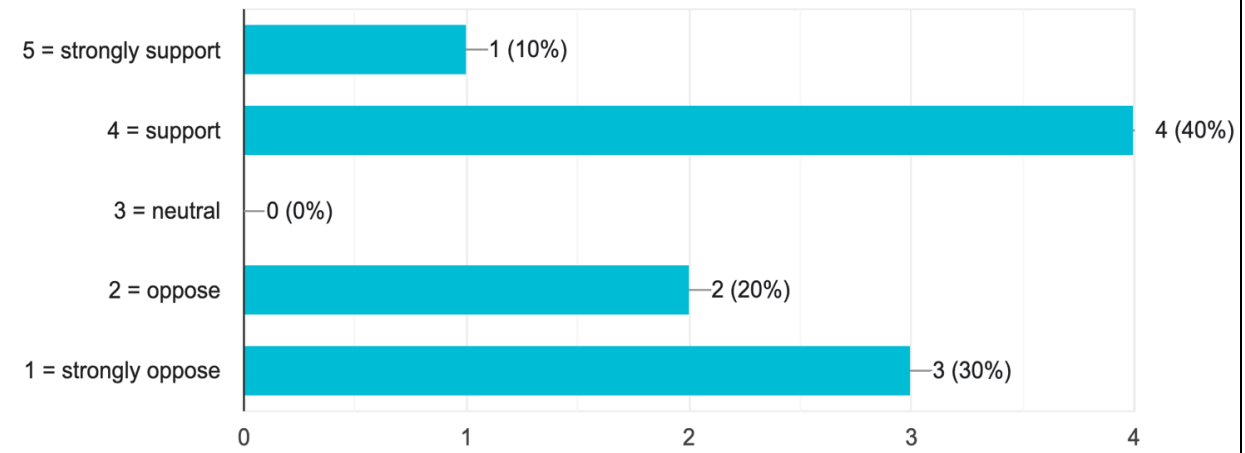
RATING	COMMENTS
5 = strongly support	
2 = oppose	See answer to D2.
2 = oppose	Doesn't meet the intent of HB 2420
1 = strongly oppose	Minor benefits, major drawbacks and barriers to implementation.
5 = strongly support	Great option.
1 = strongly oppose	See comments in D2.
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	
2 = oppose	
3 = neutral	

D4. Counties to be authorized to issue death certificates indefinitely from the date of the event for deaths that occurred in their county.



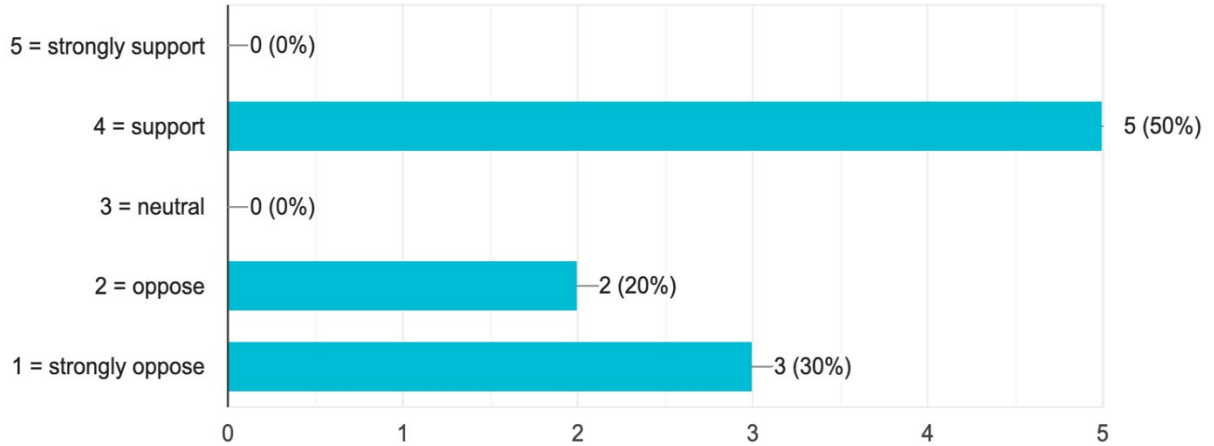
RATING	COMMENTS
3 = neutral	
2 = oppose	See answer to D2
2 = oppose	Doesn't meet the intent of HB 2420
1 = strongly oppose	Beneficial in allowing full in-person issuance at counties, but unrealistic and with huge drawbacks when considering non-electronic records, funding shifts, and logistical realities such as complex orders/correspondence/state registrar review that are not well suited to counties. Large systemic changes would be needed in a slow, methodical, studied approach for this to work well.
1 = strongly oppose	I feel like this could get very complicated.
1 = strongly oppose	See comments in D2.
2 = oppose	This would be difficult for very old death certificates that are only paper copies at the state
3 = neutral	
5 = strongly support	
3 = neutral	I feel the state are strong when it comes to the rules for older records. Even though it is a great service for the community I don't feel our small county has the ability to keep up with the training needed to issue these types of records.

D5. Counties to be authorized to issue death certificates for 6 months from the date of the event regardless of place of death.



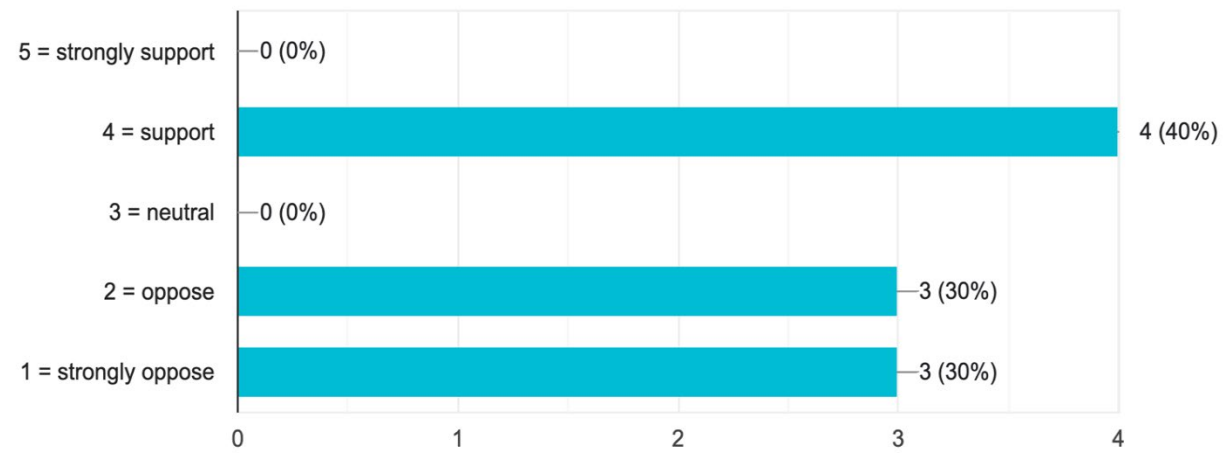
RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
2 = oppose	I haven't seen a need for this that justifies the cost to implement the technology.
4 = support	Somewhat meets the intent of HB 2420. Lower estimated loss of revenue at the state. Has the same time period currently in law.
1 = strongly oppose	Minor benefits, major drawbacks. Would introduce county vs. county competition that favors large counties who can develop online ordering options and makes rural counties beholden to the 1-3 funeral homes who comprise most of their business.
1 = strongly oppose	I feel like this could get very complicated.
1 = strongly oppose	See comments in D2.
4 = support	As long as the death occurred in Oregon
4 = support	
2 = oppose	
5 = strongly support	Good service to the community and not much change for our staff.

D6. Counties to be authorized to issue death certificates for 1 year from the date of the event regardless of place of death.



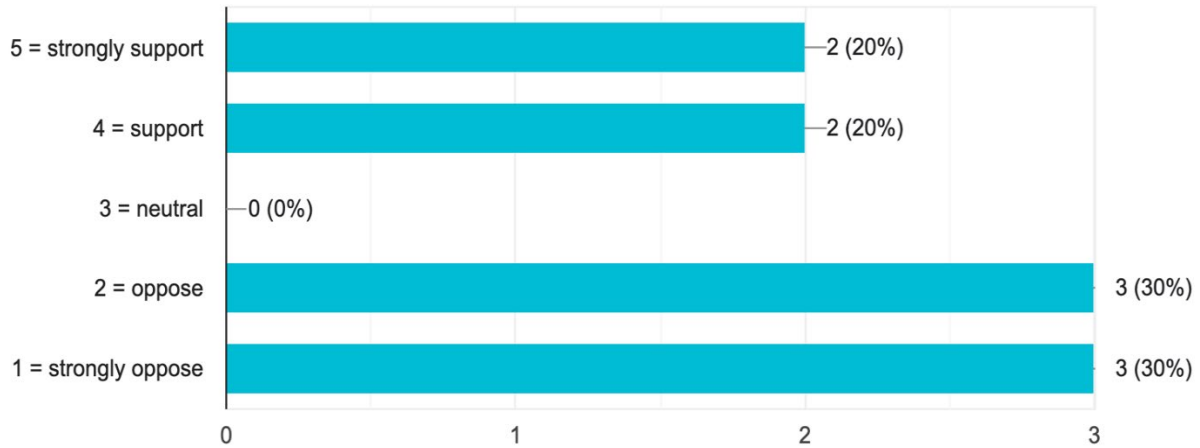
RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
2 = oppose	See answer to D5
4 = support	somewhat meets the intent of HB 2420. Lower estimated loss of revenue at the state. Less review of order by counties since most likely Funeral homes main entity ordering record.
1 = strongly oppose	Minor benefits, major drawbacks. Would introduce county vs. county competition that favors large counties who can develop online ordering options and makes rural counties beholden to the 1-3 funeral homes who comprise most of their business.
1 = strongly oppose	I feel like this could get very complicated.
1 = strongly oppose	See comments in D2.
4 = support	As long as the death occurred in Oregon
4 = support	
2 = oppose	
4 = support	

D7. Counties to be authorized to issue death certificates for 2 years from the date of the event regardless of place of death.



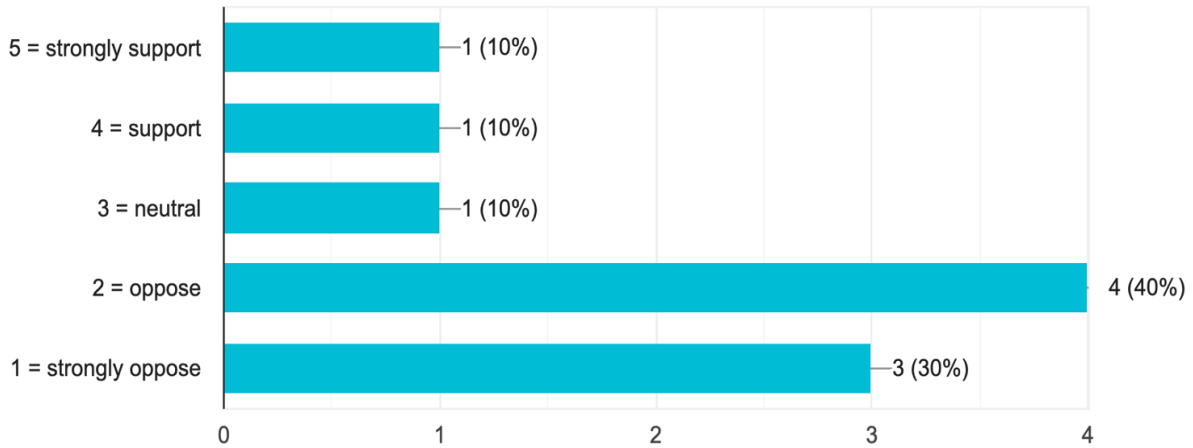
RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
2 = oppose	See answer to D5.
2 = oppose	Somewhat meets the intent of HB 2420. Increased estimate of revenue loss at state. Counties may need to do more work checking eligibility document since Funeral homes may not be primary customer
1 = strongly oppose	Minor benefits, major drawbacks. Would introduce county vs. county competition that favors large counties who can develop online ordering options and makes rural counties beholden to the 1-3 funeral homes who comprise most of their business.
1 = strongly oppose	I feel like this could get very complicated.
1 = strongly oppose	See comments in D2.
4 = support	As long as the death occurred in Oregon
4 = support	
2 = oppose	
4 = support	

D8. Counties to be authorized to issue death certificates for 5 years from the date of the event regardless of place of death.



RATING	COMMENTS
5 = strongly support	
2 = oppose	See answer to D5
2 = oppose	Somewhat meets the intent of HB 2420. Increased estimate of revenue loss at state. Counties may need to do more work checking eligibility document since Funeral homes may not be primary customer
1 = strongly oppose	Minor benefits, major drawbacks. Would introduce county vs. county competition that favors large counties who can develop online ordering options and makes rural counties beholden to the 1-3 funeral homes who comprise most of their business.
1 = strongly oppose	I feel like this could get very complicated.
1 = strongly oppose	See comments in D2.
5 = strongly support	As long as the death occurred in Oregon
4 = support	
2 = oppose	
4 = support	

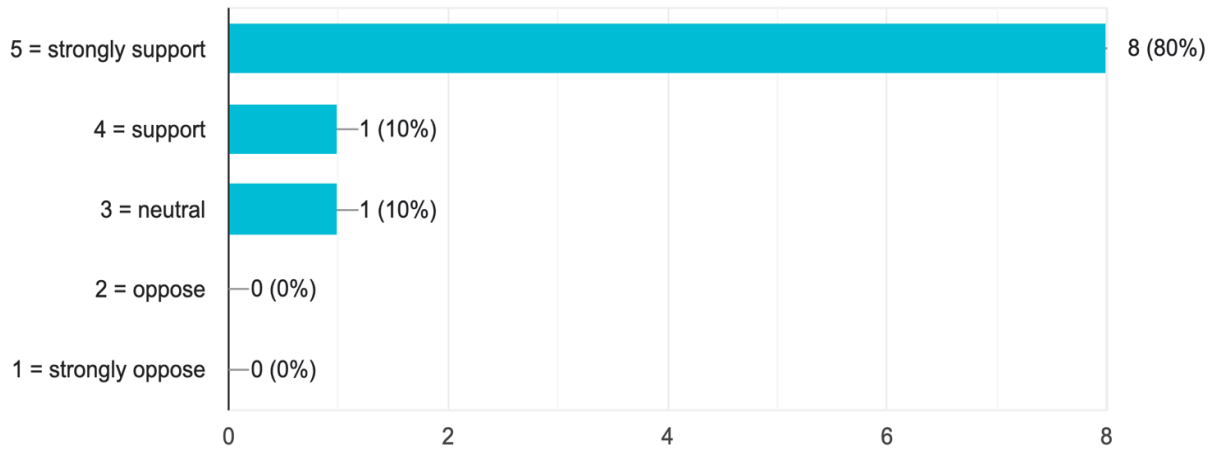
D9. Counties to be authorized to issue death certificates indefinitely from the date of the event regardless of place of death.



RATING	COMMENTS
3 = neutral	
2 = oppose	See answer to D5.
2 = oppose	Meets the intent of HB 2420. Increased estimate of revenue loss at state. Counties will need to do more work checking eligibility document since Funeral homes may not be primary customer . State may not have the resources to support counties as needed due to revenue cuts. Revenue loss may not be covered by fee increase and fee sharing.
1 = strongly oppose	Beneficial in allowing full in-person issuance at counties no matter the county of death, but unrealistic and with huge drawbacks when considering non-electronic records, funding shifts, and logistical realities such as complex orders/correspondence/state registrar review that are not well suited to counties. Large systemic changes would be needed in a slow, methodical, studied approach for this to work well. This would introduce county vs. county competition that favors large counties who can develop online ordering options and makes rural counties beholden to the 1-3 funeral homes who comprise most of their business.
1 = strongly oppose	I feel like this could get very complicated.
1 = strongly oppose	See comments in D2.
2 = oppose	
2 = oppose	

5 = strongly support	
4 = support	

D10. Establish law requiring all death records for deaths that occur in Oregon be completed in OVERS, with some allowance for the State Registrar to determine exceptions, e.g., home burial.



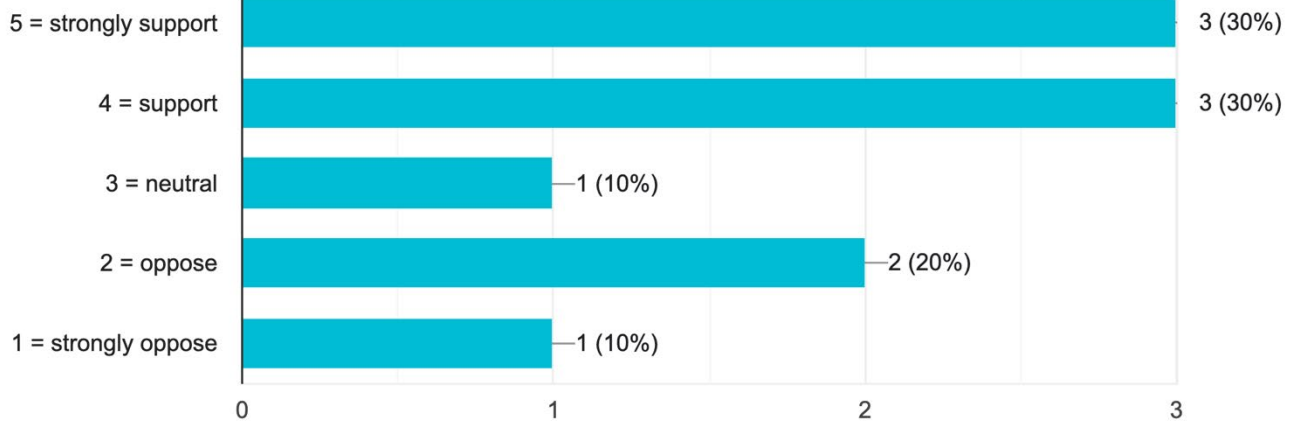
RATING	COMMENTS
5 = strongly support	
5 = strongly support	The technology is already in place; the cost to enact this would be minimal. The benefits of this (faster, easier registration) would be advantageous to everyone.
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	This will be a very beneficial change for many parties if it is done in conjunction with a mechanism for ensuring enforcement of registration timelines – otherwise it may have unintended negative effects as providers choose to ignore the penalty-less timelines and not certify at all rather than go through the effort of signing up for and learning to use an electronic system.
3 = neutral	
5 = strongly support	I think this option has great potential. If the majority of doctors, medical examiners, etc., are electronically set up in OVERS, this would stop the majority of the carbon footprint that funeral homes face daily. The accuracy of the record would improve considerably. This would also prevent a majority of the reissuances that are done due to an incorrect hybrid requiring an amendment.
5 = strongly support	
5 = strongly support	
5 = strongly support	
5 = strongly support	This will make for a faster smoother process for all involved.

Summary

D1. Counties to be authorized to issue death certificates for 1 year from the date of the event for deaths that occurred in their county.	7 / 3
D2. Counties to be authorized to issue death certificates for 2 years from the date of the event for deaths that occurred in their county.	4 / 5
D3. Counties to be authorized to issue death certificates for 5 years from the date of the event for deaths that occurred in their county.	4 / 5
D4. Counties to be authorized to issue death certificates indefinitely from the date of the event for deaths that occurred in their county.	1 / 6
D5. Counties to be authorized to issue death certificates for 6 months from the date of the event regardless of place of death.	5 / 5
D6. Counties to be authorized to issue death certificates for 1 year from the date of the event regardless of place of death.	5 / 5
D7. Counties to be authorized to issue death certificates for 2 years from the date of the event regardless of place of death.	4 / 6
D8. Counties to be authorized to issue death certificates for 5 years from the date of the event regardless of place of death.	4 / 6
D9. Counties to be authorized to issue death certificates indefinitely from the date of the event regardless of place of death.	2 / 5
D10. Establish law requiring all death records for deaths that occur in Oregon be completed in OVERS, with some allowance for the State Registrar to determine exceptions, e.g., home burial.	9 / 0

Equitable access to the vital records system throughout the state

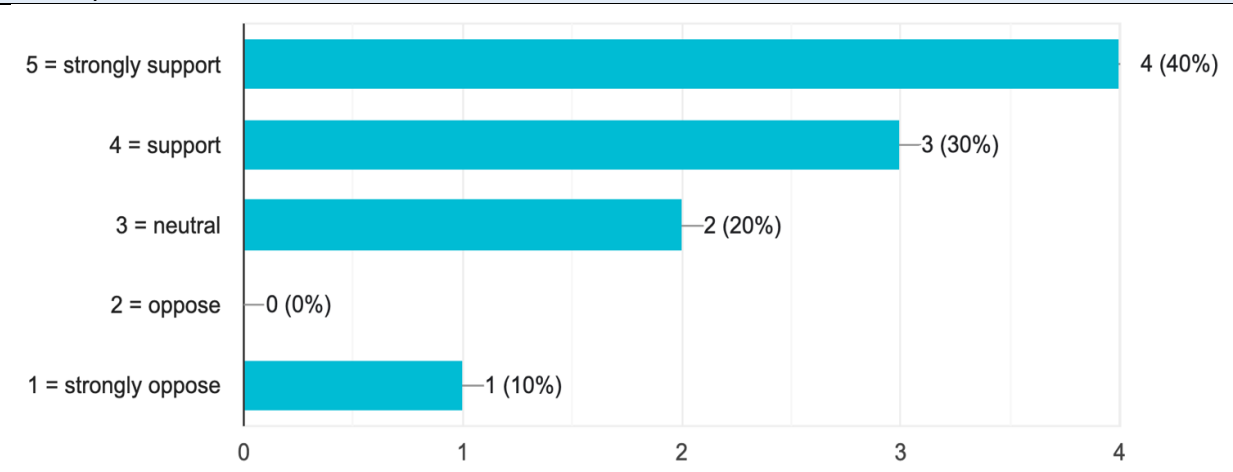
BD1. Mail in orders, internet, and phone orders are offered and completed at the State exclusively, thus Counties do not take mail, internet or phone orders for vital records. In-person orders are completed at county offices exclusively.



RATING	COMMENTS
1 = strongly oppose	This doesn't seem to align at all with our modernization efforts. We want to make things easier for our residents and our deputy registrars. Making families come to our office seems extreme, especially when parents are dealing with newborns, it'll be like going back in time. Online portals are the solution for the digital era. We are experiencing vast benefits for both parties since we switched, work organization, communication with applicants, time saving, convenience, tracking, payments and refunds, just to name a few.
3 = neutral	
5 = strongly support	This is a good option that meets the intent of HB2420 . There is loss at the state but it could potentially be covered by fees increase and fee sharing.
4 = support	Ultimately a rearrangement of responsibilities like this is needed to address core issues in the system and truly make it efficient. For example, duplication of expenses – 36 electronic ordering systems developed rather than one. However, this would be a massive change. If there's interest in a large system change like this I would advocate for a study, workgroup, or intermediate step.
2 = oppose	I think this would be unfair to Counties.
4 = support	I think this option could be confusing at the beginning of implementation for the public. However, if all internet and phone orders are offered by the state, as well as mail-in orders, overtime ordering would become more streamlined and consistent. Mail-in orders would require the birthing facilities to have state order forms, most likely through state website. Currently Jackson county gives

	birthing facilities county order forms which are included as part of the new family birthing packet. (Most orders are mailed in).
2 = oppose	We receive mail orders from Funeral Homes that are not local but the death occurred in our county all the time
5 = strongly support	
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	

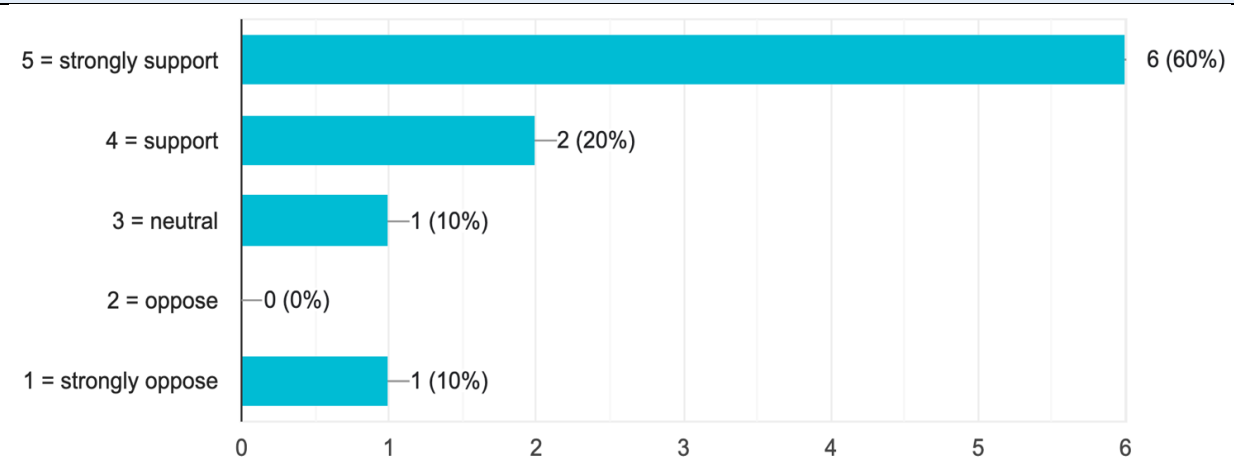
BD2. Establish and enforce penalties (such as progressively increasing fines or reporting to licensing board) for facilities, medical certifiers, or funeral directors who fail to meet the law for required timeliness of vital record submission.



RATING	COMMENTS
3 = neutral	
4 = support	
1 = strongly oppose	Enforcing penalties requires additional staffing. This is not supportive of a partnership with entities we rely on to file death records and provide good quality data.
5 = strongly support	Currently there is no enforcement mechanism when legislatively mandated timelines aren't followed. The state is limited to lecturing and begging. No family should have to threaten their doctor with a lawsuit to get them to certify a death certificate. Although having electronic records helps, sometimes certifiers still do not certify electronically in a timely manner. I believe this is a core issue with timely registration of death records.
3 = neutral	
5 = strongly support	I think it is extremely important for all individuals involved to be timely and accurate in the recording of the event. It would be important to review the laws and do a revision of the law and reword the law to clarify what the requirements are and what the consequences would be if they are not met, this seems critical. Accountability is essential. Fees or fines could be used to assist the state. I also think in some instances the State Registrar would need to be able to grant exceptions in come cases.
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	
5 = strongly support	

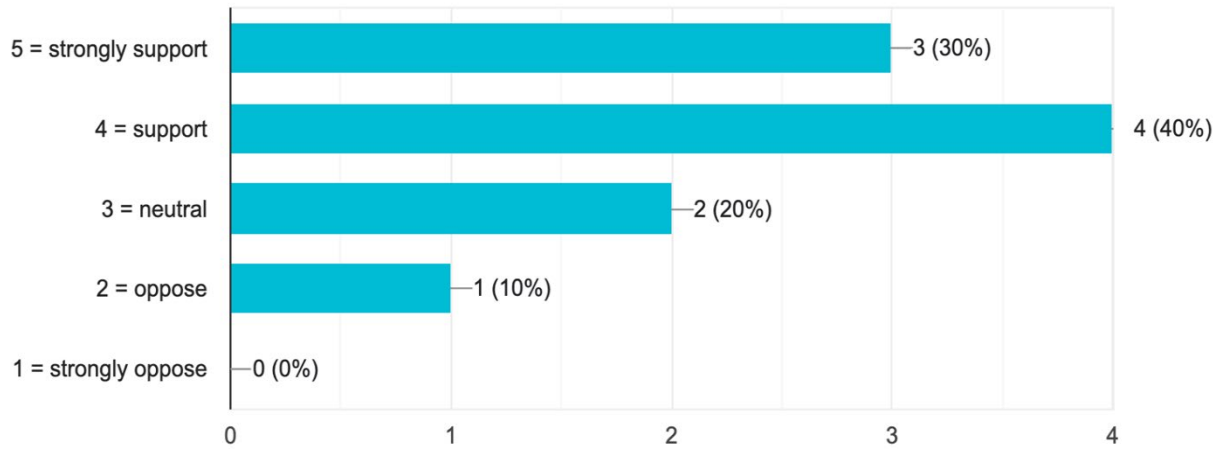
4 = support	
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BD3. Mandate automatic registration in OVERS when medical practitioners earn their medical licenses or are newly hired



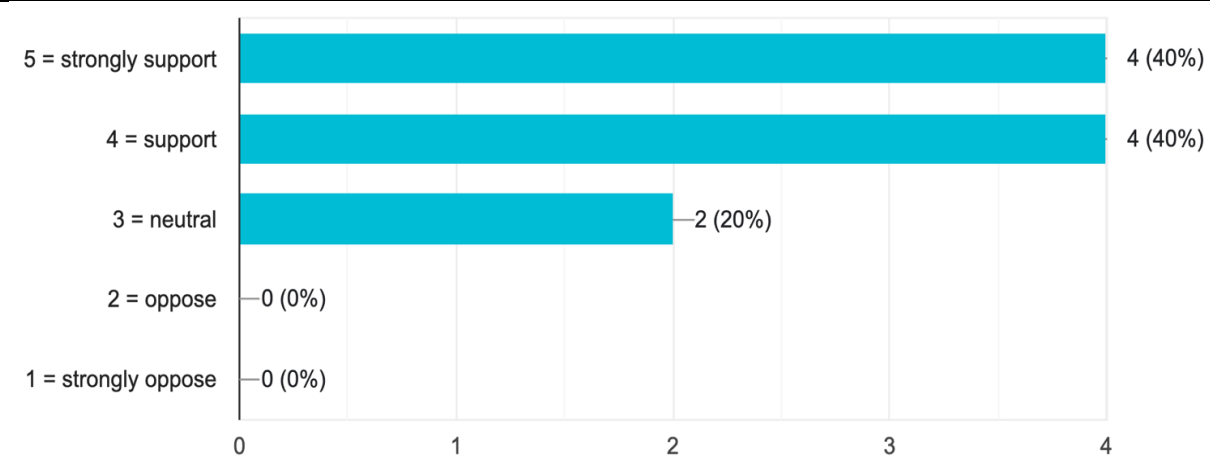
RATING	COMMENTS
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	
1 = strongly oppose	
3 = neutral	This or similar options could help make fully electronic records a reality. It's not enough to mandate fully electronic records, we need to think about how logistically it can be done. It would not help with certifiers in neighboring states however, and if licensing boards are amenable, it could be accomplished without the need for legislation so it is not a priority for me.
4 = support	This seems logical and in the long term, time saving.
5 = strongly support	Progress toward complete electronic registration would reduce errors, time and resources for funeral homes to get the records completed. This would begin the modernization of OVERS.
5 = strongly support	I believe this would make the process a lot easier and faster to register deaths and births
5 = strongly support	
5 = strongly support	
5 = strongly support	

BD4. Evaluate current law to ensure it is clear who may certify a record.



RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
3 = neutral	
2 = oppose	This does not need to be in legislation. If it is then there needs to be specific language on what changes in law need to be made.
3 = neutral	I think it's relatively clear now who can certify and having many options is important, but the issue is who must ultimately be responsible to certify. People who can certify often feel that they're not the best option and that someone else would be better.
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	Clarity of the law in layman's terms is essential for the application and understanding the why.
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	

BD5. Evaluate current law to ensure it is clear who is ultimately responsible if a record is not certified.



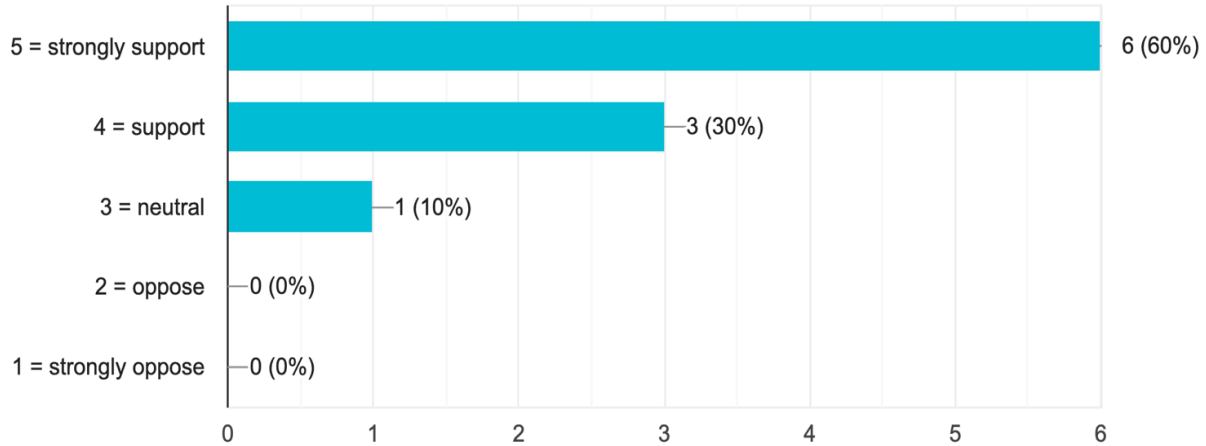
RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
3 = neutral	
3 = neutral	This does not need to be in legislation. If it is then there needs to be specific language on what changes in law need to be made.
5 = strongly support	If timelines are going to be enforced, it needs to be clear who is ultimately responsible for certifying and the recipient of the penalty if they refuse to meet the law. Otherwise, the timelines can't realistically be enforced.
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	Clarity of the law in layman's terms is essential for the application and understanding the why.
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	this will allow for accountability
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	

Summary

BD1. Mail in orders, internet, and phone orders are offered and completed at the State exclusively, thus Counties do not take mail, internet or phone orders for vital records. In-person orders are completed at county offices exclusively.	6 / 3
BD2. Establish and enforce penalties (such as progressively increasing fines or reporting to licensing board) for facilities, medical certifiers, or funeral directors who fail to meet the law for required timeliness of vital record submission.	7 / 1
BD3. Mandate automatic registration in OVERS when medical practitioners earn their medical licenses or are newly hired.	8 / 1
BD4. Evaluate current law to ensure it is clear who may certify a record.	7 / 1
BD5. Evaluate current law to ensure it is clear who is ultimately responsible if a record is not certified.	8 / 0

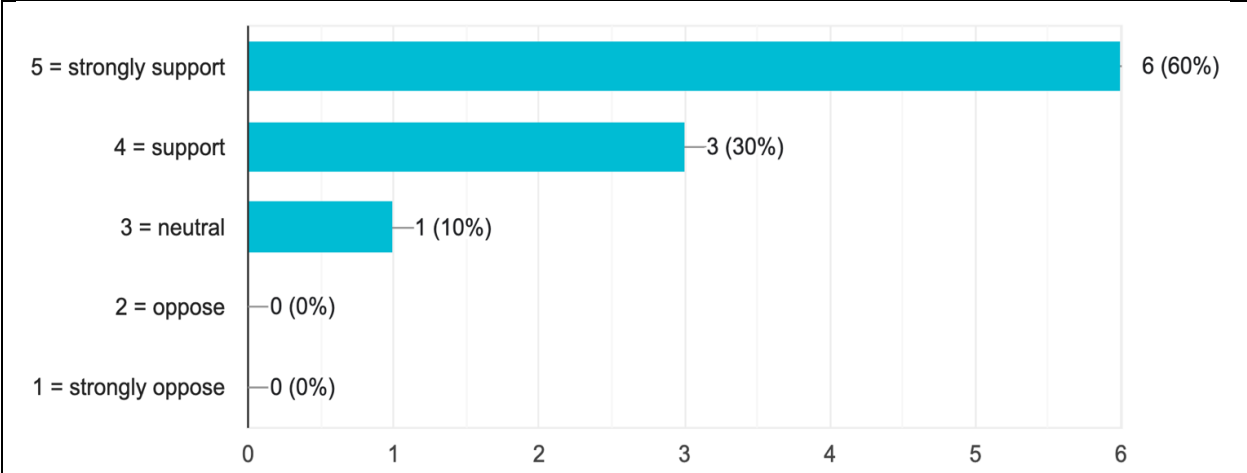
Equitable fee revenue to improve the state and county vital records system

11. Ask the legislature for funds to support getting the older records in the system thus making it fully electronic for all partners.



RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
3 = neutral	
5 = strongly support	This is likely one time request of general funds.
4 = support	Electronic access to microfilmed and paper record is important for efficiency as it currently requires being on site and taking long amounts of time to locate physical records. Full entry of old data into OVERS would be much more costly and less helpful.
5 = strongly support	This would be what is needed to compliment B4 and D4.
5 = strongly support	The need for funds to fully modernize the system is paramount for a growing state. Yes, legislature needs to support making the system fully electronic.
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	
5 = strongly support	
5 = strongly support	

12. Ask the legislature for funds to support vital records modernization projects as well as additional funding for future growth of the system.

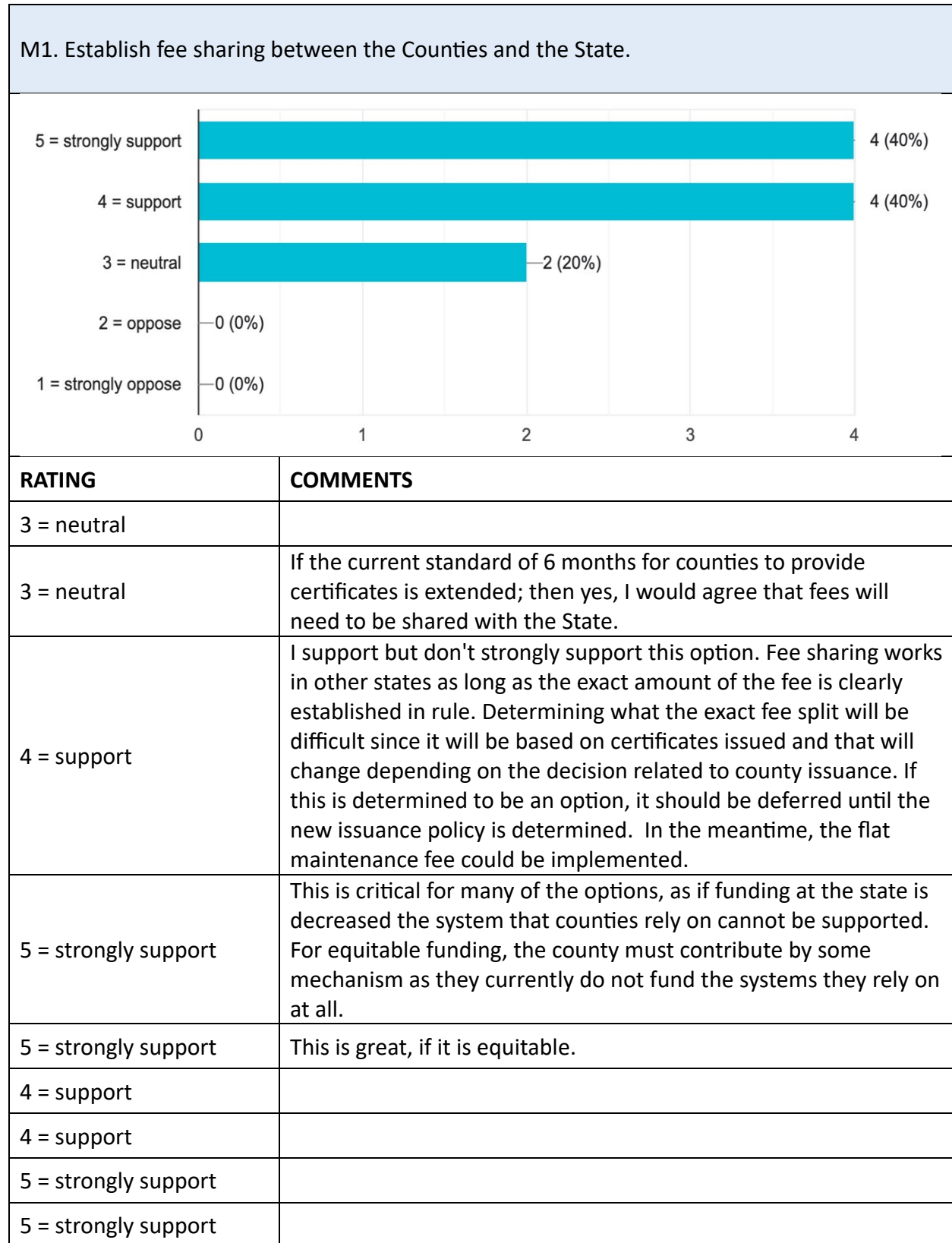


RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
3 = neutral	
5 = strongly support	This could be one-time request of General Funds.
5 = strongly support	Staffing and resources have not proportionally gone up as the amount of work has increased. Pressure gets put on staff, who burn out and the high turnover exacerbates the problems. Important projects are put on hold, and Oregonians aren't happy with the service they receive. If a fast, modern, efficient system is desired it will require funding.
5 = strongly support	
5 = strongly support	Future growth is inevitable and the need for funds to grow a system is essential.
4 = support	
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	
5 = strongly support	

Summary

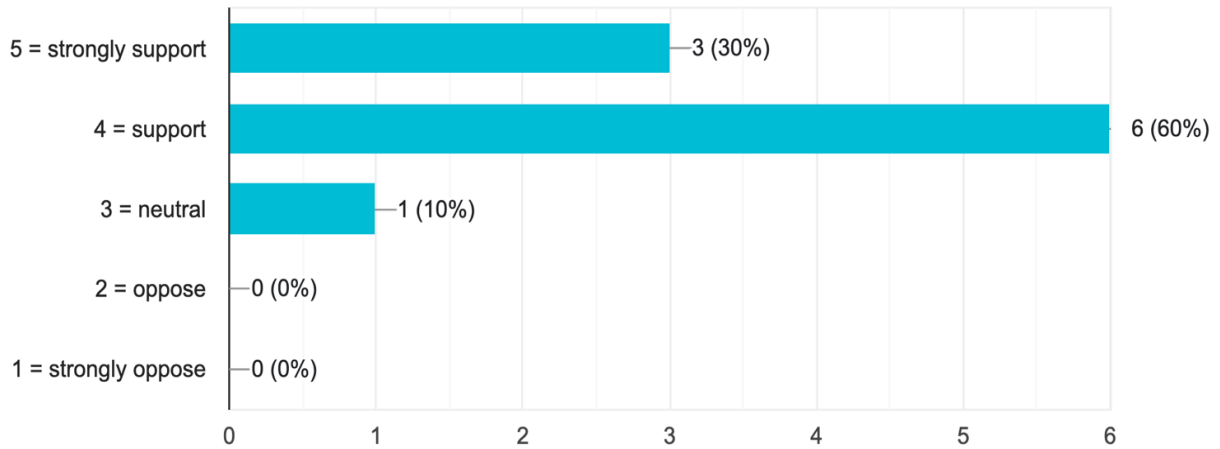
I1. Ask the legislature for funds to support getting the older records in the system thus making it fully electronic for all partners.	9 / 0
I2. Ask the legislature for funds to support vital records modernization projects as well as additional funding for future growth of the system.	9 / 0

Equitable fee revenue to maintain the state and county vital records system



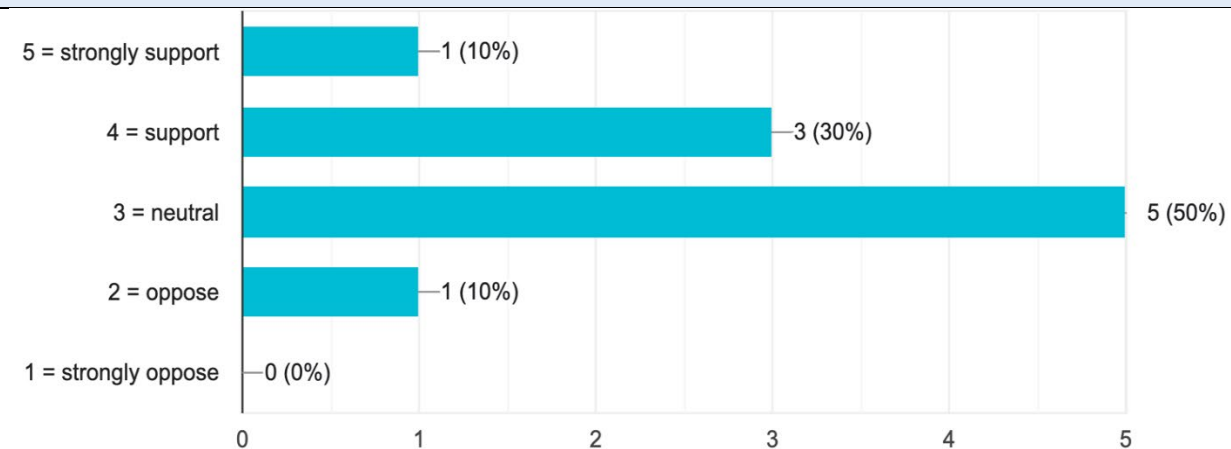
4 = support	
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M2. Increase fees to ensure the viability of the vital records system through 2034.



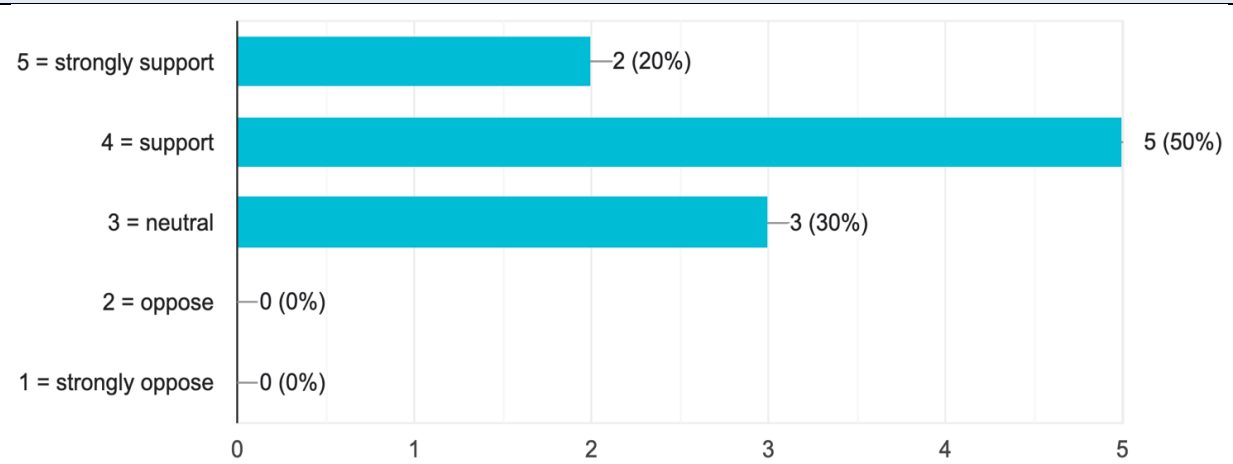
RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
3 = neutral	If there are no other options to maintain the vital records system; then I would agree. However, Oregon is already on the upper-end of cost per certificate (compared with other states), so I would look to other sources/solutions first, and use this as a 'last resort'.
5 = strongly support	A fee increase is needed. However, this can't be the only option for generating revenue for the state.
4 = support	Fee increases are a tool that can help but will likely not generate enough money on their own to maintain the system let alone improve it. I suspect fee increases will happen regardless of the workgroup so it's not a priority for me as an option for the workgroup to present to the legislature.
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	

M3. Increase the amount that other government agencies pay for services.



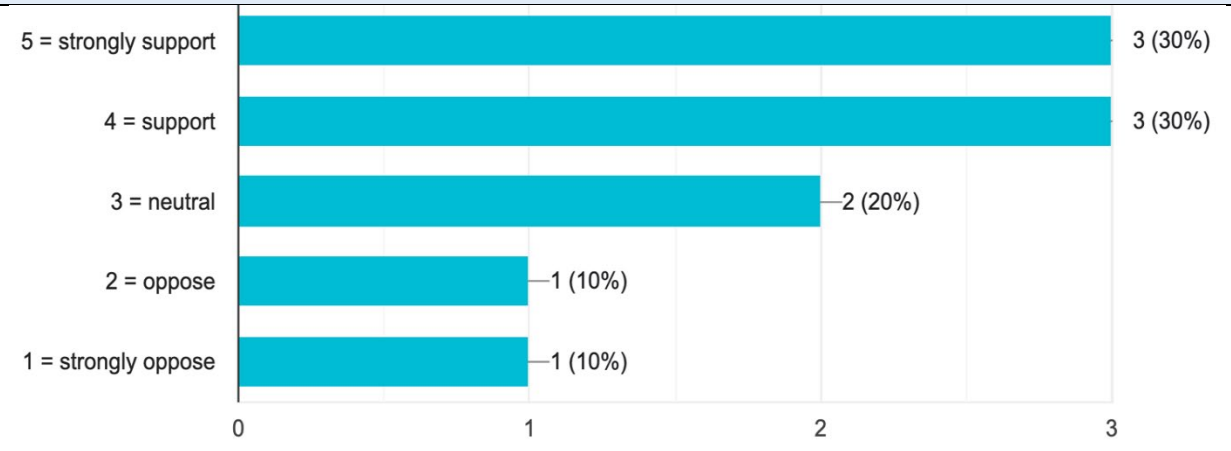
RATING	COMMENTS
3 = neutral	
3 = neutral	
3 = neutral	I am neutral on this option because am concerned how it is reflected as an option in a legislative report. This is currently happening with Interagency agreements and based on usage of OVERS. Having the specifics in legislation or a legislative report could limit the ability for changes or modifications the agreements. However, more general recommendation related to government agencies paying for access and use of the system may be best.
2 = oppose	Fee increases for agencies are a tool that can help but will likely not generate enough money on their own to maintain the system let alone improve it. I don't think this change warrants the attention of the legislature. Although agencies should pay for the services they use, expecting one government agency to fix funding gaps in another government agency seems like taxpayer funding but with additional accounting complexity.
3 = neutral	
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	
4 = support	
4 = support	
3 = neutral	

M4. Ask for general funds to cover the revenue that the Oregon Department of Human Services Office of Children’s Advocates generates from the registration and issuance of birth records under ORS 417.825 that is a cost to the State and the Counties.



RATING	COMMENTS
3 = neutral	
3 = neutral	
3 = neutral	It would be great to have these costs covered but other asks of the leg. for general funds are more important.
4 = support	I don't think this is hugely impactful but would be welcome as this causes accounting complexity and inefficiency for the state and counties, who are essentially the pass-through for those who utilize vital records to fund an unrelated government program.
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	

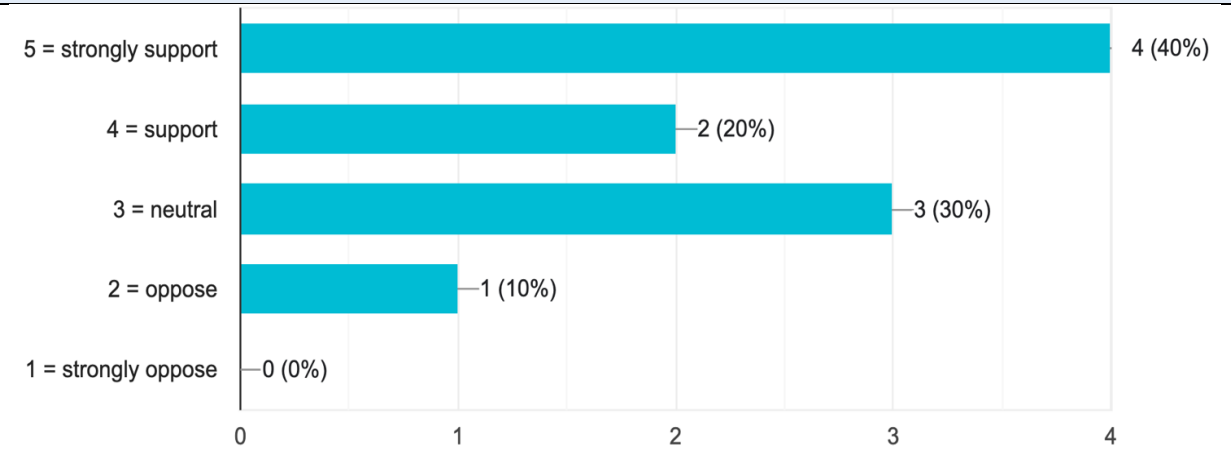
M5. If Counties review and issue the order, they get a larger portion of the fee than if they only enter the order and the State reviews it, as a way to determine fee sharing.



RATING	COMMENTS
2 = oppose	
3 = neutral	
1 = strongly oppose	This will be very difficult to manage and track. Additional staff would be needed to manage this.
4 = support	Unlike state staff, county staff must maintain expertise in many areas and do not have close access to the State Registrar for direction. It's not realistic for counties to process complex orders at the same level of scrutiny the state does. But financially, the counties can't be processing all the easy orders that take 5 minutes and the state processing all the hard orders that take 30 minutes with the same funding split. In a scenario where hard orders may be passed to the state, fee sharing needs to reflect that. If there's interest in a large system change like this I would advocate for a study, workgroup, or longer-term implementation.
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	
5 = strongly support	

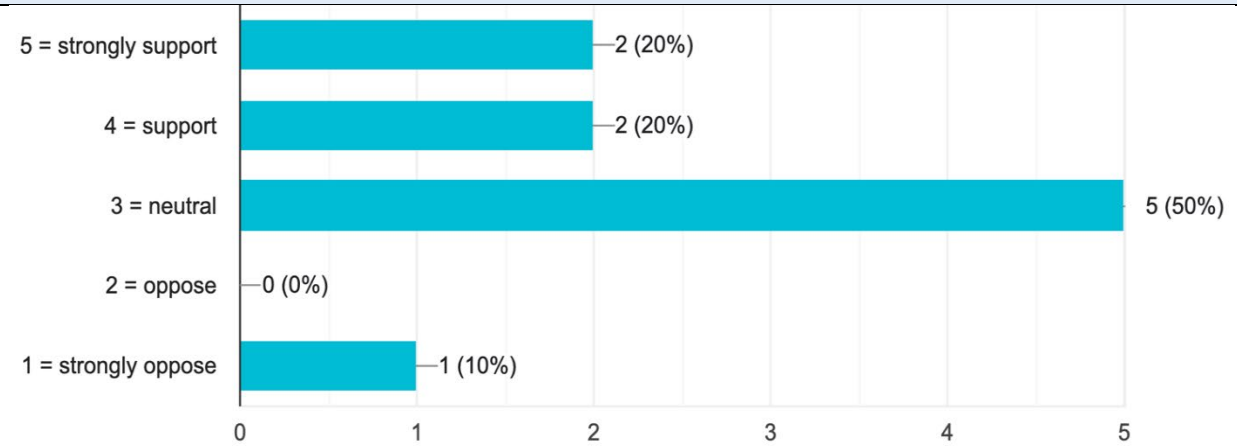
3 = neutral	I feel that the state is the expert and I would not feel comfortable taking the role of reviewer on.
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M6. Create a financial structure for Counties to share funding for the system as a whole.



RATING	COMMENTS
2 = oppose	
3 = neutral	
3 = neutral	This is too general and options for it are covered in other questions. I am not sure what financial structure means.
4 = support	I think specifics about how this would happen are needed. But in general I think counties must help fund the system they rely on in some form for there to be equitable funding.
3 = neutral	As long as equitable.
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	
5 = strongly support	
5 = strongly support	

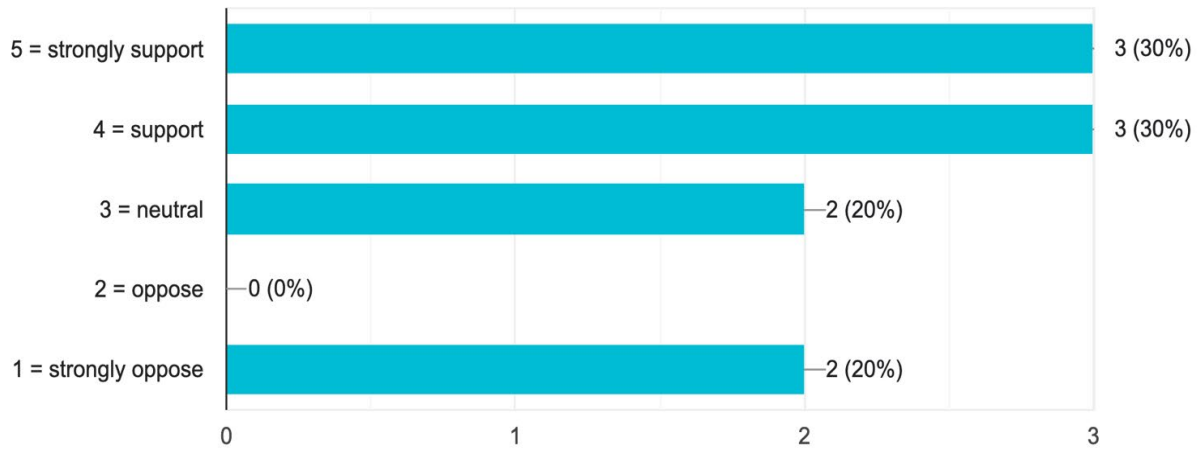
M7. Counties to pay an annual fee to maintain the vital records and statistics system.



RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
3 = neutral	
5 = strongly support	This option would provide counties a set amount in advance so they can plan appropriately. The "maintenance fee" could be a flat fee then prorated based on past years or months issuance. This would eliminate the need to do the accounting and invoicing related to fee sharing of certificates.
3 = neutral	An annual fee may be an option for counties to help fund the system, but it would need to be population based so that large counties and small counties are not paying the same amount. I prefer fee sharing over this, because a flat yearly fee incentivizes as much issuance as possible and although efficiency is important, we also need to be safeguarding confidentiality and not issuing certificates to those who aren't eligible. In general I think counties must help fund the system they rely on in some form for there to be equitable funding.
1 = strongly oppose	As a rural County, this is an added expense we could not take on.
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	
3 = neutral	
3 = neutral	

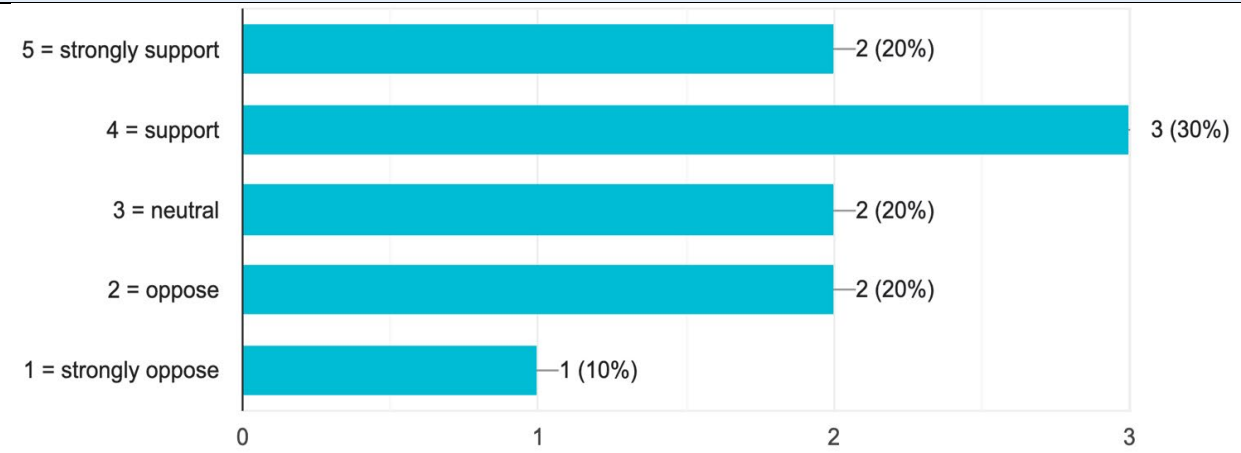
3 = neutral	it would be hard due to the funding constraints the county is under but we are willing to work thru it.
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M8. The State charges Counties \$1 fee per order issued from OVERS to help support the operational and maintenance cost of OVERS.



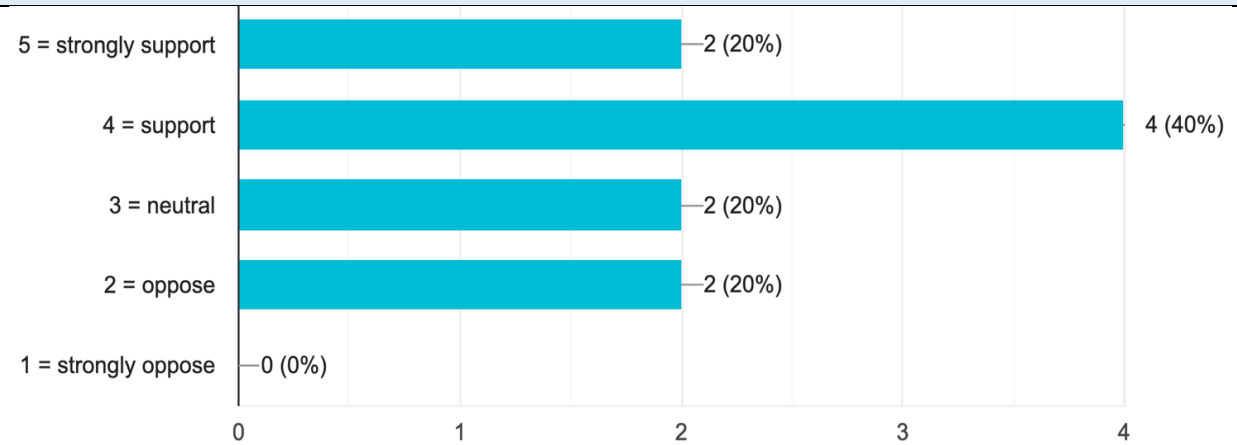
RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
4 = support	
1 = strongly oppose	Setting an amount without having a detail analysis of what is needed to support the system is not wise.
3 = neutral	In general I think counties must help fund the system they rely on in some form for there to be equitable funding. However, I have doubts that this would be enough to make a significant impact and there would be complexities in tracking on a per order basis (What about voided orders? What about orders that are issued but the county forgets to mark them complete? An order by a funeral home for 20 death certificates for five different decedents would result in \$1 to the state so there would be odd financial incentives for group orders vs. single certificate orders.)
1 = strongly oppose	As a rural County, this is an added expense we can't take on.
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	
3 = neutral	
5 = strongly support	
5 = strongly support	

M9. Create a percentage-based system for which the State sends the County monthly invoices for 5% (or some amount) of the total certificates printed by the County that month.



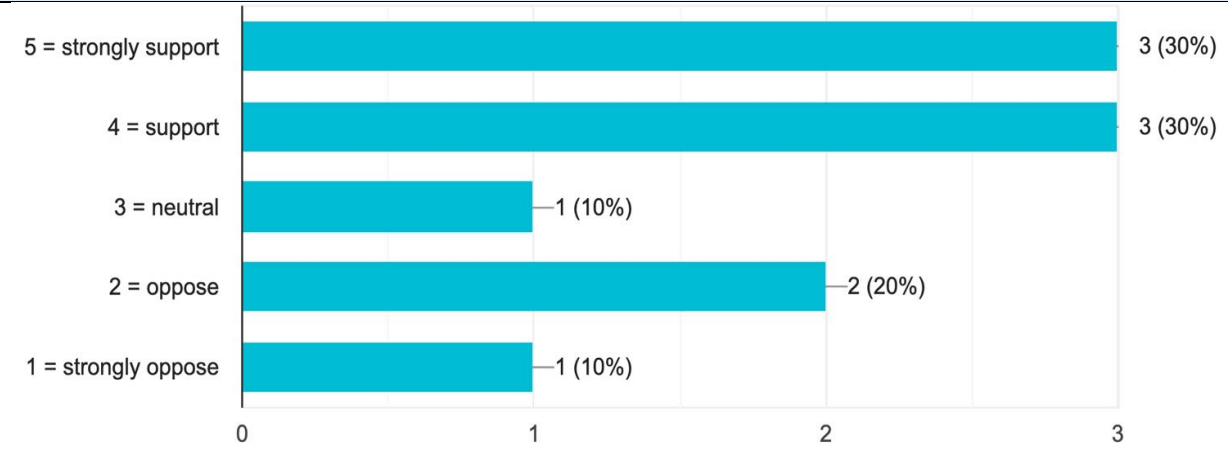
RATING	COMMENTS
2 = oppose	
3 = neutral	
2 = oppose	This method makes it difficult for the county and state to budget since the amount the county would pay and the state would get would be based on certificate issued. The amount could vary especially if counties are issuing for all events regardless of place or date of event.
5 = strongly support	I believe this is identical to fee sharing. I would expect the percentage to be significantly higher than 5%.
1 = strongly oppose	As a rural County, this is an added expense we can't take on.
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	
4 = support	
4 = support	
3 = neutral	

M10. Create something like the Indigent Disposition Fund: Increase the fees and distribute a portion to the State and to the County.



RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
3 = neutral	
2 = oppose	Following the idea of Indigent Burial Fund - the exact fee would be established in law or rule as a separate law. It would need to be based on the certificates issued. Again it would be hard to budget for this since the total amount the state and county would get would be dependent on the number of certificates issued. This amount could not be estimated in advance if counties were issuing certificates regardless of place and event. If this is considered, it should be considered after implementation of the new law related to issuance.
2 = oppose	This sounds like a combination of a fee increase and fee sharing, but with additional accounting/oversight complexities by putting it into a new fund. I don't think the additional complexity is needed.
3 = neutral	
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	This option might help with equitable access by covering the cost of a birth/death certificate for those who cannot afford to pay the fee.
4 = support	

M11. For birth and death records, regardless of place or date of event, Counties complete straightforward orders and the State completes more complicated orders, a higher portion of the fee goes to the entity that completed the order.



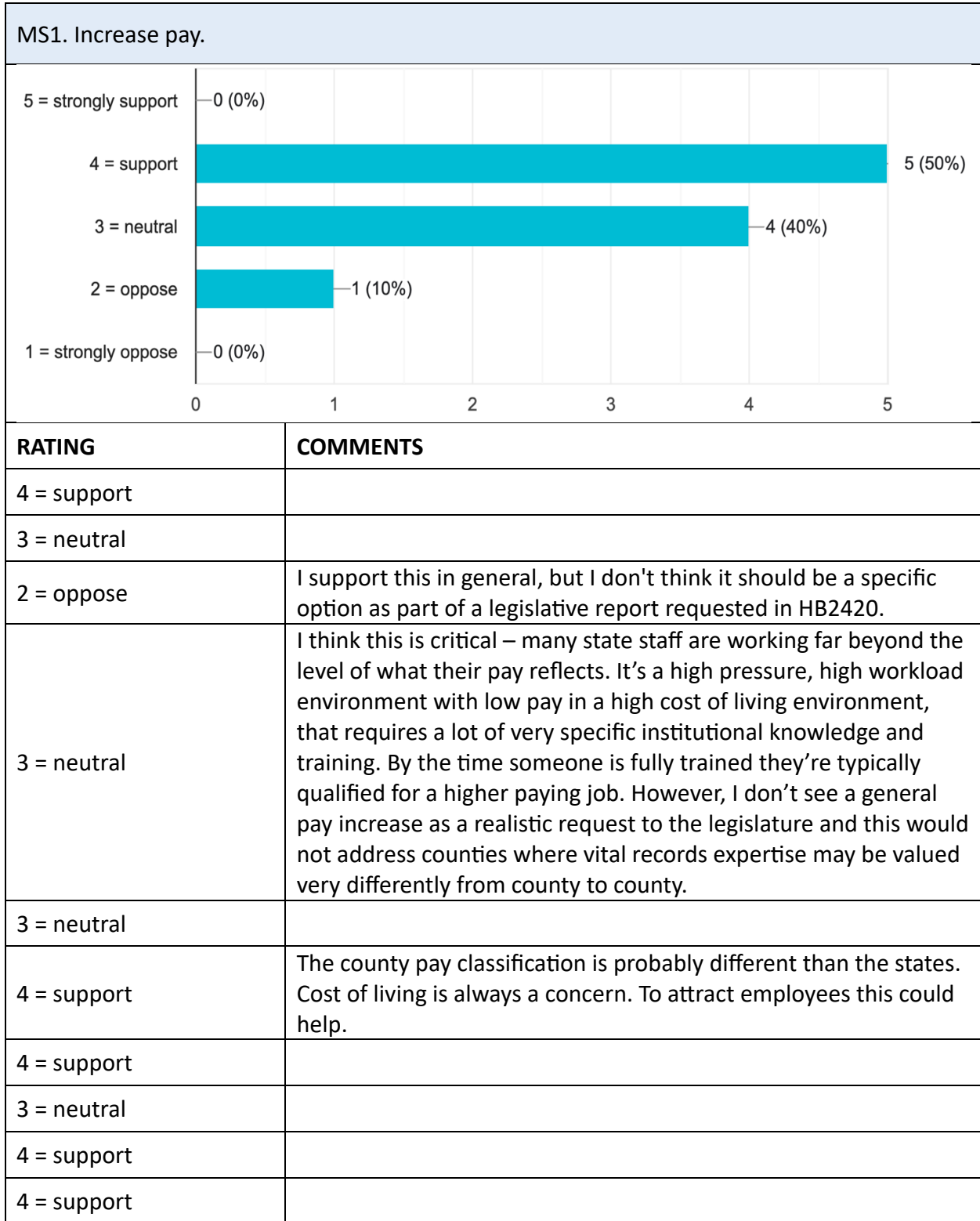
RATING	COMMENTS
2 = oppose	
2 = oppose	
1 = strongly oppose	Too complicated to manage and determine costs. Extra staff would be needed just to manage this.
4 = support	Unlike state staff, county staff must maintain expertise in many areas and do not have close access to the State Registrar for direction. It's not realistic for counties to process complex orders at the same level of scrutiny the state does. But financially, the counties can't be processing all the easy orders that take 5 minutes and the state processing all the hard orders that take 30 minutes with the same funding split. In a scenario where hard orders may be passed to the state, fee sharing needs to reflect that. If there's interest in a large system change like this I would advocate for a study, workgroup, or longer-term implementation as an intermediate step. A system like this could be used to realign county and state to what their strengths are: counties straightforward orders in person and the state issuing complex orders and those where a "one stop shop" eliminates customer confusion and duplication of investments (phone, internet, telephone orders).
3 = neutral	
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	
4 = support	

5 = strongly support	
5 = strongly support	

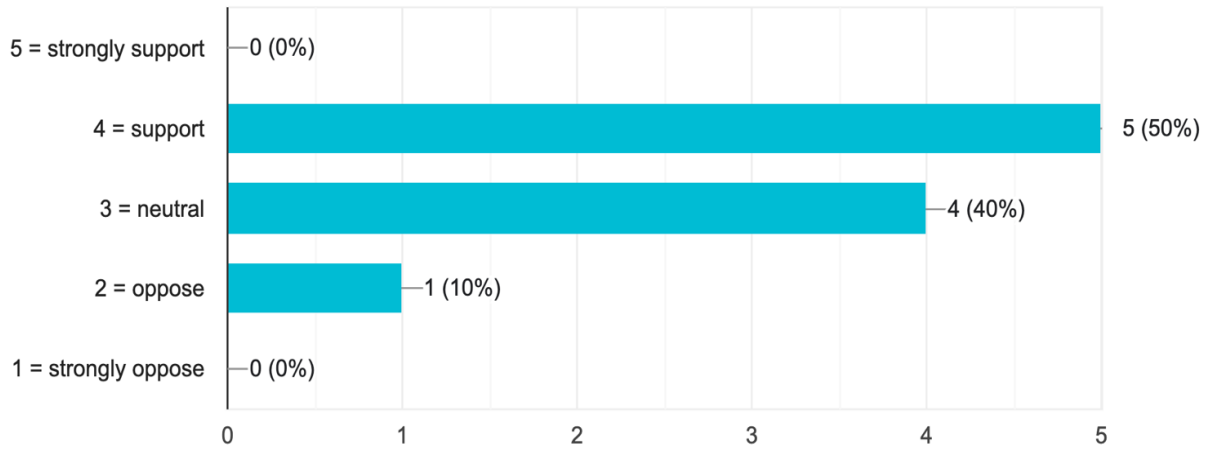
Summary

M1. Establish fee sharing between the Counties and the State.	8 / 0
M2. Increase fees to ensure the viability of the vital records system through 2034.	9 / 0
M3. Increase the amount that other government agencies pay for services.	4 / 1
M4. Ask for general funds to cover the revenue that the Oregon Department of Human Services Office of Children’s Advocates generates from the registration and issuance of birth records under ORS 417.825 that is a cost to the State and the Counties.	7 / 0
M5. If Counties review and issue the order they get a larger portion of the fee than if they only enter the order and the State reviews it, as a way to determine fee sharing.	6 / 2
M6. Create a financial structure for Counties to share funding for the system as a whole.	6 / 1
M7. Counties to pay an annual fee to maintain the vital records and statistics system.	4 / 1
M8. The State charges Counties \$1 fee per order issued from OVERS to help support the operational and maintenance cost of OVERS.	6 / 2
M9. Create a percentage-based system for which the State sends the County monthly invoices for 5% (or some amount) of the total certificates printed by the County that month.	5 / 3
M10. Create something like the Indigent Disposition Fund: Increase the fees and distribute a portion to the State and to the County.	6 / 2
M11. For birth and death records, regardless of place or date of event, Counties complete straightforward orders and the State completes more complicated orders, a higher portion of the fee goes to the entity that completed the order.	6 / 3

Equitable fee revenue to maintain staffing the state and county vital records system

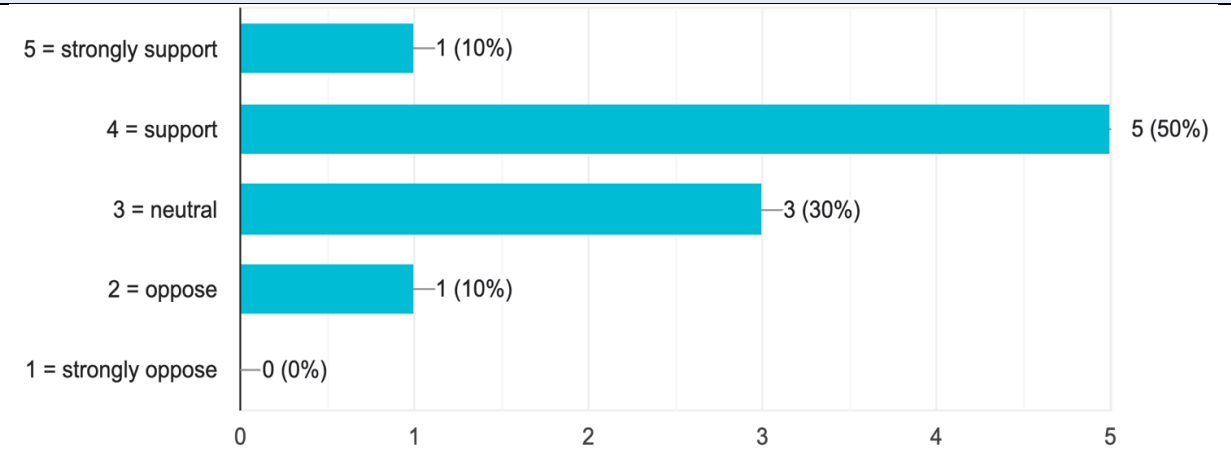


MS2. Offer incentives.



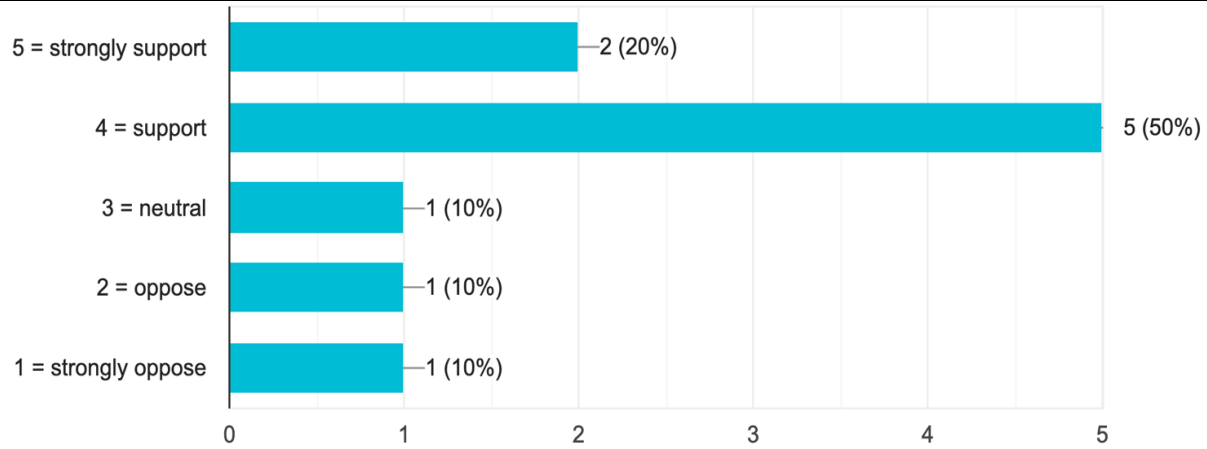
RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
4 = support	
2 = oppose	I support this in general, but I don't think it should be a specific option as part of a legislative report requested in HB2420.
3 = neutral	If incentives is interpreted to mean benefits – health insurance, dental, etc. I don't think it's realistic to think those can be specially increased for vital records staff. I do think it's critical to increase incentives that are within the program's power as much as possible – flexibility in schedule, telework options, creating a positive work environment, and not overloading staff with work. Mostly I think this can be done without a request to the legislature. However, legislative options that change the system in ways that allow for greater flexibility, telework, etc. should be prioritized as this is one of the only ways we can realistically better retain staff.
3 = neutral	
3 = neutral	Good insurance is a great incentive.
4 = support	
4 = support	
4 = support	
3 = neutral	

MS3. Raise the salary for the 'entry level' position for people living in the Portland area in order to recruit and retain quality people.



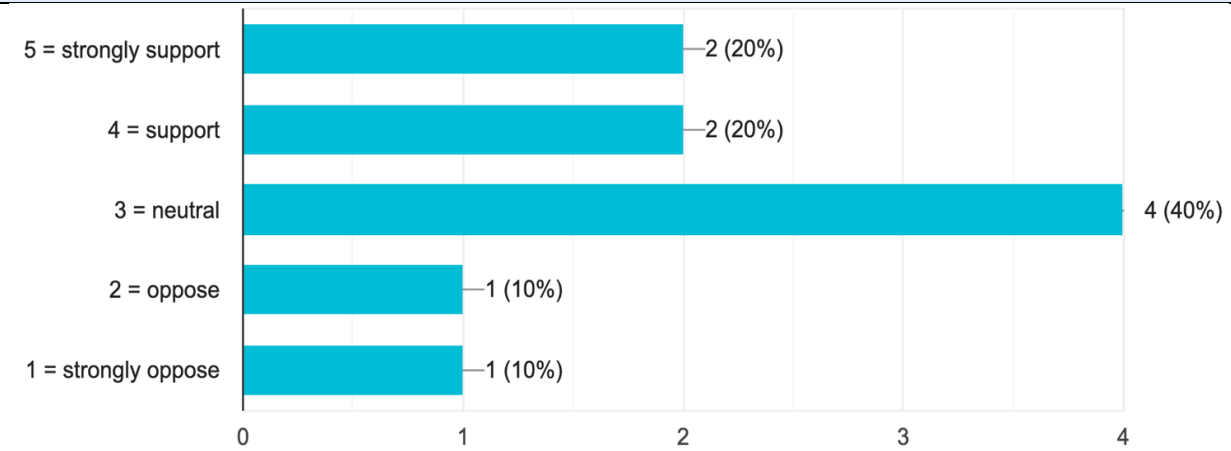
RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
4 = support	
2 = oppose	I support this in general, but I don't think it should be a specific option as part of a legislative report requested in HB2420. This is out of scope for a legislative report for HB 2420. Challenges for staffing and salaries could be mentioned in overview if it pertains to the report.
3 = neutral	Important, but I don't believe it's realistic for the legislature to address this and there are also other issues – if entry level positions are better paid, but there are no mid-level positions or high-level positions to grow into high turnover will remain a problem.
4 = support	
4 = support	
3 = neutral	
3 = neutral	consider remote work
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	

MS4. A portion of the fee increase is dedicated to support hiring/training new staff.



RATING	COMMENTS
4 = support	
3 = neutral	
1 = strongly oppose	This level of detail should not be included in a legislative report for HB 2420.
2 = oppose	I think this is a good goal – training and retaining quality staff is critical to a program functioning well. However, I don't think inflexible funding requirements are advisable and I'm wary of creating a system where there is money that is only available to use on new staff so turnover becomes incentivized for a program.
4 = support	Hiring and properly training people is so important.
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	
4 = support	

MS5. Create and implement a uniform standard classification so that the State has the same classifications as the Counties that require a higher level of skills, experience and training.



RATING	COMMENTS
5 = strongly support	
3 = neutral	
2 = oppose	The job classification system is determined by DAS at the State and individual counties. Doing this option is out of scope for the intent of HB2420. Challenges related to staffing could be mentioned in the overview if appropriate.
1 = strongly oppose	I think it's important to accurately convey the level of skill and training that vital records jobs take (state and county) but I don't think legislation is the route to do it. Vital records staff responsibilities vary greatly and for county staff they may have additional non-vital records responsibilities that complicate this.
3 = neutral	
4 = support	Uniformity for both state and county would be great. Perhaps a county worker could apply for a state job and the county worker would have been trained appropriately.
3 = neutral	
4 = support	
5 = strongly support	
3 = neutral	

Summary

MS1. Increase pay.	5 / 1
MS2. Offer incentives.	5 / 1
MS3. Raise the salary for the 'entry level' position for people living in the Portland area in order to recruit and retain quality people.	6 / 1
MS4. A portion of the fee increase is dedicated to support hiring/training new staff.	7 / 2
MS5. Create and implement a uniform standard classification so that the State has the same classifications as the Counties that require a higher level of skills, experience and training.	4 / 2