

RS 40:50

§50. Issuance of death certificates; duties of state registrar

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the funeral director or other person required by law to initiate a death certificate shall initiate such certificate in original only, and shall file the original with a local registrar. The local registrar of each parish shall retain this original in his office for a period of ten days from the date the certificate is filed.

B. If no certified copy has been issued or if all certified copies issued have been returned and destroyed by him, a local registrar, upon receipt of documentary evidence or affidavit of the original informant, may make corrections on these certificates during this ten-day period, provided that no changes or corrections may be made as to the time of death or cause of death.

C. A local registrar may issue certified copies of any death certificate during the ten day period it is retained by him, and the certification of the local registrar shall have the same legal effect as certification by the state registrar, as otherwise provided by law. The local registrar shall forward each death certificate to the state registrar on the tenth day after the certificate is filed with him. Each month the state registrar shall notify each parish registrar of voters as to the name, address and age of each resident of that parish over eighteen years of age for whom a death certificate has been received.

Acts 1979, No. 776, §1; Acts 1986, No. 876, §1.

RS 40:52

§52. Permit for removal, burial, cremation, or other disposition of body for a death in state;
requirements to obtain death certificate before removing body out of the continental United States

When a death or spontaneous fetal death (stillbirth) occurs in this state or when a dead human body is found, the deceased, stillborn child, or dead human body shall not be interred, deposited in a vault or tomb, removed from the state, cremated, or otherwise disposed of until a burial transit permit has been issued by a local registrar. However, a dead human body shall not be removed from the continental United States until a burial transit permit has been issued and a death certificate has been completed by the parish coroner or a physician as required in R.S. 40:34.10(19).

Acts 1979, No. 776, §1; Acts 2003, No. 657, §1.

RS 40:92

§92. Certificate of stillbirth; requirements

A.(1) In addition to the requirements in R.S. 40:47 and 49, the state registrar shall establish a certificate of stillbirth on a form approved by the state registrar for each spontaneous fetal death which occurs in this state after twenty complete weeks of gestation or more, calculated from the date the last normal menstrual period began to the date of delivery, or a weight of three hundred fifty grams or more; and for each instance of spontaneous fetal death when a parent of a stillborn child requests a certificate of stillbirth.

(2) The certificate established pursuant to this Section shall be provided by the vital records registry upon the request of the parent or parents of a stillborn child.

B. The certificate of stillbirth shall be identified as a certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth and shall contain the following information:

(1) The name of the child who shall be identified as deceased, or if the child is not named, the preparer shall include the sex of the child who shall be identified as deceased.

(2) The date and location of the stillbirth.

(3) The name of the mother and the father if the father's name is available.

(4) The certificate of stillbirth shall clearly indicate that it is not proof of a live birth.

C. One copy of the certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth shall be provided by the vital records registry at no cost upon request. Additional copies shall be subject to the same fees as a certificate of live birth as provided in R.S. 40:40.

Acts 2003, No. 591, §1; Acts 2019, No. 100, §1.