Councilmember Mary M. Cheh

Act of 1977, effective December 13, 1977 (D.C. Law 2-38; D.C. Official Code § 2-1401.02(12A)).

and occupation and industry or business.

The decedent's gender identity shall be reported by the next of kin or the best qualified person

or she enters the decedent's sex.

A BILL

IN THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

To amend the Vital Records Act of 1981 to clarify the process for respecting a decedent's gender

act may be cited as the "Death Certificate Gender Identity Recognition Amendment Act of 2015".

shall file a certificate of death. The death certificate shall contain those items necessary to establish

the fact of the death, including personal data concerning decedent including full name, sex, color

or race, marital status, name of spouse, date of birth and age at death, birthplace, usual residence,

reflect the decedent's gender identity, as that term is used in section 102(12A) of the Human Rights

Law 4-34; D.C. Official Code § 7-211(a)), is amended to read as follows:

identity on his or her death certificate, to allow an individual with rights to decedent's

remains to file a petition in Superior Court for determining gender identity, and to shield

the person completing the death certificate from liability for damages or costs for how he

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. That this

Sec. 2. Section 12(a) of the Vital Records Act of 1981, effective October 8, 1981 (D.C.

"(a) The funeral director or person acting as such who first takes custody of the dead body

"(1) A person completing the death certificate shall record the decedent's sex to

available, unless the person completing the death certificate is presented with a document that memorializes the decedent's gender transition.

"(A) In case of conflicting information from sources, the death certificate shall be based on documentation that memorializes the decedent's gender transition. If documentation is not available, it shall be based on information from individuals most familiar with the decedent's gender identity at the time of death.

"(B) Documents that may memorialize a gender transition include:

- "(i) Written instructions from the decedent;
- "(ii) A court order approving a name or gender change;
- 42 "(iii) An advanced health care directive;

- "(iv) Documentation of an appropriate course of treatment for the purpose of gender transition; or
- 45 "(v) Documentation of a change to the gender marker on a birth 46 certificate, driver's license or state identification card, social security record, or passport.

"(C) If a document specified in sub-paragraph (B) of this paragraph is not present and any person to whom the right to control the disposition of the remains of a deceased person, the location and conditions of interment, and arrangements for funeral goods and services may vest under the District of Columbia Funeral Services Regulatory Act of 1984, effective May 22, 1984 (D.C. Law 5-84; D.C. Official Code § 3-413) ("interested parties"), do not agree with the gender identity of the decedent as reported by the informant, any one of those persons may file a petition in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia naming as party to the action interested parties and seeking an order of the court determining, as appropriate, who among those parties shall determine the gender identity of the decedent.

00	(2) A person completing the death certificate in compliance with this subsection
57	shall not be liable for any damages or costs arising from claims related to the sex of the decedent
58	as entered on the death certificate.".
59	Sec. 3. Fiscal impact statement.
50	The Council adopts the fiscal impact statement in the committee report as the fiscal
51	impact statement required by section 602(c)(3) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act,
52	approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 813; D.C. Official Code § 1-206.02(c)(3)).
53	Sec. 4. Effective date.
54	This act shall take effect following approval by the Mayor (or in the event of veto by the
55	Mayor, action by the Council to override the veto), a 30-day period of congressional review as
56	provided in section 602(c)(1) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December
57	24, 1973 (87 Stat. 813; D.C. Official Code § 1-206.02(c)(1)), and publication in the District of
58	Columbia Register.