§ 4130. Births; registration. 1. Live birth is defined as the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born.

2. The birth of each child born alive in this state shall be registered within five days after the date of birth by filing with the registrar of the district in which the birth occurred a certificate of such birth, which certificate shall be upon the form prescribed therefor by the commissioner.

3. In each case where a physician or nurse-midwife was in attendance upon the birth, it shall be the duty of such physician or nurse-midwife to file said certificate.

4. In each case where there was no physician or nurse-midwife in attendance upon the birth, it shall be the duty of the father or mother of the child, the householder or owner of the premises where the birth occurred, or the director or person in charge of the public or private institution where the birth occurred, each in the order named, within five days after the date of such birth, to report to the local registrar the fact of such birth and to file said certificate.

5. When a birth occurs in a hospital, the person in charge of such hospital or his designated representative shall obtain the personal data, prepare the certificate, secure the signatures required by the certificate and file it with the registrar. The physician in attendance or a physician acting in his behalf shall certify to the facts of birth and provide the medical information required by the certificate within five days after the birth.