The legislative framework for civil registration and vital statistics is of primary importance in terms of establishing a functioning system.
Please provide the title of the current and relevant legislation, and the date of its promulgation.

There is no federal legislation for civil registration in the US. Registration is a state function and governed by state laws and regulations.
The NCHS Division of Vital Statistics had worked with the states to provide model legislation (Model State Vital Statistics Act and Regulations -
https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/misc/mvsact92aacc.pdf

Quality of vital statistics obtained from civil registration

I. Basis of tabulation	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Late foetal deaths	Marriages	Divorces
Present basis of tabulation; please mark with an "X" the applicable cell.						
- date of occurrence						
- date of registration	X	X	X	X	X	X
Since when has the present basis of tabulation been used?						

II. Estimated completeness of registration	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Late foetal deaths	Marriages	Divorces
Please provide in the respective cell of this row, the exact percentage of completeness of registration for each vital event, if available.						
If the percentage of completeness is not available, please mark with an "X" the respective cell for the estimated range of completeness, for each vital event.						
100 per cent	X	X	X	X	X	X
90 - 99 per cent						
80 - 89 per cent						
70 - 79 per cent						
60 - 69 per cent						
50 - 59 per cent						
Under 50 per cent						
Please specify:						
(a) Year(s) to which completeness estimate refers						
(b) Basis of completeness estimate						
- Demographic analysis						
- Dual record check						
- Questions in population census						
- Questions in sample surveys						
- Other (specify)						
- No evaluation						

Please include any reports describing completeness of registration and methods used in arriving at estimated completeness:

History and Organization of the Vital Statistics system to 1950. Source: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/misc/usvss.pdf

Quality of vital statistics obtained from other sources

Basis of vital statistics estimates is	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Late foetal deaths	Marriages	Divorces
- Population censuses (date)						

- Sample surveys						
- Population registers	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Dual record systems						
- Other (specify)						

Please include any reports describing the methods used for estimates of vital statistics based on sources other than civil registration:

History and Organization of the Vital Statistics system to 1950. Source: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/misc/usvss.pdf

Additional metadata for selected tables

Table 1.1 - Urban / rural definitions	Source: Ingram DD, Franco SJ. 2013 NCHS urban–rural classification scheme for counties. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(166). 2014. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_166.pdf
Please state the definition used for urban area and the period of time it has been in use:	Urban contains metropolitan counties that includes: large central metro, large fringe metro, medium metro and small metro. Metropolitan counties: **Large central metro counties** are counties in metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) of 1 million or more population that 1) contain the entire population of the largest principal city of the MSA, or 2) are completely contained in the largest principal city of the MSA, or 3) contain at least 250,000 residents of any principal city of the MSA. **Large fringe metro counties** are counties in MSAs of 1 million or more population that do not qualify as large central. **Medium metro** counties are counties in MSAs of 250,000 to 999,999 population. **Small metro counties** are counties in MSAs of less than 250,000 population.
Please state the definition used for rural area and the period of time it has been in use:	**Nonmetropolitan counties**: Micropolitan counties are counties in micropolitan statistical areas. **Non-core counties** are nonmetropolitan counties that are not in a micropolitan statistical area.

Table 1.6 - Grounds for legally induced abortion

Please mark with an "X" the applicable options.	X
a) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk to the life of the pregnant woman greater than if the pregnancy were terminated.	
b) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the physical health of the pregnant woman greater than if pregnancy were terminated.	
c) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the mental health of the pregnant woman greater than if pregnancy were terminated.	

d) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the mental or physical health of the pregnant woman greater than if pregnancy were terminated.	
e) There is a substantial risk that if the child were born it would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities as to be seriously handicapped.	
f) Other, please specify.	

Tables 14a, 14b, 15a and 15b - Life tables

Do the life tables refer to de Facto population or de Jure population?	They are not strictly de jure or de facto given that they are based on population estimates based on US decennial census which enumerate persons based on "usual residence" which is usually referred to as "de jure" but also include some "de facto" elements.
Was any method used to smoothen the life table? Which one?	
Was any specific method used to close the life table at older ages (e.g., Gompertz, Makeham, etc.)? Which one?	Beers interpolation is used to smooth death and population counts for all ages.
If any model life table or relational model was used to derive the life table (e.g., Coale-Demeny West, UN South Asian pattern), what model was used?	A logistic model proposed by Kannisto is used to smooth death rates at ages 85 and older and close the life tables.

Please mark with an "X" the applicable options	X
What source of data was used to compute the life tables?	
a) Unadjusted vital registration deaths	**X**
b) Adjusted vital registration deaths	**X**
c) Information on deaths from census	
d) Life expectancy at birth	
e) Under-five mortality	
f) Infant mortality	**X**

Please include any reference materials describing methods or data sources used in constructing life tables:

See Technical Notes in "United States Life Tables, 2018": https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr70/nvsr70-1-508.pdf

Table 22 Minumum legal marriage age

Please specify the minimum legal age at which marriage can take place:	Men	Women
a) With parental consent		
b) Without parental consent		

Please provide description regarding minimum legal marriage ages in your country if they do not fit the table above:

The NCHS do not compile or keep a list of the minimum age at marriage. In the USA, the age is determined by a state by state basis. However, here we provide a source that can shed some light:
https://worldpopulationreview.com/state-rankings/marriage-age-by-state

Note: The United Nations Expert Group Meeting on the UN Demographic Yearbook System, conducted during 9 -12 November 2020, recommended the collection of metadata on the completeness of death registration by age and sex; for this reason the below tabulation is added to the vital statistics metadata request. Please refer to paragraph 13 of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting. The links are provided below.

Expert Group Meeting, 9 - 12 November 2020   Conclusions and Recommendations

Estimated completeness of death registration by age and sex

Please provide an estimate of completeness of death registration for each age group and sex, as an exact percentage or as an interval of percentages, as available:

Age group	Male	Female	Both sexes
0			
1 - 4			>90%
0 - 4			>90%
5 - 9			>90%
10 - 14			>90%
15 - 19			>90%
20 - 24			>90%
25 - 29			>90%
30 - 34			>90%
35 - 39			>90%
40 - 44			>90%
45 - 49			>90%
50 - 54			>90%
55 - 59			>90%
60 - 64			>90%
65 - 69			>90%
70 - 74			>90%
75 - 79			>90%
80 - 84			>90%
85 - 89			>90%
90 - 94			>90%
95 - 99			>90%
100+			>90%
TOTAL			>90%

Please specify:	
(a) Year(s) to which the above completeness estimates refer	All
(b) Basis of completeness estimate	
- Demographic analysis	
- Dual record check	
- Questions in population census	
- Questions in sample surveys	
- Other (specify)	
- No evaluation	

Please include any reports describing completeness of registration and methods used in arriving at estimated completeness:

In the USA, there really haven't been any studies on completeness in, at least in the last 80 years or so.
The USA Division of Vital statistics seek requirement that to be part of the US death registration area,
states had to demonstrate that death registration was at least 90% complete.
Source: History and Organization of the Vital Statistics system to 1950. Source:
https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/misc/usvss.pdf