



General Assembly

February Session, 2020

Raised Bill No. 5178

LCO No. 1401



Referred to Committee on JUDICIARY

Introduced by:
(JUD)

AN ACT CONCERNING ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONNECTICUT PARENTAGE ACT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) Sections 1 to 86, inclusive,
2 of this act, may be cited as the Connecticut Parentage Act.

3 Sec. 2. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) As used in sections 1 to 86,
4 inclusive, of this act:

5 (1) "Acknowledged parent" means a person who has established a
6 parent-child relationship under sections 24 to 35, inclusive, of this act.

7 (2) "Adjudicated parent" means a person who has been adjudicated
8 to be a parent of a child by a court with jurisdiction.

9 (3) "Alleged genetic parent" means a person who is alleged to be, or
10 alleges that the person is, a genetic parent or possible genetic parent of
11 a child whose parentage has not been adjudicated. "Alleged genetic
12 parent" includes an alleged genetic father and alleged genetic mother.
13 "Alleged genetic parent" shall not include:

14 (A) A presumed parent;

15 (B) A person whose parental rights have been terminated or declared
16 not to exist; or

17 (C) A donor.

18 (4) "Assisted reproduction" means a method of causing pregnancy
19 other than sexual intercourse. "Assisted reproduction" includes:

20 (A) Intrauterine, intracervical or vaginal insemination;

21 (B) Donation of gametes;

22 (C) Donation of embryos;

23 (D) In-vitro fertilization and transfer of embryos; and

24 (E) Intracytoplasmic sperm injection.

25 (5) "Birth" includes stillbirth.

26 (6) "Child" means a person of any age whose parentage may be
27 determined under sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act.

28 (7) "Child support agency" means the Office of Child Support
29 Services within the Department of Social Services, established pursuant
30 to section 17b-179 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and
31 authorized to administer the child support program mandated by Title
32 IV-D of the Social Security Act, 42 USC 651 et seq., as amended from
33 time to time.

34 (8) "Determination of parentage" means establishment of a parent-
35 child relationship by a court adjudication or signing of a valid
36 acknowledgment of parentage under sections 24 to 35, inclusive, of this
37 act.

38 (9) "Donor" means a person who provides a gamete or gametes or an

39 embryo or embryos intended for use in assisted reproduction, whether
40 or not for consideration. "Donor" shall not include:

41 (A) A person who gives birth to a child conceived by assisted
42 reproduction, except as provided in sections 60 to 77, inclusive, of this
43 act; or (B) A parent under sections 51 to 59, inclusive, of this act, or an
44 intended parent under sections 60 to 77, inclusive, of this act.

45 (10) "Gamete" means a sperm or egg and includes any part of a sperm
46 or egg.

47 (11) "Embryo" means a cell or group of cells containing a diploid
48 component of chromosomes or a group of such cells, not including a
49 gamete, that has the potential to develop into a live human being if
50 transferred into the body of a person under conditions in which
51 gestation may be reasonably expected to occur.

52 (12) "Genetic testing" means an analysis of genetic markers to identify
53 or exclude a genetic relationship.

54 (13) "Intended parent" means a person, married or unmarried, who
55 manifests an intent to be legally bound as a parent of a child conceived
56 by assisted reproduction.

57 (14) "Parent" means a person who has established a parent-child
58 relationship under section 19 of this act.

59 (15) "Parentage" or "parent-child relationship" means the legal
60 relationship between a child and a parent of the child.

61 (16) "Person" means a natural person of any age.

62 (17) "Presumed parent" means a person who under section 36 of this
63 act is presumed to be a parent of a child, unless the presumption is
64 overcome in a judicial proceeding.

65 (18) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible

66 medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is
67 retrievable in perceivable form.

68 (19) "Sign" means, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a
69 record:

70 (A) To execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or

71 (B) To attach to or logically associate with the record an electronic
72 symbol, sound or process.

73 (20) "Signatory" means a person who signs a record.

74 (21) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of
75 Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands or any territory
76 or insular possession under the jurisdiction of the United States. "State"
77 includes a federally recognized Indian tribe.

78 (22) "Transfer" means a procedure for assisted reproduction by which
79 an embryo or sperm is placed in the body of the person who will give
80 birth to the child.

81 (23) "Witnessed" means that at least one person who is authorized to
82 sign has signed a record to verify that the person personally observed a
83 signatory sign the record.

84 Sec. 3. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Sections 1 to 86, inclusive,
85 of this act apply to a determination of parentage.

86 (b) Sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act do not create, affect, enlarge
87 or diminish parental rights or duties under the law of this state or the
88 equitable powers of the courts other than this act.

89 Sec. 4. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) The court shall apply the law
90 of this state to determine parentage. The applicable law shall not depend
91 on: (1) The place of birth of the child; or (2) the past or present residence
92 of the child.

93 Sec. 5. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Petitions to adjudicate
94 parentage shall be filed in the Superior Court, except that: (1) Petitions
95 by an alleged genetic parent seeking to establish the alleged genetic
96 parent's parentage pursuant to section 46b-172a of the general statutes,
97 as amended by this act, may be filed in Probate Court; (2) petitions for
98 parentage orders under sections 59, 70 and 74 of this act, as well as
99 petitions to validate a genetic surrogacy agreement under section 72 of
100 this act, may be filed in Probate Court; and (3) in IV-D support cases, as
101 defined in section 46b-231 of the general statutes, as amended by this
102 act, and in petitions brought under sections 46b-301 to 46b-425,
103 inclusive, of the general statutes, such petitions shall be filed with the
104 clerk for the Family Support Magistrate Division.

105 (b) If the petition is filed by the Office of Child Support Services of
106 the Department of Social Services, the petition shall be accompanied by
107 an affidavit of the parent whose rights have been assigned. In cases
108 where the assignor is not a genetic parent or is a genetic parent who
109 refuses to provide an affidavit, the affidavit may be submitted by the
110 Office of Child Support Services, provided the affidavit alone shall not
111 support a default judgment on the issue of parentage.

112 (c) There shall be no right to a jury trial in an action to adjudicate
113 parentage.

114 (d) A petition to adjudicate parentage may be brought any time prior
115 to the child's eighteenth birthday, provided liability for support of such
116 child shall be limited to the three years next preceding the date of the
117 filing of any such petition.

118 Sec. 6. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) Subject to the provisions of
119 sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act, a proceeding to adjudicate
120 parentage may be maintained by: (1) The child; (2) the person who gave
121 birth to the child, unless a court has adjudicated that such person is not
122 a parent; (3) a person who is a parent of the child under sections 1 to 86,
123 inclusive, of this act; (4) a person who seeks to be adjudicated a parent

124 under the provisions of sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act; (5) the
125 Department of Social Services or the town welfare administrator; (6) the
126 Department of Children and Families; or (7) a representative authorized
127 by the law of this state, other than sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act,
128 to act for a person who otherwise would be entitled to maintain a
129 proceeding but is deceased, incapacitated or a minor.

130 Sec. 7. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) The petitioner shall give
131 notice of a proceeding to adjudicate parentage to the following persons:
132 (1) The person who gave birth to the child, unless a court has
133 adjudicated that such person is not a parent; (2) a presumed,
134 acknowledged or adjudicated parent of the child; (3) a person whose
135 parentage of the child is to be adjudicated; (4) a representative
136 authorized by the law of this state to act for a person who otherwise
137 would be entitled to maintain a proceeding but is deceased,
138 incapacitated or a minor; (5) the fiduciary of an estate of persons
139 otherwise entitled to notice; (6) in proceedings involving a public
140 assistance recipient, the Attorney General, who shall be and remain a
141 party to any parentage proceeding and to any proceedings after
142 judgment in such action; and (7) the Commissioner of Children and
143 Families, in proceedings involving a child for whom a petition has been
144 filed pursuant to section 46b-129 of the general statutes, as amended by
145 this act, and who is under the care and custody or guardianship of the
146 Department of Children and Families.

147 (b) A person entitled to notice under subsection (a) of this section has
148 a right to intervene in the proceeding.

149 (c) Failure to provide notice in accordance with subsection (a) of this
150 section shall not render a judgment void. Failure to provide notice in
151 accordance with subsection (a) of this section shall not preclude a person
152 entitled to notice under said subsection from bringing a proceeding
153 under sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act.

154 Sec. 8. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) A court may adjudicate a

155 person's parentage of a child only if the court has personal jurisdiction
156 over that person.

157 (b) A court of this state with jurisdiction to adjudicate parentage may
158 exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident person, or the guardian
159 or conservator of the person, if the conditions prescribed in section 46b-
160 311 of the general statutes are satisfied.

161 (c) Lack of jurisdiction over a person shall not preclude the court from
162 making an adjudication of parentage binding on another person.

163 Sec. 9. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Except as provided in
164 subsections (b) to (d), inclusive, of this section, venue for a proceeding
165 to adjudicate parentage is in the judicial district in which:

166 (1) The child resides;

167 (2) If the child shall not reside in this state, the petitioner or
168 respondent resides; or

169 (3) A proceeding has been commenced for administration of the
170 estate of a person who is or may be a parent under sections 1 to 86,
171 inclusive, of this act.

172 (b) In actions filed in Probate Court by an alleged genetic parent
173 seeking to establish the alleged genetic parent's parentage, venue for a
174 proceeding to adjudicate parentage is in the probate district where the
175 child or birth parent resides.

176 (c) In actions filed in Probate Court by persons seeking parentage
177 orders under sections 59, 70 and 74 of this act, or by persons seeking to
178 validate a genetic surrogacy agreement under section 72 of this act,
179 venue for the proceeding is in the probate district where the child or a
180 party to the proceeding resides.

181 (d) In IV-D support cases, as defined in section 46b-231 of the general
182 statutes, as amended by this act, and in petitions brought under sections

183 46b-301 to 46b-425, inclusive, of the general statutes, venue for a
184 proceeding to adjudicate parentage is in the Family Support Magistrate
185 Division serving the judicial district where the parent who gave birth or
186 the alleged parent resides.

187 Sec. 10. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Except as provided in
188 subsection (b) of this section, a court may combine a proceeding to
189 adjudicate parentage under sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act with a
190 proceeding for adoption; termination of parental rights; child custody
191 or visitation; child support; dissolution of marriage, annulment or legal
192 separation; administration of an estate; or other appropriate proceeding.

193 (b) A respondent may not combine a proceeding described in
194 subsection (a) of this section with a proceeding to adjudicate parentage
195 brought under sections 46b-301 to 46b-425, inclusive, of the general
196 statutes.

197 Sec. 11. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) In a proceeding under
198 sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act, a court may issue a temporary
199 order for child support if the order is consistent with the law of this state
200 other than the provisions of sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act, and
201 the person ordered to pay support is: (1) A presumed parent of the child;
202 (2) petitioning to be adjudicated a parent; (3) identified as a genetic
203 parent through genetic testing under section 47 of this act; (4) an alleged
204 genetic parent who has declined to submit to genetic testing; (5) shown
205 by clear and convincing evidence to be a parent of the child; or (6) a
206 parent under sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act.

207 (b) A temporary order may include a provision for custody and
208 visitation under the law of this state other than the provisions of sections
209 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act.

210 Sec. 12. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Except as provided in
211 sections 46b-129, 46b-129a and 46b-172a of the general statutes, as
212 amended by this act, a minor child is a permissive party but not a
213 necessary party to a proceeding under sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this

214 act.

215 (b) Except as provided in sections 46b-129, 46b-129a and 46b-172a of
216 the general statutes, as amended by this act, the court shall appoint
217 counsel or a guardian ad litem in accordance with section 45a-708 of the
218 general statutes to represent a child in a proceeding under sections 1 to
219 86, inclusive, of this act, if the court finds that the interests of the child
220 are not adequately represented.

221 Sec. 13. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) On request of a party and
222 for good cause, the court may close a proceeding under sections 1 to 86,
223 inclusive, of this act to the public.

224 (b) A final order in a proceeding under sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of
225 this act is available for public inspection. Other papers and records are
226 available for public inspection only with the consent of the parties or by
227 court order.

228 Sec. 14. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) The court may dismiss a
229 proceeding under sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act for want of
230 prosecution only without prejudice. An order of dismissal for want of
231 prosecution purportedly with prejudice is void and has only the effect
232 of a dismissal without prejudice.

233 Sec. 15. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) An order adjudicating
234 parentage shall identify the child in a manner provided by the law of
235 this state other than sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act.

236 (b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, the court may
237 assess filing fees, reasonable attorney's fees, fees for genetic testing,
238 other costs and necessary travel and other reasonable expenses incurred
239 in a proceeding under sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act. Attorney's
240 fees awarded under this subsection may be paid directly to the attorney,
241 and the attorney may enforce the order in the attorney's own name.

242 (c) The court may not assess fees, costs or expenses in a proceeding

243 under sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act against a child support
244 agency of this state or another state, except as provided by the law of
245 this state other than sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act.

246 (d) In a proceeding under sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act, a copy
247 of a bill for genetic testing or prenatal or postnatal health care for the
248 person who gave birth to the child or for the child, provided to the
249 adverse party not later than ten days before the date of a hearing, is
250 admissible to establish: (1) The amount of the charge billed; and (2) that
251 the charge is reasonable and necessary.

252 (e) On request of a party and for good cause, the court in a proceeding
253 under sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act may order the name of the
254 child changed. If the court order changing the child's name varies from
255 the name on the child's birth certificate, the court shall order the
256 Department of Public Health to issue an amended birth certificate.

257 Sec. 16. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Except as provided in
258 subsection (b) of this section:

259 (1) A signatory to an acknowledgment of parentage is bound by the
260 acknowledgment as provided in sections 24 to 35, inclusive, of this act;
261 and

262 (2) A party to an adjudication of parentage by a court acting under
263 circumstances that satisfy the jurisdiction requirements of section 46b-
264 311 of the general statutes and any person who received notice of the
265 proceeding are bound by the adjudication.

266 (b) A child is not bound by a determination of parentage under
267 sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act unless:

268 (1) The determination was based on an unrescinded
269 acknowledgment of parentage signed by the intended parent of the
270 child under sections 51 to 59, inclusive, of this act;

271 (2) The determination was based on an unrescinded

272 acknowledgment of paternity signed by an alleged genetic parent of the
273 child and the acknowledgment is consistent with the results of genetic
274 testing;

275 (3) The determination was based on a finding consistent with the
276 results of genetic testing, and the consistency is declared in the
277 determination or otherwise shown;

278 (4) The determination of parentage was made under sections 51 to 77,
279 inclusive, of this act; or

280 (5) The child was a party or was represented by counsel or a guardian
281 ad litem in the proceeding.

282 (c) In a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, annulment or legal
283 separation, the court is deemed to have made an adjudication of
284 parentage of a child if the court acts under circumstances that satisfy the
285 jurisdictional requirements of section 46b-311 of the general statutes and
286 the final order: (1) Expressly identifies the child as a "child of the
287 marriage" or "issue of the marriage" or includes similar words indicating
288 that both spouses are parents of the child; or (2) provides for support of
289 the child by a spouse unless that spouse's parentage is disclaimed
290 specifically in the order.

291 (d) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section or section 17
292 of this act, a determination of parentage may be asserted as a defense in
293 a subsequent proceeding seeking to adjudicate parentage of a person
294 who was not a party to the earlier proceeding.

295 (e) A party to an adjudication of parentage may challenge the
296 adjudication only under the law of this state other than the provisions
297 of sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act relating to appeal, opening or
298 setting aside judgments or other judicial review.

299 Sec. 17. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) If a child has an
300 adjudicated parent, a proceeding to challenge the adjudication, brought

301 by a person who was a party to the adjudication or received notice under
302 section 7 of this act, is governed by the Connecticut Practice Book and
303 other provisions of the general statutes concerning the opening or
304 setting aside of judgments.

305 (b) If a child has an adjudicated parent, the following rules apply to a
306 proceeding to challenge the adjudication of parentage brought by a
307 person, other than the child, who has standing under section 6 of this
308 act and was not a party to the adjudication and did not receive notice
309 under section 7 of this act:

310 (1) The person shall commence the proceeding not later than two
311 years after the effective date of the adjudication, unless the person did
312 not know and could not reasonably have known of the person's
313 potential parentage due to a material misrepresentation or concealment,
314 in which case the proceeding shall be commenced not later than one
315 year after the date of discovery of the person's potential parentage.

316 (2) The court may permit the proceeding only if the court finds
317 permitting the proceeding is in the best interest of the child.

318 (3) If the court permits the proceeding, the court shall adjudicate
319 parentage under section 23 of this act.

320 Sec. 18. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) A proceeding under sections
321 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act is subject to the law of this state other than
322 said sections, which govern the health, safety, privacy and liberty of a
323 child or other person who could be affected by disclosure of information
324 that could identify the child or other person, including address,
325 telephone number, digital contact information, place of employment,
326 Social Security number and the child's day care facility or school.

327 Sec. 19. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) A parent-child relationship
328 is established between a person and a child if:

329 (1) The person gives birth to the child, except as otherwise provided

330 in sections 60 to 77, inclusive, of this act;

331 (2) There is a presumption under section 36 of this act of the person's
332 parentage of the child, unless the presumption is overcome in a judicial
333 proceeding;

334 (3) The person is adjudicated a parent of the child under section 38 of
335 this act;

336 (4) The person is adjudicated a parent of the child under sections 40
337 to 50, inclusive, of this act;

338 (5) The person adopts the child;

339 (6) The person acknowledges parentage of the child under sections
340 24 to 35, inclusive, of this act, unless the acknowledgment is rescinded
341 under section 30 of this act or successfully challenged under section 31
342 of this act; or

343 (7) The person's parentage of the child is established under sections
344 51 to 59, inclusive, of this act; or

345 (8) The person's parentage of the child is established under sections
346 60 to 77, inclusive, of this act.

347 Sec. 20. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) A parent-child relationship
348 extends equally to every child and parent, regardless of the marital
349 status or gender of the parent or the circumstances of the birth of the
350 child.

351 Sec. 21. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) Unless parental rights are
352 terminated, a parent-child relationship established under sections 1 to
353 86, inclusive, of this act applies for all purposes.

354 Sec. 22. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) To the extent practicable, a
355 provision of sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act applicable to a father-
356 child relationship or applicable to a mother-child relationship shall

357 apply to any parent-child relationship, regardless of the gender of the
358 parent.

359 Sec. 23. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Except as provided in this
360 act, in a proceeding to adjudicate competing claims of parentage of a
361 child by two or more persons, the court shall adjudicate parentage in the
362 best interest of the child, based on:

363 (1) The age of the child;

364 (2) The length of time during which each person assumed the role of
365 parent of the child;

366 (3) The nature of the relationship between the child and each person;

367 (4) The harm to the child if the relationship between the child and
368 each person is not recognized;

369 (5) The basis for each person's claim to parentage of the child;

370 (6) Other equitable factors arising from the disruption of the
371 relationship between the child and each person, or the likelihood of
372 other harm to the child; and

373 (7) Any other factor the court deems relevant to the child's best
374 interests.

375 (b) If a person challenges parentage based on the results of genetic
376 testing, in addition to the factors listed in subsection (a) of this section,
377 the court shall consider:

378 (1) The facts surrounding the discovery that the person might not be
379 a genetic parent of the child; and

380 (2) The length of time between the time that the person was placed
381 on notice that the person might not be a genetic parent and the
382 commencement of the proceeding.

383 (c) The court may adjudicate a child to have more than two parents
384 under sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act if the court finds that failure
385 to recognize more than two parents would be detrimental to the child.
386 A finding of detriment to the child shall not require a finding of
387 unfitness of any parent or person seeking an adjudication of parentage.
388 In determining detriment to the child, the court shall consider all
389 relevant factors, including the harm if the child is removed from a stable
390 placement with a person who has fulfilled the child's physical needs and
391 psychological needs for care and affection and has assumed the role for
392 a substantial period.

393 Sec. 24. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) A person who gave birth to
394 a child and an alleged genetic parent of the child, or intended parent
395 under sections 51 to 59, inclusive, of this act may sign an
396 acknowledgment of parentage to establish the parentage of the child.

397 Sec. 25. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) An acknowledgment of
398 parentage under section 24 of this act shall:

399 (1) Be in a record signed by the person who gave birth to the child
400 and by the person seeking to establish a parent-child relationship, and
401 the signatures shall be attested by a notarial officer or witnessed;

402 (2) State that the child whose parentage is being acknowledged shall
403 not have another acknowledged parent, adjudicated parent or person
404 who is a parent of the child under sections 51 to 77, inclusive, of this act
405 other than the person who gave birth to the child; and

406 (3) State that the signatories understand that the acknowledgment is
407 the equivalent of an adjudication of parentage of the child and that a
408 challenge to the acknowledgment is permitted only under limited
409 circumstances.

410 (b) An acknowledgment of parentage shall not be binding unless,
411 prior to the signing of any acknowledgment of parentage, the
412 signatories are given oral and written notice of the alternatives to, the

413 legal consequences of, and the rights and responsibilities that arise from
414 signing such acknowledgment.

415 (1) The notice to both signatories shall explain:

416 (A) The right to rescind the acknowledgment, as set forth in section
417 31 of this act, including the address where such notice of rescission
418 should be sent;

419 (B) That the acknowledgment cannot be challenged after sixty days,
420 except in court or before a family support magistrate upon a showing of
421 fraud, duress or material mistake of fact; and

422 (C) That the acknowledgment of parentage may result in rights of
423 custody and visitation for the acknowledged parent, as well as a duty of
424 financial support from the acknowledged parent.

425 (D) That, if the person acknowledging parentage is acknowledging
426 that they are the child's genetic parent, genetic testing is available to
427 establish parentage with a high degree of accuracy and, under certain
428 circumstances, at state expense; and if either person is not certain of the
429 child's genetic parentage as it pertains to the acknowledgment of
430 parentage, neither person should sign the form.

431 (2) The notice to the person acknowledging parentage shall include,
432 but not be limited to:

433 (A) Notice that the person will be liable for the child's financial and
434 medical support at least until the child's eighteenth birthday; that such
435 support shall be enforced by income withholding; and that failure to
436 provide such support could result in a civil or criminal court proceeding
437 being brought against the person.

438 (B) Notice that, if the person acknowledging parentage is
439 acknowledging that they are the child's genetic parent, that person has
440 the right to contest parentage, including the right to appointment of
441 counsel, a genetic test to determine parentage and a trial by the Superior

442 Court or a family support magistrate.

443 (c) An acknowledgment of parentage is void if, at the time of signing,
444 a person, other than the person who gave birth to the child or the person
445 seeking to establish parentage, is an acknowledged or adjudicated
446 parent or a parent under sections 51 to 77, inclusive, of this act.

447 Sec. 26. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) An acknowledgment of
448 parentage may be signed before or after the birth of the child.

449 (b) An acknowledgment of parentage takes effect on the birth of the
450 child or filing of the document with the Department of Public Health,
451 whichever occurs later.

452 (c) An acknowledgment of parentage signed by a minor is valid if the
453 acknowledgment complies with the provisions of sections 1 to 86,
454 inclusive, of this act.

455 Sec. 27. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) Except as provided in section
456 31 of this act, an acknowledgment of parentage that complies with
457 sections 24 to 35, inclusive, of this act and is filed with the Department
458 of Public Health is equivalent to an adjudication by the Superior Court
459 of parentage of the child and confers on the acknowledged parent all
460 rights and duties of a parent.

461 Sec. 28. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) The Department of Public
462 Health may not charge a fee for filing an acknowledgment of parentage.

463 Sec. 29. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) A court conducting a judicial
464 proceeding or an administrative agency conducting an administrative
465 proceeding is not required or permitted to ratify an unchallenged
466 acknowledgment of parentage.

467 Sec. 30. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) A signatory may rescind
468 an acknowledgment of parentage by filing with the Department of
469 Public Health a rescission in a signed record that is attested by a notarial
470 officer or witnessed, before the earlier of:

471 (1) Sixty days after the effective date under section 26 of this act of the
472 acknowledgment; or

473 (2) The date of the first hearing before a court in a proceeding, to
474 which the signatory is a party, to adjudicate an issue relating to the child,
475 including a proceeding that establishes support.

476 (b) If an acknowledgment of parentage is rescinded under subsection
477 (a) of this section, the Department of Public Health shall notify the
478 person who gave birth to the child that the acknowledgment has been
479 rescinded. Failure to give the notice required by this subsection shall not
480 affect the validity of the rescission.

481 Sec. 31. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) After the period for
482 rescission under section 30 of this act expires, an acknowledgment of
483 parentage may be challenged only on the basis of fraud, duress or
484 material mistake of fact which, in cases in which the acknowledgment
485 has been signed by the birth parent and an alleged genetic parent, may
486 include evidence that the alleged genetic parent is not the genetic
487 parent. A party challenging an acknowledgment of parentage has the
488 burden of proof.

489 (b) Every signatory to an acknowledgment of parentage shall be
490 made a party to a proceeding to challenge the acknowledgment.

491 (c) By signing an acknowledgment of parentage, a signatory submits
492 to personal jurisdiction in this state in a proceeding to challenge the
493 acknowledgment, effective on the filing of the acknowledgment with
494 the Department of Public Health.

495 (d) During the pendency of a challenge to the acknowledgment of
496 parentage, any responsibilities, including the duty to pay child support,
497 arising from the acknowledgment shall continue except for good cause
498 shown.

499 (e) If the court or family support magistrate determines that the

500 challenger has met the challenger's burden of proof under subsection (a)
501 of this section, the acknowledgment of parentage shall be set aside only
502 if such court or family support magistrate determines that doing so is in
503 the best interest of the child, based on the relevant factors set forth in
504 section 23 of this act.

505 (f) If the court or family support magistrate determines that a party
506 has satisfied the burden of proof under subsections (a) and (e) of this
507 section, the court or family support magistrate shall order the
508 Department of Public Health to amend the birth record of the child to
509 reflect the legal parentage of the child.

510 (g) In cases involving a child who is or has been supported by the
511 state, whenever the court or family support magistrate finds that the
512 person challenging the acknowledgment of parentage is not a parent
513 because such person has met the burden of proof under subsections (a)
514 and (e) of this section, the Department of Social Services shall refund to
515 such person any money paid by such person to the state during any
516 period such child was supported by the state.

517 Sec. 32. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) This state shall give full faith
518 and credit to an acknowledgment of parentage effective in another state
519 if the acknowledgment was in a signed record and otherwise complies
520 with the law of the other state.

521 Sec. 33. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) The Department of Public
522 Health shall prescribe forms for an acknowledgment of parentage. Such
523 forms shall include the minimum requirements specified by the
524 Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human
525 Services, contained in 45 CFR 303.5, as amended from time to time. Any
526 acknowledgment or rescission executed in accordance with this
527 subsection shall be filed in the parentage registry established and
528 maintained by the Department of Public Health under section 19a-42a
529 of the general statutes, as amended by this act.

530 (b) A valid acknowledgment of parentage is not affected by a later

531 modification of the form under subsection (a) of this section.

532 Sec. 34. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) The Department of Public
533 Health may release information relating to an acknowledgment of
534 parentage to a signatory of the acknowledgment, the child if such child
535 is eighteen years of age or older, a guardian of the person whose parentage
536 is acknowledged, an attorney representing a person to whom such
537 information may be released, a court, a federal agency, an authorized
538 representative of the Department of Social Services, the child support
539 agency of this state, any agency acting under a cooperative or purchase
540 of service agreement with the child support agency of this state, and the
541 child support agency of another state.

542 Sec. 35. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) The Commissioner of Public
543 Health may adopt regulations in accordance with the provisions of
544 chapter 54 of the general statutes to implement the provisions of sections
545 24 to 35, inclusive, of this act.

546 Sec. 36. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Except as otherwise
547 provided in sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act, a person is presumed
548 to be a parent of a child if:

549 (1) The person and the person who gave birth to the child are married
550 to each other and the child is born during the marriage, whether the
551 marriage is or could be declared invalid;

552 (2) The person and the person who gave birth to the child were
553 married to each other and the child is born not later than three hundred
554 days after the date on which the marriage is terminated by death,
555 dissolution or annulment, or after a decree of separation; or

556 (3) The person, jointly with another legal parent, resided in the same
557 household with the child and openly held out the child as the person's
558 own child from the time the child was born or adopted and for a period
559 of at least two years thereafter, including any period of temporary
560 absence.

561 (b) A presumption of parentage under this section may be overcome
562 only by court order under section 37 of this act, and competing claims
563 to parentage shall be resolved under section 23 of this act.

564 (c) In a proceeding pending before the civil session of the superior
565 court for juvenile matters, regarding a child for whom a petition under
566 section 46b-129 of the general statutes has been filed, a presumed parent
567 under subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section shall be given
568 notice of the proceeding, but shall not be treated as a legal parent until
569 the court adjudicates the person to be a legal parent. The juvenile court
570 in which the petition under section 46b-129 of the general statutes is
571 pending shall have jurisdiction over such person's parentage
572 determination.

573 Sec. 37. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) A proceeding to
574 determine whether a presumed parent is a parent of a child may be
575 commenced: (1) Before the child becomes an adult; or (2) after the child
576 becomes an adult, but only if the child initiates the proceeding.

577 (b) Except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, a presumption
578 of parentage under section 38 of this act cannot be overcome after the
579 child attains two years of age unless the court determines:

580 (1) The presumed parent is not a genetic parent, never resided with
581 the child, and never held out the child as the presumed parent's child;
582 or

583 (2) The child has more than one presumed parent; or

584 (3) The alleged genetic parent did not know of the potential genetic
585 parentage of the child and could not reasonably have known on account
586 of material misrepresentation or concealment, and the alleged genetic
587 parent commences a proceeding to challenge a presumption of
588 parentage under section 36 of this act not later than one year after the
589 date of discovering the potential genetic parentage. If the person is
590 adjudicated to be the genetic parent of the child, the court may not

591 disestablish a presumed parent.

592 (c) The following rules apply in a proceeding to adjudicate a
593 presumed parent's parentage of a child if the person who gave birth to
594 the child is the only other person with a claim to parentage of the child:

595 (1) If no party to the proceeding challenges the presumed parent's
596 parentage of the child, the court shall adjudicate the presumed parent
597 to be a parent of the child.

598 (2) If the presumed parent is identified under section 45 of this act as
599 a genetic parent of the child and that identification is not successfully
600 challenged under said section, the court shall adjudicate the presumed
601 parent to be a parent of the child.

602 (3) If the presumed parent is not identified under section 45 of this act
603 as a genetic parent of the child and the presumed parent or the person
604 who gave birth to the child challenges the presumed parent's parentage
605 of the child, the court shall adjudicate the parentage of the child in the
606 best interest of the child based on the factors under subsections (a) and
607 (b) of section 23 of this act.

608 (d) Subject to the limitations set forth in this section and section 36 of
609 this act, if in a proceeding to adjudicate a presumed parent's parentage
610 of a child, another person in addition to the person who gave birth to
611 the child asserts a claim to parentage of the child, the court shall
612 adjudicate parentage under section 23 of this act.

613 (e) Another parent may challenge a presumption of parentage under
614 subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of section 36 of this act, if such other
615 parent openly held out the child as the presumed parent's child due to
616 duress, coercion or threat of harm. Evidence of duress, coercion or threat
617 of harm may include: (1) Whether within the ten-year period preceding
618 the date of the proceeding, the presumed parent: (A) Has been convicted
619 of domestic assault, sexual assault or sexual exploitation of the child or
620 a parent of the child; (B) has been convicted of a family violence crime,

621 as defined in section 46b-38a of the general statutes; (C) is or has been
622 subject to an order of protection pursuant to sections 46b-15, 46b-16a,
623 46b-38c, or 54-1k of the general statutes; (D) was found to have
624 committed abuse against the child or a parent of the child; or (E) was
625 substantiated for abuse against the child or a parent of the child; (2) a
626 sworn affidavit from a domestic violence counselor or sexual assault
627 counselor, as defined in section 52-146k of the general statutes, provided
628 the person who had confidential communications with the domestic
629 violence counselor or sexual assault counselor has waived the privilege,
630 in which case disclosure shall be made pursuant to section 52-146k of
631 the general statutes; or (3) other credible evidence of abuse against the
632 parent of the child or the child, including, but not limited to, the parent's
633 or child's sworn affidavit or an affidavit from a social service provider,
634 health care provider, clergy person, attorney, or other professional from
635 whom the parent or child sought assistance regarding the abuse.

636 Sec. 38. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) In a proceeding to
637 adjudicate parentage of a person who claims to be a de facto parent of
638 the child, if there is only one other person who is a parent or has a claim
639 to parentage of the child, the court shall adjudicate the person who
640 claims to be a de facto parent to be a parent of the child if the person
641 demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that:

642 (1) The person resided with the child as a regular member of the
643 child's household for at least one year, unless the court finds good cause
644 to accept a shorter period of residence as a regular member of the child's
645 household;

646 (2) The person engaged in consistent caretaking of the child which
647 may include regularly caring for the child's needs and making day-to-
648 day decisions regarding the child individually or cooperatively with
649 another legal parent;

650 (3) The person undertook full and permanent responsibilities of a
651 parent of the child without expectation of financial compensation;

652 (4) The person held out the child as the person's child;

653 (5) The person established a bonded and dependent relationship with
654 the child that is parental in nature;

655 (6) Another parent of the child fostered or supported the bonded and
656 dependent relationship required under subdivision (5) of this
657 subsection; and

658 (7) Continuing the relationship between the person and the child is
659 in the best interest of the child.

660 (b) A parent of the child may use evidence of duress, coercion or
661 threat of harm to contest an allegation that the parent fostered or
662 supported a bonded and dependent relationship as described in
663 subdivision (6) of subsection (a) of this section. Such evidence may
664 include: (1) Whether within a ten-year period preceding the date of the
665 proceeding, the person seeking to be adjudicated a de facto parent: (A)
666 Has been convicted of domestic assault, sexual assault or sexual
667 exploitation of the child or a parent of the child; (B) has been convicted
668 of a family violence crime, as defined in section 46b-38a of the general
669 statutes; (C) is or has been subject to an order of protection pursuant to
670 sections 46b-15, 46b-16a, 46b-38c, or 54-1k of the general statutes; (D)
671 was found to have committed abuse against the child or a parent of the
672 child; or (E) was substantiated for abuse against the child or a parent of
673 the child; (2) a sworn affidavit from a domestic violence counselor or
674 sexual assault counselor, as defined in section 52-146k of the general
675 statutes, provided the person who had confidential communications
676 with the domestic violence counselor or sexual assault counselor has
677 waived the privilege, in which case disclosure shall be made pursuant
678 to section 52-146k of the general statutes; or (3) other credible evidence
679 of abuse against the parent of the child or the child, including, but not
680 limited to, the parent's or child's sworn affidavit or an affidavit from a
681 social service provider, health care provider, clergy person, attorney, or
682 other professional from whom the parent or child sought assistance

683 regarding the abuse.

684 (c) Subject to other limitations set forth in this section and section 39
685 of this act, if, in a proceeding to adjudicate parentage of a person who
686 claims to be a de facto parent of the child, there is more than one other
687 person who is a parent or has a claim to parentage of the child and the
688 court determines that the requirements of subsection (a) of this section
689 are satisfied, the court shall adjudicate parentage under section 23 of this
690 act, provided the adjudication of a person as a de facto parent under this
691 section shall not disestablish the parentage of any other parent, nor limit
692 any other parent's rights under the laws of this state.

693 Sec. 39. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) A proceeding to establish
694 parentage of a child under this section may be commenced only by a
695 person who: (1) Is alive when the proceeding is commenced; and (2)
696 claims to be a de facto parent of the child.

697 (b) A person seeking to be adjudicated a de facto parent of a child
698 shall file a petition with the court before the child reaches eighteen years
699 of age. The child is required to be alive at the time of the filing. The
700 petition shall include a verified affidavit alleging facts to support the
701 existence of a de facto parent relationship with the child. The petition
702 and affidavit shall be served on all parents and legal guardians of the
703 child and any other party to the proceeding.

704 (c) An adverse party, parent or legal guardian may file a pleading and
705 verified affidavit in response to the petition that shall be served on all
706 parties to the proceeding.

707 (d) The court shall determine on the basis of the pleadings and
708 affidavits whether the person seeking to be adjudicated a de facto parent
709 has presented prima facie evidence of the criteria for de facto parentage
710 as provided in subsection (a) of section 38 of this act and, therefore, has
711 standing to proceed with a parentage action. The court, in its sole
712 discretion, may hold a hearing to determine disputed facts that are
713 necessary and material to the issue of standing.

714 (e) The court may enter an interim order concerning contact between
715 the child and a person with standing seeking adjudication under this
716 section and section 38 of this act as a de facto parent of the child.

717 Sec. 40. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) As used in sections 40 to 50,
718 inclusive, of this act:

719 (1) "Combined relationship index" means the product of all tested
720 relationship indices.

721 (2) "Ethnic or racial group" means, for the purpose of genetic testing,
722 a recognized group that a person identifies as the person's ancestry or
723 part of the ancestry or that is identified by other information.

724 (3) "Hypothesized genetic relationship" means an asserted genetic
725 relationship between a person and a child.

726 (4) "Probability of parentage" means, for the ethnic or racial group to
727 which a person alleged to be a parent belongs, the probability that a
728 hypothesized genetic relationship is supported, compared to the
729 probability that a genetic relationship is supported between the child
730 and a random person of the ethnic or racial group used in the
731 hypothesized genetic relationship, expressed as a percentage
732 incorporating the combined relationship index and a prior probability.

733 (5) "Relationship index" means a likelihood ratio that compares the
734 probability of a genetic marker given a hypothesized genetic
735 relationship and the probability of the genetic marker given a genetic
736 relationship between the child and a random person of the ethnic or
737 racial group used in the hypothesized genetic relationship.

738 Sec. 41. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Sections 40 to 50,
739 inclusive, of this act govern genetic testing of a person in a proceeding
740 to adjudicate parentage, whether the person: (1) Voluntarily submits to
741 testing; or (2) is tested under an order of the court or a child support
742 agency.

743 (b) Genetic testing may not be used: (1) To challenge the parentage of
744 a person who is a parent under sections 51 to 77, inclusive, of this act; or
745 (2) to establish the parentage of a person who is a donor.

746 Sec. 42. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Except as provided in
747 sections 40 to 50, inclusive, of this act, in any proceeding under sections
748 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act to adjudicate parentage, the court or a family
749 support magistrate shall order the child and any other person to submit
750 to genetic testing if a request for testing is supported by the sworn
751 statement of a party:

752 (1) Alleging a reasonable possibility that the person is the child's
753 genetic parent; or

754 (2) Denying genetic parentage of the child.

755 (b) A child support agency may order genetic testing only if there is
756 no presumed, acknowledged or adjudicated parent of a child other than
757 the person who gave birth to the child.

758 (c) The court, a family support magistrate or child support agency
759 may not order in utero genetic testing.

760 (d) If two or more persons are subject to court-ordered genetic testing,
761 the court may order that testing be completed concurrently or
762 sequentially.

763 (e) Genetic testing of a person who gave birth to a child is not a
764 condition precedent to testing of the child and a person whose genetic
765 parentage of the child is being determined. If the person is unavailable
766 or declines to submit to genetic testing, the court may order genetic
767 testing of the child and each person whose genetic parentage of the child
768 is being adjudicated.

769 (f) In a proceeding to adjudicate the parentage of a child having a
770 presumed parent or a person who claims to be a parent under section 38
771 of this act, the court may deny a motion for genetic testing of the child

772 and any other person after considering the factors set forth in
773 subsections (a) and (b) of section 23 of this act.

774 (g) If a person requesting genetic testing is barred under sections 17,
775 31, 37, 48 or 52 of this act from establishing the person's parentage, the
776 court shall deny the request for genetic testing.

777 (h) A default judgment may be ordered against a person who refuses
778 to submit to court-mandated genetic testing under this section and in
779 accordance with subsection (g) of section 46b-160 of the general statutes,
780 as amended by this act.

781 Sec. 43. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Genetic testing shall be of
782 a type reasonably relied on by experts in the field of genetic testing and
783 performed in a testing laboratory accredited by:

784 (1) The AABB, formerly known as the American Association of Blood
785 Banks, or a successor to its functions; or

786 (2) An accrediting body designated by the Secretary of the United
787 States Department of Health and Human Services.

788 (b) A specimen used in genetic testing may consist of a sample or a
789 combination of samples of blood, buccal cells, bone, hair or other body
790 tissue or fluid. The specimen used in the testing need not be of the same
791 kind for each person undergoing genetic testing.

792 (c) Based on the ethnic or racial group of a person undergoing genetic
793 testing, a testing laboratory shall determine the databases from which
794 to select frequencies for use in calculating a relationship index. If a
795 person or a child support agency objects to the laboratory's choice, the
796 following rules apply:

797 (1) Not later than thirty days after the date of receipt of the report of
798 the test, the objecting person or child support agency may request the
799 court to require the laboratory to recalculate the relationship index
800 using an ethnic or racial group different from that used by the

801 laboratory.

802 (2) The person or the child support agency objecting to the
803 laboratory's choice under this subsection shall: (A) If the requested
804 frequencies are not available to the laboratory for the ethnic or racial
805 group requested, provide the requested frequencies compiled in a
806 manner recognized by accrediting bodies; or (B) engage another
807 laboratory to perform the calculations.

808 (3) The laboratory may use its own statistical estimate if there is a
809 question which ethnic or racial group is appropriate. The laboratory
810 shall calculate the frequencies using statistics, if available, for any other
811 ethnic or racial group requested.

812 (d) If, after recalculation of the relationship index under subsection
813 (c) of this section using a different ethnic or racial group, genetic testing
814 under section 45 of this act shall not identify a person as a genetic parent
815 of a child, the court may require a person who has been tested to submit
816 to additional genetic testing to identify a genetic parent.

817 Sec. 44. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) A report of genetic testing
818 shall be in a record and signed under penalty of perjury by a designee
819 of the testing laboratory. A report complying with the requirements of
820 sections 40 to 50, inclusive, of this act is self-authenticating.

821 (b) Documentation from a testing laboratory of the following
822 information is sufficient to establish a reliable chain of custody and
823 allow the results of genetic testing to be admissible without testimony:

824 (1) The name and photograph of each person whose specimen has
825 been taken;

826 (2) The name of the person who collected each specimen;

827 (3) The place and date each specimen was collected;

828 (4) The name of the person who received each specimen in the testing

829 laboratory; and

830 (5) The date each specimen was received.

831 Sec. 45. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Subject to a challenge
832 under subsection (b) of this section, a person is identified under sections
833 40 to 50, inclusive, of this act as a genetic parent of a child if genetic
834 testing complies with said sections and the results of the testing disclose:
835 (1) The person has not less than a ninety-nine per cent probability of
836 parentage, using a prior probability of 0.50, as calculated by using the
837 combined relationship index obtained in the testing; and (2) a combined
838 relationship index of not less than one hundred to one.

839 (b) A person identified under subsection (a) of this section as a genetic
840 parent of the child may challenge the genetic testing results only by
841 other genetic testing satisfying the requirements of sections 40 to 50,
842 inclusive, of this act that:

843 (1) Excludes the person as a genetic parent of the child; or

844 (2) Identifies another person as a possible genetic parent of the child
845 other than: (A) The person who gave birth to the child; or (B) the person
846 identified under subsection (a) of this section.

847 (c) If more than one person other than the person who gave birth is
848 identified by genetic testing as a possible genetic parent of the child, the
849 court shall order each person to submit to further genetic testing to
850 identify a genetic parent.

851 Sec. 46. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) Payment of the cost of initial
852 genetic testing shall be made in accordance with sections 46b-168 of the
853 general statutes, as amended by this act, and 46b-168a of the general
854 statutes, as amended by this act.

855 Sec. 47. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) The court or the Office of
856 Child Support Services of the Department of Social Services shall order
857 additional genetic testing on request of a person who contests the result

858 of the initial testing under section 45 of this act. If initial genetic testing
859 under said section identified a person as a genetic parent of the child,
860 the court or agency may not order additional testing unless the
861 contesting person pays for the testing in advance.

862 Sec. 48. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) A proceeding to
863 determine whether an alleged genetic parent who is not a presumed
864 parent is a parent of a child may be commenced: (1) Before the child
865 becomes an adult; or (2) after the child becomes an adult, but only if the
866 child initiates the proceeding.

867 (b) The provisions of this subsection shall apply to a proceeding
868 described in subsection (a) of this section if the person who gave birth
869 to the child is the only other person with a claim to parentage of the
870 child. The court shall adjudicate an alleged genetic parent to be a parent
871 of the child if the alleged genetic parent:

872 (1) Is identified under section 45 of this act as a genetic parent of the
873 child and the identification is not successfully challenged under said
874 section;

875 (2) Admits parentage in a pleading, when making an appearance, or
876 during a hearing, the court accepts the admission, and the court
877 determines the alleged genetic parent to be a parent of the child;

878 (3) Declines to submit to genetic testing ordered by the court or a
879 child support agency, in which case the court may adjudicate the alleged
880 genetic parent to be a parent of the child even if the alleged genetic
881 parent denies a genetic relationship with the child;

882 (4) Is in default after service of process and the court determines the
883 alleged genetic parent to be a parent of the child; or

884 (5) Is neither identified nor excluded as a genetic parent by genetic
885 testing and, based on other evidence, the court determines the alleged
886 genetic parent to be a parent of the child.

887 (c) Subject to the limitations set forth in sections 40 to 50, inclusive, of
888 this act, if, in a proceeding involving an alleged genetic parent, at least
889 one other person in addition to the person who gave birth to the child
890 has a claim to parentage of the child, the court shall adjudicate parentage
891 under section 23 of this act.

892 (d) If in a proceeding involving an alleged genetic parent, another
893 person other than the person who gave birth is a parent of the child, the
894 alleged genetic parent can seek a determination that such person is the
895 child's third parent under section 23 of this act. An adjudication of
896 parentage under this subsection that the alleged genetic parent is a
897 parent shall not disestablish the parentage of any other parent.

898 Sec. 49. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Release of a report of
899 genetic testing for parentage is controlled by the law of this state other
900 than sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act.

901 (b) A person who intentionally releases an identifiable specimen of
902 another person collected for genetic testing under sections 42 to 54,
903 inclusive, of this act for a purpose not relevant to a proceeding regarding
904 parentage, without a court order or written permission of the person
905 who furnished the specimen, shall be fined not more than two hundred
906 dollars or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

907 Sec. 50. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Except as provided in
908 subsection (b) of section 41 of this act, the court shall admit a report of
909 genetic testing ordered by the court under section 42 of this act as
910 evidence of the truth of the facts asserted in the report.

911 (b) A party may object to the admission of a report described in
912 subsection (a) of this section, not later than fourteen days after the date
913 on which the party receives the report. The party shall cite specific
914 grounds for the objection to admission.

915 (c) A party that objects to the results of genetic testing may call a
916 genetic-testing expert to testify in person or by another method

917 approved by the court. Unless the court orders otherwise, the party
918 offering the testimony bears the expense for the expert testifying.

919 (d) Admissibility of a report of genetic testing is not affected by
920 whether the testing was performed: (1) Voluntarily or under an order of
921 the court or a child support agency; or (2) before, on or after
922 commencement of the proceeding.

923 Sec. 51. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) Sections 51 to 59, inclusive,
924 of this act do not apply to the birth of a child conceived by sexual
925 intercourse or assisted reproduction under a surrogacy agreement
926 under sections 60 to 77, inclusive, of this act.

927 Sec. 52. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) A donor is not a parent of a
928 child conceived by assisted reproduction.

929 Sec. 53. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) A person who consents
930 under section 54 to assisted reproduction by another person with the
931 intent to be a parent of a child conceived by the assisted reproduction is
932 a parent of the child.

933 Sec. 54. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Except as provided in
934 subsection (b) of this section, the consent described in section 53 of this
935 act shall be in a record signed by a person giving birth to a child
936 conceived by assisted reproduction and a person who intends to be a
937 parent of the child.

938 (b) Failure to consent in a record as required by subsection (a) of this
939 section, before, on or after the date of birth of the child, shall not
940 preclude the court from finding consent to parentage if the person who
941 gave birth or the person who intends to be a parent of the child proves
942 by clear and convincing evidence the existence of an agreement that the
943 person and the person giving birth intended they both would be parents
944 of the child.

945 Sec. 55. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Except as provided in

946 subsection (b) of this section, a person who, at the time of a child's birth,
947 is the spouse of the person who gave birth to the child by assisted
948 reproduction may not challenge the person's parentage of the child
949 unless: (1) Not later than two years after the date of birth of the child,
950 the person commences a proceeding to adjudicate the person's
951 parentage of the child; and (2) the court finds the person did not consent
952 to the assisted reproduction, before, on or after the date of birth of the
953 child, or withdrew consent under section 57 of this act.

954 (b) A proceeding to adjudicate a spouse's parentage of a child born
955 by assisted reproduction may be commenced at any time if the court
956 determines:

957 (1) The spouse neither provided a gamete for, nor consented to, the
958 assisted reproduction;

959 (2) The spouse and the person who gave birth to the child have not
960 cohabited since the probable time of assisted reproduction; and

961 (3) The spouse never openly held out the child as the spouse's child.

962 (c) This section shall apply to a spouse's dispute of parentage even if
963 the spouse's marriage is declared invalid after assisted reproduction
964 occurs.

965 Sec. 56. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) If a marriage of a person who
966 gives birth to a child conceived by assisted reproduction is terminated
967 through dissolution of marriage or annulment, or is subject to legal
968 separation, before transfer of gametes or embryos to the person giving
969 birth, a former spouse of the person giving birth is not a parent of the
970 child unless the former spouse consented in a record that the former
971 spouse would be a parent of the child if assisted reproduction were to
972 occur after a dissolution of marriage, annulment or legal separation, and
973 the former spouse did not withdraw consent under section 57 of this act.

974 Sec. 57. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) A person who consents

975 under section 54 of this act to assisted reproduction may withdraw
976 consent at any time before a transfer that results in a pregnancy, by
977 giving notice in a record of the withdrawal of consent to the person who
978 agreed to give birth to a child conceived by assisted reproduction and
979 to any clinic or health care provider facilitating the assisted
980 reproduction. Failure to give notice to the clinic or health care provider
981 shall not affect a determination of parentage under sections 1 to 86,
982 inclusive, of this act.

983 (b) A person who withdraws consent under subsection (a) of this
984 section is not a parent of the child under sections 51 to 59, inclusive, of
985 this act.

986 Sec. 58. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) If a person who intends
987 to be a parent of a child conceived by assisted reproduction dies during
988 the period between the transfer of a gamete or embryo and the birth of
989 the child, the person's death shall not preclude the establishment of the
990 person's parentage of the child if the person otherwise would be a
991 parent of the child under sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act.

992 (b) If a person who consented in a record to assisted reproduction by
993 a person who agreed to give birth to a child dies before a transfer of
994 gametes or embryos, the deceased person is a parent of a child
995 conceived by the assisted reproduction only if:

996 (1) The person executed a written document that: (A) Specifically set
997 forth that the person's gametes may be used for posthumous conception
998 of a child, (B) specifically provided the person who agreed to give birth
999 with authority to exercise custody, control and use of the gametes in the
1000 event of the person's death, and (C) was signed and dated by the person
1001 and the person who agreed to give birth; and

1002 (2) The embryo is in utero not later than one year after the date of the
1003 person's death.

1004 Sec. 59. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) A party consenting to

1005 assisted reproduction, a person who is a parent pursuant to sections 53
1006 to 55, inclusive, of this act, an intended parent or parents or the person
1007 giving birth may commence a proceeding to obtain an order:

1008 (1) Declaring that the intended parent or parents are the parent or
1009 parents of the resulting child immediately upon birth of the child and
1010 ordering that parental rights and responsibilities vest exclusively in the
1011 intended parent or parents immediately upon the birth of the child;

1012 (2) Sealing the record from the public to protect the privacy of the
1013 resulting child and the parties;

1014 (3) Designating the contents of the birth certificate and directing the
1015 Department of Public Health to designate the intended parent or parents
1016 as the parent or parents of the resulting child; or

1017 (4) For any relief that the court determines necessary and proper.

1018 (b) A proceeding under this section may be commenced before or
1019 after the date of birth of the child, though an order issued before the
1020 birth of the resulting child does not take effect unless and until the birth
1021 of the resulting child.

1022 (c) Neither the state nor the Department of Public Health shall be a
1023 necessary party to a proceeding under this section.

1024 (d) The intended parent or parents and any resulting child who is
1025 eighteen years of age or older shall have access to the court records
1026 relating to the proceeding at any time.

1027 Sec. 60. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) As used in sections 60 to 77,
1028 inclusive, of this act:

1029 (1) "Genetic surrogate" means a person who is not an intended parent
1030 and who agrees to become pregnant through assisted reproduction
1031 using that person's own gamete, under a genetic surrogacy agreement
1032 as provided in sections 60 to 77, inclusive, of this act.

1033 (2) "Gestational surrogate" means a person who is not an intended
1034 parent and who agrees to become pregnant through assisted
1035 reproduction using gametes that are not that person's own, under a
1036 gestational surrogacy agreement as provided in sections 60 to 77,
1037 inclusive, of this act.

1038 (3) "Surrogacy agreement" means an agreement between one or more
1039 intended parents and a person who is not an intended parent in which
1040 such person agrees to become pregnant through assisted reproduction
1041 and which provides that each intended parent is a parent of a child
1042 conceived under the agreement. Unless the context otherwise requires,
1043 "surrogacy agreement" includes an agreement with a person acting as a
1044 gestational surrogate and an agreement with a person acting as a genetic
1045 surrogate.

1046 Sec. 61. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) To execute an agreement
1047 to act as a gestational or genetic surrogate, a person shall:

1048 (1) Have attained twenty-one years of age;

1049 (2) Have previously given birth to at least one child;

1050 (3) Complete a medical evaluation related to the surrogacy
1051 arrangement by a licensed physician;

1052 (4) Complete a mental health evaluation by a licensed mental health
1053 professional; and

1054 (5) Have independent legal representation of the surrogate's choice
1055 throughout the surrogacy agreement regarding the terms of the
1056 surrogacy agreement and the potential legal consequences of the
1057 agreement.

1058 (6) Have or obtain a health insurance policy or other coverage for
1059 major medical treatment and hospitalization and such policy or other
1060 coverage shall be for a term that extends throughout the duration of the
1061 expected pregnancy and for eight weeks after the birth of the resulting

1062 child.

1063 (b) To execute a surrogacy agreement, each intended parent, whether
1064 or not genetically related to the child, shall:

1065 (1) Have attained twenty-one years of age;

1066 (2) Complete a mental health evaluation by a licensed mental health
1067 professional; and

1068 (3) Have independent legal representation of the intended parent's
1069 choice throughout the surrogacy agreement regarding the terms of the
1070 surrogacy agreement and the potential legal consequences of the
1071 agreement.

1072 Sec. 62. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) A surrogacy agreement shall
1073 be executed in compliance with the following rules:

1074 (1) Not less than one party shall be a resident of this state.

1075 (2) The person acting as surrogate and each intended parent shall
1076 meet the requirements of section 61 of this act.

1077 (3) Each intended parent, the person acting as surrogate and the
1078 spouse, if any, of the person acting as the surrogate shall be parties to
1079 the agreement. If an intended parent is married, the intended parent's
1080 spouse shall also be an intended parent and a party to the agreement,
1081 unless the intended parent and the spouse are legally separated.

1082 (4) The agreement shall be in writing and signed by each party set
1083 forth in subdivision (3) of this section.

1084 (5) The person acting as surrogate and each intended parent shall
1085 acknowledge in writing their receipt of a copy of the agreement.

1086 (6) The signature of each party to the agreement shall be attested by
1087 a notarial officer or otherwise acknowledged and witnessed by two
1088 disinterested adults.

1089 (7) The person acting as surrogate and, if married, the spouse of the
1090 person acting as surrogate and the intended parent or parents shall have
1091 independent legal representation throughout the surrogacy agreement
1092 regarding the terms of the surrogacy agreement and the potential legal
1093 consequences of the agreement, and each counsel shall be identified in
1094 the surrogacy agreement.

1095 (8) The intended parent or parents shall pay for independent legal
1096 representation for the person acting as surrogate and the person's
1097 spouse, if any.

1098 (9) If the agreement provides for the payment of compensation to the
1099 person acting as surrogate, the compensation shall be placed in an
1100 escrow account prior to the commencement of any medical procedure,
1101 other than medical and mental health evaluations required by section
1102 61 of this act.

1103 (10) The agreement shall be executed before a medical procedure
1104 occurs related to the surrogacy agreement, other than the medical and
1105 mental health evaluations required by section 61 of this act.

1106 Sec. 63. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) A surrogacy agreement
1107 shall comply with the following requirements:

1108 (1) A person acting as surrogate agrees to attempt to become
1109 pregnant by means of assisted reproduction.

1110 (2) Except as provided in sections 70 and 74 of this act, the person
1111 acting as surrogate and the spouse or former spouse, if any, of the
1112 person acting as surrogate have no claim to parentage of a child
1113 conceived by assisted reproduction under the surrogacy agreement.

1114 (3) The spouse, if any, of the person acting as surrogate shall
1115 acknowledge and agree to comply with the obligations imposed on the
1116 surrogate by the surrogacy agreement.

1117 (4) Except as provided in sections 68 and 71 of this act, the intended

1118 parent or, if there are two intended parents, each one jointly and
1119 severally, immediately upon birth of the child shall be the exclusive
1120 parent or parents of the resulting child, regardless of the number of
1121 children born or the gender or mental or physical condition of each
1122 child.

1123 (5) Except as provided in sections 68 and 71 of this act, the intended
1124 parent or, if there are two intended parents, each parent jointly and
1125 severally, immediately upon birth of the resulting child shall assume
1126 responsibility for the financial support of the child, regardless of the
1127 number of children born or the gender or the mental or physical
1128 condition of each child.

1129 (6) The surrogacy agreement shall provide for payment by the
1130 intended parent or parents of reasonable legal, medical and ancillary
1131 expenses, including: (A) Premiums for a health insurance policy that
1132 covers medical treatment and hospitalization for the person acting as
1133 surrogate unless otherwise mutually agreed upon by the parties,
1134 pursuant to the terms of the surrogacy agreement; (B) payment of all
1135 uncovered medical expenses; (C) payment of reasonable legal fees for
1136 the legal representation of the person acting as surrogate; (D) payment
1137 of life insurance premiums; and (E) any other reasonable financial
1138 arrangements mutually agreed upon by the parties, including any
1139 applicable reimbursement and compensation schedule, pursuant to the
1140 terms of the surrogacy agreement.

1141 (7) The intended parent or parents are liable for the surrogacy-related
1142 expenses of the person acting as surrogate, including expenses for
1143 health care provided for assisted reproduction, prenatal care, labor and
1144 delivery and for the medical expenses of the resulting child that are not
1145 paid by insurance. This subdivision shall not be construed to supplant
1146 any health insurance coverage that is otherwise available to the person
1147 acting as surrogate or an intended parent for the coverage of health care
1148 costs. This subdivision shall not change the health insurance coverage
1149 of the person acting as surrogate or the responsibility of the insurance

1150 company to pay benefits under a policy that covers a person acting as
1151 surrogate.

1152 (8) The surrogacy agreement shall not infringe on the rights of the
1153 person acting as surrogate to make all health and welfare decisions
1154 regarding the person, the person's body and the person's pregnancy
1155 throughout the duration of the surrogacy arrangement, including
1156 during attempts to become pregnant, pregnancy, delivery and post-
1157 partum. The surrogacy agreement shall not infringe upon the right of
1158 the person acting as surrogate to autonomy in medical decision making
1159 by, including, but not limited to, requiring the person acting as
1160 surrogate to undergo a scheduled, nonmedically indicated caesarean
1161 section or to undergo multiple embryo transfer. Except as otherwise
1162 provided by law, any written or oral agreement purporting to waive or
1163 limit the rights described in this subdivision are void as against public
1164 policy.

1165 (9) The surrogacy agreement shall include information about each
1166 party's right under sections 60 to 77, inclusive, of this act to terminate
1167 the surrogacy agreement.

1168 (b) A surrogacy agreement may provide for: (1) The intended parent
1169 or parents to pay reasonable compensation to the person acting as
1170 surrogate; and (2) the intended parent or parents to pay for or reimburse
1171 reasonable expenses, including, but not limited to, medical, legal or
1172 other professional or necessary expenses related to the surrogacy
1173 agreement, including reimbursement of specific expenses if the
1174 agreement is terminated under sections 60 to 77, inclusive, of this act.

1175 (c) A right created under a surrogacy agreement is not assignable and
1176 there is no third-party beneficiary of the agreement other than the
1177 resulting child.

1178 Sec. 64. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Unless a surrogacy
1179 agreement expressly otherwise provides:

1180 (1) (A) The marriage of a person acting as surrogate after the
1181 surrogacy agreement is signed by all parties shall not affect the validity
1182 of the surrogacy agreement, (B) the consent of the spouse of the person
1183 acting as surrogate is not required, and (C) the spouse of the person
1184 acting as surrogate is not a presumed parent of a child conceived by
1185 assisted reproduction under the surrogacy agreement; and

1186 (2) The divorce, dissolution, annulment, declaration of invalidity,
1187 legal separation or separate maintenance of the person acting as
1188 surrogate after the surrogacy agreement is signed by all parties shall not
1189 affect the validity of the surrogacy agreement.

1190 (b) Unless a surrogacy agreement expressly otherwise provides:

1191 (1) (A) The marriage of an intended parent after the agreement is
1192 signed by all parties shall not affect the validity of a surrogacy
1193 agreement, (B) the consent of the spouse of the intended parent is not
1194 required, and (C) the spouse of the intended parent is not, based on the
1195 surrogacy agreement, a parent of a child conceived by assisted
1196 reproduction under the surrogacy agreement; and

1197 (2) The divorce, dissolution, annulment, declaration of invalidity,
1198 legal separation or separate maintenance of an intended parent after the
1199 surrogacy agreement is signed by all parties shall not affect the validity
1200 of the surrogacy agreement and the intended parents are the parents of
1201 the child.

1202 Sec. 65. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Unless the court orders
1203 otherwise, a petition and any other document related to a surrogacy
1204 agreement filed with the court under sections 60 to 77, inclusive, of this
1205 act are not open to inspection by any person other than the parties to the
1206 proceeding, an attorney representing a party to the proceeding, a child
1207 conceived by assisted reproduction under the agreement provided the
1208 child is eighteen years of age or older, the Department of Public Health
1209 and the hospital where the delivery occurs or is expected to occur.
1210 Except upon order of the court for good cause shown, a court may not

1211 authorize a person to inspect a document related to the surrogacy
1212 agreement. Any person seeking to inspect a document may be required
1213 to pay the expense of preparing a copy of the document to be inspected.

1214 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section,
1215 in accordance with the provisions of section 7-51a of the general statutes,
1216 as amended by this act, members of genealogical societies may seek
1217 access to vital records in the custody of any registrar of vital statistics,
1218 except for confidential files on surrogacy agreements.

1219 Sec. 66. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) During the period after the
1220 date of execution of a surrogacy agreement until the occurrence of the
1221 earlier of the date of termination of a surrogacy agreement pursuant to
1222 the agreement terms, or ninety days after the date of birth of a child
1223 conceived by assisted reproduction under the surrogacy agreement, a
1224 court of this state conducting a proceeding under sections 1 to 86,
1225 inclusive, of this act has exclusive, continuing jurisdiction over all
1226 matters arising out of the agreement. The provisions of this section do
1227 not give the court jurisdiction over a child custody proceeding or a child
1228 support proceeding if jurisdiction is not otherwise authorized by the law
1229 of this state other than the provisions of sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of
1230 this act.

1231 Sec. 67. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) A party to a gestational
1232 surrogacy agreement may terminate such agreement, at any time before
1233 an embryo transfer, by giving notice of termination in a record to all
1234 other parties. If an embryo transfer shall not result in a pregnancy, a
1235 party may terminate such agreement at any time before a subsequent
1236 embryo transfer, provided no party may terminate the agreement after
1237 an embryo transfer but prior to a pregnancy test at a time to be
1238 determined by a qualified healthcare provider.

1239 (b) Unless a gestational surrogacy agreement provides otherwise, on
1240 termination of such agreement under subsection (a) of this section, the
1241 parties are released from the agreement, except that each intended

1242 parent remains responsible for expenses that are reimbursable under the
1243 agreement and incurred by the person acting as gestational surrogate
1244 through the date of termination of the agreement.

1245 (c) Except in a case involving fraud, neither a person acting as
1246 gestational surrogate nor the spouse or former spouse of the person
1247 acting as surrogate, if any, is liable to the intended parent or parents for
1248 a penalty, including any costs incurred by intended parents, if any, for
1249 medical and psychological screening, or liquidated damages, for
1250 terminating a gestational surrogacy agreement under this section.

1251 Sec. 68. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Except as provided in
1252 subsection (c) of this section, subsection (b) of section 69 of this act or
1253 section 71 of this act, upon birth of a child conceived by assisted
1254 reproduction under a gestational surrogacy agreement, each intended
1255 parent is, by operation of law, a parent of the resulting child.

1256 (b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section or
1257 section 71 of this act, neither a person acting as gestational surrogate nor
1258 the spouse or former spouse of the person acting as surrogate, if any, is
1259 a parent of the resulting child.

1260 (c) If a resulting child is alleged to be a genetic child of the person
1261 who agreed to be a gestational surrogate, the court shall, upon finding
1262 sufficient evidence, order genetic testing of the child, the cost of which
1263 shall be covered by the intended parent or parents. If the resulting child
1264 is a genetic child of the person who agreed to be a gestational surrogate,
1265 parentage shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of
1266 sections 1 to 50, inclusive, of this act.

1267 (d) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, subsection (b)
1268 of section 69 of this act or section 71 of this act, if, due to a clinical or
1269 laboratory error, a child conceived by assisted reproduction under a
1270 gestational surrogacy agreement is not genetically related to an
1271 intended parent or a donor who donated to the intended parent or
1272 parents, each intended parent, and not the gestational surrogate and the

1273 spouse or former spouse of the person acting as surrogate, if any, is a
1274 parent of the resulting child, subject to any other claim of parentage.

1275 Sec. 69. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) The provisions of section
1276 68 of this act shall apply to an intended parent even if the intended
1277 parent died during the period between the transfer of a gamete or
1278 embryo and the birth of the resulting child.

1279 (b) Except as provided in section 71 of this act, an intended parent is
1280 not a parent of a child conceived by assisted reproduction under a
1281 gestational surrogacy agreement if the intended parent dies before the
1282 transfer of a gamete or embryo unless:

1283 (1) The person executed a written document, which may include the
1284 surrogacy agreement, that: (A) Specifically set forth that the person's
1285 gametes may be used for posthumous conception of a child, (B)
1286 specifically provided the other intended parent with authority to
1287 exercise custody, control and use of the gametes in the event of the
1288 person's death, and (C) was signed and dated by the person and the
1289 other intended parent; and

1290 (2) The embryo is in utero not later than one year after the date of the
1291 person's death.

1292 Sec. 70. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Except as provided in
1293 subsection (c) of section 68 of this act or section 71 of this act, a party to
1294 a gestational surrogacy agreement may initiate a proceeding for a
1295 judgment of parentage of a child conceived pursuant to the agreement
1296 at any time after the agreement has been executed by all of the parties.

1297 (b) The petition for a judgment of parentage shall include: (1)
1298 Certification from the attorney representing the intended parent or
1299 parents and the attorney representing the person acting as surrogate
1300 that the requirements of sections 61 to 63, inclusive, of this act have been
1301 met; and (2) a statement from all parties to the surrogacy agreement that
1302 they entered into the surrogacy agreement knowingly and voluntarily.

1303 The petition, including the certification and statement required by
1304 subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection, shall be submitted under
1305 penalty of false statement.

1306 (c) Neither the state nor the Department of Public Health, nor the
1307 hospital where delivery is expected to occur or does occur, is a necessary
1308 party to a proceeding under subsection (a) of this section.

1309 (d) Service of process may be waived if each party consents to waiver
1310 of service of process.

1311 (e) Where a petition satisfies subsection (b) of this section, the court
1312 shall issue a judgment without additional proceedings or
1313 documentation:

1314 (1) Declaring, that upon the birth of the child born during the term of
1315 the surrogacy agreement, any intended parent is a parent of the child
1316 and ordering that parental rights, duties and custody vest immediately
1317 on the birth of the child exclusively in any intended parent;

1318 (2) Declaring, that upon the birth of the child born during the term of
1319 the surrogacy agreement, the person acting as gestational surrogate and
1320 the spouse or former spouse of the person acting as surrogate, if any, are
1321 not the parents of the child;

1322 (3) Declaring that the intended parent or parents have responsibility
1323 for the maintenance and support of the child immediately upon the
1324 birth of the child;

1325 (4) Designating the contents of the certificate of birth in accordance
1326 with subsection (b) of section 7-48a of the general statutes, as amended
1327 by this act, and directing the Department of Public Health to designate
1328 any intended parent as a parent of the child;

1329 (5) To protect the privacy of the child and the parties, declaring that
1330 the court record is not open to inspection except as authorized under
1331 section 65 of this act; and

1332 (6) If necessary, ordering that the child be surrendered to the
1333 intended parent or parents.

1334 The court may issue an order or judgment under this subsection before
1335 or after the date of birth of the child. The court shall stay enforcement of
1336 the order or judgment until the birth of the child. Nothing in this
1337 subsection shall be construed to limit the court's authority to issue other
1338 orders under sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act, or under any other
1339 provision of the general statutes.

1340 (f) In the event the certification required by subdivision (1) of
1341 subsection (b) of this section cannot be made because of a technical or
1342 nonmaterial deviation from the requirements of sections 61 to 63,
1343 inclusive, of this act, the court may nevertheless enforce the agreement
1344 and issue a judgment of parentage if the court determines the agreement
1345 is in substantial compliance with the requirements of said sections.

1346 (g) An order under subsection (e) or (f) of this section shall be
1347 sufficient to satisfy the requirements in section 7-48a of the general
1348 statutes, as amended by this act, governing birth certificates.

1349 Sec. 71. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) A gestational surrogacy
1350 agreement that complies with sections 61 to 63, inclusive, of this act is
1351 enforceable.

1352 (b) If a child was conceived by assisted reproduction under a
1353 gestational surrogacy agreement that shall not comply with sections 61
1354 to 63, inclusive, of this act, the court shall determine the rights and
1355 duties of the parties to the agreement, taking into account evidence of
1356 the intent of the parties at the time of execution of the agreement. Each
1357 party to the agreement and any person who at the time of the execution
1358 of the agreement was a spouse of a party to the agreement has standing
1359 to maintain a proceeding to adjudicate an issue related to the
1360 enforcement of the agreement.

1361 (c) Except as expressly provided in a gestational surrogacy agreement

1362 or subsection (d) or (e) of this section, if the agreement is breached by
1363 the person acting as gestational surrogate or one or more intended
1364 parents, the nonbreaching party is entitled to the remedies available at
1365 law or in equity.

1366 (d) Specific performance is not a remedy available for breach by a
1367 person acting as gestational surrogate of a provision in the agreement
1368 that the person acting as gestational surrogate be impregnated,
1369 terminate or not terminate a pregnancy, or submit to medical
1370 procedures.

1371 (e) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, if an intended
1372 parent is determined to be a parent of the resulting child, specific
1373 performance is a remedy available for:

1374 (1) Breach of the agreement by a person acting as gestational
1375 surrogate that prevents the intended parent from exercising
1376 immediately upon birth of the child the full rights of parentage; or

1377 (2) Breach by the intended parent that prevents the intended parent's
1378 acceptance, immediately upon birth of the child conceived by assisted
1379 reproduction under the agreement, of the duties of parentage.

1380 Sec. 72. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Except as otherwise
1381 provided in section 75 of this act, a genetic surrogacy agreement shall
1382 be validated by a court of competent jurisdiction. A proceeding to
1383 validate the agreement shall be commenced before the assisted
1384 reproduction related to the surrogacy agreement.

1385 (b) The court shall issue an order validating a genetic surrogacy
1386 agreement if the court finds that:

1387 (1) Sections 61 to 63, inclusive, of this act are satisfied; and

1388 (2) All parties entered into the agreement voluntarily and understand
1389 its terms.

1390 (c) A person who terminates a genetic surrogacy agreement under
1391 section 73 of this act shall file notice of the termination with the court.
1392 On receipt of the notice, the court shall vacate any order issued under
1393 subsection (b) of this section. A person who shall not notify the court of
1394 the termination of the agreement shall be subject to sanctions.

1395 Sec. 73. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) A party to a genetic
1396 surrogacy agreement may terminate the agreement as follows:

1397 (1) An intended parent or person acting as genetic surrogate who is a
1398 party to the agreement may terminate the agreement at any time before
1399 a gamete or embryo transfer by giving notice of termination in a record
1400 to all other parties. If a gamete or embryo transfer does not result in a
1401 pregnancy, a party may terminate the agreement at any time before a
1402 subsequent gamete or embryo transfer, provided no party may
1403 terminate the agreement after a gamete or embryo transfer but prior to
1404 a pregnancy test at a time to be determined by a qualified healthcare
1405 provider. The notice of termination shall be attested by a notarial officer
1406 or witnessed.

1407 (2) An intended parent or person acting as genetic surrogate who
1408 terminates the agreement after the court, as described in section 72 of
1409 this act, issues an order validating the agreement under section 72 of this
1410 act, but before the person acting as genetic surrogate becomes pregnant
1411 by means of assisted reproduction, shall also file notice of the
1412 termination with such court. On receipt of the notice, the court shall
1413 order a stay on all medical procedures contemplated under the terms of
1414 the genetic surrogacy agreement.

1415 (b) On termination of the genetic surrogacy agreement, the parties are
1416 released from all obligations under the agreement, except that any
1417 intended parent remains responsible for all expenses incurred by the
1418 person acting as genetic surrogate through the date of termination of the
1419 agreement that are reimbursable under the agreement. Unless the
1420 agreement provides otherwise, the person acting as surrogate is not

1421 entitled to any nonexpense-related compensation paid for serving as a
1422 surrogate.

1423 (c) Except in a case involving fraud, neither a person acting as genetic
1424 surrogate nor the spouse or former spouse of the person acting as
1425 genetic surrogate, if any, is liable to the intended parent or parents for a
1426 penalty or liquidated damages, for terminating a genetic surrogacy
1427 agreement under this section.

1428 Sec. 74. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Upon birth of a child
1429 conceived by assisted reproduction under a genetic surrogacy
1430 agreement validated under section 72 of this act, each intended parent
1431 is, by operation of law, a parent of the resulting child.

1432 (b) Upon birth of a child conceived by assisted reproduction under a
1433 genetic surrogacy agreement validated under section 72 of this act, all
1434 parties shall jointly file a notice with a court of competent jurisdiction
1435 that a child has been born as a result of assisted reproduction. Upon
1436 receiving such notice, the court shall issue an order without additional
1437 proceedings or documentation:

1438 (1) Declaring that any intended parent or parents is a parent of a child
1439 conceived by assisted reproduction under the agreement and ordering
1440 that parental rights and duties vest exclusively in any intended parent
1441 or parents;

1442 (2) Declaring that the person acting as genetic surrogate and the
1443 spouse or former spouse of the person acting as surrogate, if any, are
1444 not parents of the resulting child;

1445 (3) Declaring that the intended parent or parents have responsibility
1446 for the maintenance and support of the child immediately upon the
1447 birth of the child;

1448 (4) Designating the contents of the certificate of birth in accordance
1449 with subsection (b) of section 7-48a of the general statutes, as amended

1450 by this act, and directing the Department of Public Health to designate
1451 any intended parent as a parent of the child;

1452 (5) To protect the privacy of the child and the parties, declaring that
1453 the court record is not open to inspection except as authorized under
1454 section 65 of this act; and

1455 (6) If necessary, ordering that the child be surrendered to the
1456 intended parent or parents.

1457 Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit the court's
1458 authority to issue other orders under sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this
1459 act, or under any other provision of the general statutes.

1460 (c) If a child born to a person acting as genetic surrogate is alleged not
1461 to have been conceived by assisted reproduction, the court may, upon
1462 sufficient findings, order genetic testing to determine the genetic
1463 parentage of the child, and shall designate which party shall pay for
1464 such testing. If the child was not conceived by assisted reproduction,
1465 parentage shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of
1466 sections 1 to 50, inclusive, of this this act. Unless the genetic surrogacy
1467 agreement provides otherwise, if the child was not conceived by
1468 assisted reproduction the person acting as surrogate is not entitled to
1469 any nonexpense-related compensation paid for serving as a surrogate.

1470 (d) If an intended parent fails to file the notice required under
1471 subsection (b) of this section, the person acting as genetic surrogate or
1472 the Department of Public Health may file with the court, not later than
1473 sixty days after the date of birth of a child conceived by assisted
1474 reproduction under the agreement, notice that the child has been born
1475 to the person acting as genetic surrogate. On proof of a court order
1476 issued under section 72 of this act validating the agreement, the court
1477 shall order that each intended parent is a parent of the child.

1478 Sec. 75. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) A genetic surrogacy
1479 agreement, whether or not in a record, that is not validated under

1480 section 72 of this act is enforceable only to the extent provided in this
1481 section and section 77 of this act.

1482 (b) If all parties agree, a court may validate a genetic surrogacy
1483 agreement after assisted reproduction has occurred but before the date
1484 of birth of a child conceived by assisted reproduction under the
1485 agreement.

1486 (c) If a child conceived by assisted reproduction under a genetic
1487 surrogacy agreement that is not validated under section 72 of this act is
1488 born, the person acting as genetic surrogate is not automatically a parent
1489 and the court shall adjudicate parentage of the child based on the best
1490 interest of the child, taking into account the factors set forth in
1491 subsection (a) of section 23 of this act and the intent of the parties at the
1492 time of the execution of the agreement.

1493 (d) The parties to a genetic surrogacy agreement have standing to
1494 maintain a proceeding to adjudicate parentage under this section.

1495 Sec. 76. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Except as provided in
1496 section 74 or 75 of this act, upon birth of a child conceived by assisted
1497 reproduction under a genetic surrogacy agreement, each intended
1498 parent is, by operation of law, a parent of the child whether the
1499 surviving parent is the genetic parent of the child conceived, or not,
1500 notwithstanding the death of an intended parent during the period
1501 between the transfer of a gamete or embryo and the birth of the child.

1502 (b) Except as provided in section 74 or 75 of this act, an intended
1503 parent is not a parent of a child conceived by assisted reproduction
1504 under a genetic surrogacy agreement if the intended parent dies before
1505 the transfer of a gamete or embryo unless:

1506 (1) The person executed a written document, which may include the
1507 surrogacy agreement, that: (A) Specifically set forth that the person's
1508 gametes may be used for posthumous conception of a child, (B)
1509 specifically provided the other intended parent with authority to

1510 exercise custody, control and use of the gametes in the event of the
1511 person's death, and (C) was signed and dated by the person and the
1512 other intended parent; and

1513 (2) The embryo is in utero not later than one year after the date of the
1514 person's death.

1515 Sec. 77. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) Subject to subsection (b)
1516 of section 73 of this act, if a genetic surrogacy agreement is breached by
1517 a person acting as genetic surrogate or one or more intended parents,
1518 the nonbreaching party is entitled to the remedies available at law or in
1519 equity.

1520 (b) Specific performance is not a remedy available for breach by a
1521 person acting as genetic surrogate of a requirement of a validated or
1522 nonvalidated genetic surrogacy agreement that the person acting as
1523 surrogate be impregnated, terminate or not terminate a pregnancy or
1524 submit to medical procedures.

1525 (c) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, specific
1526 performance is a remedy available for:

1527 (1) Breach of a validated genetic surrogacy agreement by a person
1528 acting as genetic surrogate that prevents the intended parent from
1529 exercising, immediately upon birth of the child, the full rights of
1530 parentage; or

1531 (2) Breach by an intended parent that prevents the intended parent's
1532 acceptance, immediately upon birth of the child conceived by assisted
1533 reproduction under the agreement, of the duties of parentage.

1534 Sec. 78. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) As used in sections 78 to 83,
1535 inclusive, of this act:

1536 (1) "Identifying information" means: (A) The full name of a donor; (B)
1537 the date of birth of the donor; and (C) the permanent and, if different,
1538 current address of the donor at the time of the donation.

1539 (2) "Medical history" means information regarding any: (A) Present
1540 illness of a donor; (B) past illness of the donor; and (C) social, genetic
1541 and family history pertaining to the health of the donor.

1542 Sec. 79. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) The provisions of sections
1543 78 to 83, inclusive, of this act apply only to gametes collected on or after
1544 January 1, 2021.

1545 (b) The provisions of this section do not apply to gametes collected
1546 from a donor whose identity is known to the recipient of the gametes at
1547 the time of the donation.

1548 Sec. 80. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) A gamete bank or fertility
1549 clinic operating in this state shall collect from a donor the donor's
1550 identifying information and medical history at the time of the donation.

1551 (b) A gamete bank or fertility clinic operating in this state that
1552 receives the gametes of a donor collected by another gamete bank or
1553 fertility clinic shall collect the name, address, telephone number and
1554 electronic mail address of the gamete bank or fertility clinic from which
1555 it receives the gametes.

1556 (c) A gamete bank or fertility clinic operating in this state shall
1557 disclose the information collected under subsections (a) and (b) of this
1558 section as provided under section 82 of this act.

1559 Sec. 81. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) A gamete bank or fertility
1560 clinic operating in this state that collects gametes from a donor shall: (1)
1561 Provide the donor with information in a record about the donor's choice
1562 regarding identity disclosure; and (2) obtain a declaration from the
1563 donor regarding identity disclosure.

1564 (b) A gamete bank or fertility clinic operating in this state shall give a
1565 donor the choice to sign a declaration, attested by a notarial officer or
1566 witnessed, that either: (1) States that the donor agrees to disclose the
1567 donor's identity to a child conceived by assisted reproduction with the

1568 donor's gametes on request once the child attains eighteen years of age;
1569 or (2) states that the donor shall not agree presently to disclose the
1570 donor's identity to the child.

1571 (c) A gamete bank or fertility clinic operating in this state shall permit
1572 a donor who has signed a declaration under subdivision (2) of
1573 subsection (b) of this section to withdraw the declaration at any time by
1574 signing a declaration under subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of this
1575 section.

1576 Sec. 82. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) On request of a child
1577 conceived by assisted reproduction who attains eighteen years of age, a
1578 gamete bank or fertility clinic operating in this state that collected the
1579 gametes used in the assisted reproduction shall make a good faith effort
1580 to provide the child with identifying information of the donor who
1581 provided the gametes, unless the donor signed and did not withdraw a
1582 declaration under subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of section 81 of this
1583 act. If the donor signed and did not withdraw the declaration, the
1584 gamete bank or fertility clinic shall make a good faith effort to notify the
1585 donor, who may elect under subsection (c) of section 81 of this act to
1586 withdraw the donor's declaration.

1587 (b) Irrespective of whether a donor signed a declaration under
1588 subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of section 81 of this act, on request by a
1589 child conceived by assisted reproduction who attains eighteen years of
1590 age, or, if the child is a minor, by a parent or guardian of the child, a
1591 gamete bank or fertility clinic operating in this state that collected the
1592 gametes used in the assisted reproduction shall make a good faith effort
1593 to provide the child or, if the child is a minor, the parent or guardian of
1594 the child, access to nonidentifying medical history of the donor.

1595 (c) On request of a child conceived by assisted reproduction who
1596 attains eighteen years of age, a gamete bank or fertility clinic operating
1597 in this state that received the gametes used in the assisted reproduction
1598 from another gamete bank or fertility clinic shall disclose the name,

1599 address, telephone number and electronic mail address of the gamete
1600 bank or fertility clinic from which it received the gametes.

1601 Sec. 83. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) (a) A gamete bank or fertility
1602 clinic operating in this state that collects gametes for use in assisted
1603 reproduction shall maintain identifying information and medical
1604 history about each gamete donor. The gamete bank or fertility clinic
1605 shall maintain records of gamete screening and testing and comply with
1606 reporting requirements, in accordance with federal law and applicable
1607 law of this state other than the provisions of sections 1 to 86, inclusive,
1608 of this act.

1609 (b) A gamete bank or fertility clinic operating in this state that
1610 receives gametes from another gamete bank or fertility clinic operating
1611 in this state shall maintain the name, address, telephone number and
1612 electronic mail address of the gamete bank or fertility clinic from which
1613 it received the gametes.

1614 Sec. 84. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) In applying and construing
1615 the provisions of sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of this act, consideration
1616 shall be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect
1617 to its subject matter among states that enact it.

1618 Sec. 85. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) Sections 1 to 86, inclusive, of
1619 this act modify, limit or supersede the Electronic Signatures in Global
1620 and National Commerce Act, 15 USC 7001 et seq., but do not modify,
1621 limit or supersede 15 USC 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of
1622 any of the notices described in 15 USC 7003(b).

1623 Sec. 86. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2021*) Sections 1 to 86, inclusive,
1624 apply to a pending proceeding to adjudicate parentage commenced
1625 prior to January 1, 2021, for an issue on which a judgment has not been
1626 entered.

1627 Sec. 87. Section 7-36 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1628 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

1629 As used in this chapter and sections 19a-40 to 19a-45, inclusive, unless
1630 the context otherwise requires:

1631 (1) "Registrar of vital statistics" or "registrar" means the registrar of
1632 births, marriages, deaths and fetal deaths or any public official charged
1633 with the care of returns relating to vital statistics;

1634 (2) "Registration" means the process by which vital records are
1635 completed, filed and incorporated into the official records of the
1636 department;

1637 (3) "Institution" means any public or private facility that provides
1638 inpatient medical, surgical or diagnostic care or treatment, or nursing,
1639 custodial or domiciliary care, or to which persons are committed by law;

1640 (4) "Vital records" means a certificate of birth, death, fetal death or
1641 marriage;

1642 (5) "Certified copy" means a copy of a birth, death, fetal death or
1643 marriage certificate that (A) includes all information on the certificate
1644 except such information that is nondisclosable by law, (B) is issued or
1645 transmitted by any registrar of vital statistics, (C) includes an attested
1646 signature and the raised seal of an authorized person, and (D) if
1647 submitted to the department, includes all information required by the
1648 commissioner;

1649 (6) "Uncertified copy" means a copy of a birth, death, fetal death or
1650 marriage certificate that includes all information contained in a certified
1651 copy except an original attested signature and a raised seal of an
1652 authorized person;

1653 (7) "Authenticate" or "authenticated" means to affix to a vital record
1654 in paper format the official seal, or to affix to a vital record in electronic
1655 format the user identification, password, or other means of electronic
1656 identification, as approved by the department, of the creator of the vital
1657 record, or the creator's designee, by which affixing the creator of such

1658 paper or electronic vital record, or the creator's designee, affirms the
1659 integrity of such vital record;

1660 (8) "Attest" means to verify a vital record in accordance with the
1661 provisions of subdivision (5) of this section;

1662 (9) "Correction" means to change or enter new information on a
1663 certificate of birth, marriage, death or fetal death, within one year of the
1664 date of the vital event recorded in such certificate, in order to accurately
1665 reflect the facts existing at the time of the recording of such vital event,
1666 where such changes or entries are to correct errors on such certificate
1667 due to inaccurate or incomplete information provided by the informant
1668 at the time the certificate was prepared, or to correct transcribing,
1669 typographical or clerical errors;

1670 (10) "Amendment" means to (A) change or enter new information on
1671 a certificate of birth, marriage, death or fetal death, more than one year
1672 after the date of the vital event recorded in such certificate, in order to
1673 accurately reflect the facts existing at the time of the recording of the
1674 event, (B) create a replacement certificate of birth for matters pertaining
1675 to parentage and gender change, or (C) reflect a legal name change in
1676 accordance with section 19a-42, as amended by this act, or make a
1677 modification to a cause of death;

1678 (11) "Acknowledgment of paternity" means to legally acknowledge
1679 paternity of a child pursuant to section 46b-172, as amended by this act;

1680 (12) "Adjudication of paternity" means to legally establish paternity
1681 through an order of a court of competent jurisdiction;

1682 (13) "Parentage" includes matters relating to adoption, gestational
1683 agreements, paternity and maternity;

1684 (14) "Department" means the Department of Public Health;

1685 (15) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Public Health or the
1686 commissioner's designee;

1687 [(16) "Gestational agreement" means a written agreement for assisted
1688 reproduction in which a woman agrees to carry a child to birth for an
1689 intended parent or intended parents, which woman contributed no
1690 genetic material to the child and which agreement (A) names each party
1691 to the agreement and indicates each party's respective obligations under
1692 the agreement, (B) is signed by each party to the agreement and the
1693 spouse of each such party, if any, and (C) is witnessed by at least two
1694 disinterested adults and acknowledged in the manner prescribed by
1695 law;]

1696 (16) "Surrogacy agreement" means an agreement between one or
1697 more intended parents and a person who is not an intended parent in
1698 which such person agrees to become pregnant through assisted
1699 reproduction and which provides that each intended parent is a parent
1700 of a child conceived under the agreement. Unless the context otherwise
1701 requires, "surrogacy agreement" includes an agreement with a
1702 gestational surrogate and an agreement with a genetic surrogate;

1703 (17) "Intended parent" means a [party to a gestational agreement who
1704 agrees, under the gestational agreement, to be the parent of a child born
1705 to a woman by means of assisted reproduction, regardless of whether
1706 the party has a genetic relationship to the child] person, married or
1707 unmarried, who manifests an intent to be legally bound as a parent of a
1708 child conceived by assisted reproduction;

1709 (18) "Foundling" means (A) a child of unknown parentage, or (B) an
1710 infant voluntarily surrendered pursuant to the provisions of section 17a-
1711 58; and

1712 (19) "Certified homeless youth" means a person who is at least fifteen
1713 years of age but less than eighteen years of age, is not in the physical
1714 custody of a parent or legal guardian, who is a homeless child or youth,
1715 as defined in 42 USC 11434a, as amended from time to time, and who
1716 has been certified as homeless by (A) a school district homeless liaison,
1717 (B) the director of an emergency shelter program funded by the United

1718 States Department of Housing and Urban Development, or the
1719 director's designee, or (C) the director of a runaway or homeless youth
1720 basic center or transitional living program funded by the United States
1721 Department of Health and Human Services, or the director's designee.

1722 Sec. 88. Section 7-48a of the general statutes is repealed and the
1723 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

1724 (a) Each original certificate of birth shall be filed with the name of the
1725 birth [mother] parent recorded.

1726 (b) If the birth is subject to a [gestational] surrogacy agreement, the
1727 Department of Public Health shall create a replacement certificate of
1728 birth immediately upon: (1) Receipt of a certified copy of an order of a
1729 court of competent jurisdiction [approving a gestational agreement and]
1730 issuing an order of parentage pursuant to such [gestational] surrogacy
1731 agreement, if such order is received by the department after the birth of
1732 the child, or (2) the filing of an original certificate of birth, if such order
1733 is received by the department prior to the birth of the child. The
1734 department shall prepare the replacement certificate of birth for the
1735 child born of the agreement in accordance with such order. The
1736 replacement certificate of birth shall include all information required to
1737 be included in a certificate of birth of this state as of the date of the birth,
1738 except that the intended parent or parents under the [gestational]
1739 surrogacy agreement shall be named as the parent or parents of the
1740 child. When a certified copy of a certificate of birth is requested by an
1741 eligible party, as provided in section 7-51, as amended by this act, for
1742 which a replacement certificate of birth has been created pursuant to this
1743 subsection, a copy of the replacement certificate of birth shall be
1744 provided. The department shall seal the original certificate of birth in
1745 accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of section 19a-42.

1746 (c) Immediately after a replacement certificate of birth has been
1747 prepared, the department shall transmit an exact copy of such certificate
1748 to the registrar of vital statistics of the town of birth and to any other

1749 registrar as the department deems appropriate. Such registrar shall
1750 proceed in accordance with the provisions of section 19a-42, as amended
1751 by this act.

1752 Sec. 89. Section 7-50 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1753 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

1754 (a) No certificate of birth shall contain any specific statement that the
1755 child was born [in or out of wedlock or reference to illegitimacy of the
1756 child or to the marital status of the mother] to parents married or
1757 unmarried to each other, except that information on whether the child
1758 was born [in or out of wedlock] to parents married or unmarried to each
1759 other and the marital status of the [mother] person who gave birth shall
1760 be recorded on a confidential portion of the certificate pursuant to
1761 section 7-48. Upon the completion of an acknowledgment of [paternity]
1762 parentage at a hospital, concurrent with the hospital's electronic
1763 transmission of birth data to the department, or at a town in the case of
1764 a home birth, concurrent with the registration of the birth data by the
1765 town, the acknowledgment shall be filed in the [paternity] parentage
1766 registry maintained by the department, as required by section 19a-42a,
1767 as amended by this act, and the name of the [father of a child born out
1768 of wedlock] acknowledged parent shall be entered in or upon the birth
1769 certificate or birth record of such child. All properly completed post
1770 birth acknowledgments or certified adjudications of [paternity]
1771 parentage received by the department shall be filed in the [paternity]
1772 parentage registry maintained by the department, and the name of the
1773 [father of the child born out of wedlock] acknowledged parent shall be
1774 entered in or upon the birth record or certificate of such child by the
1775 department, if there is no [paternity] parentage, other than the person
1776 who gave birth, already recorded on the birth certificate. If [another
1777 father's information is recorded on the certificate, the original father's]
1778 the certificate already contains the information of a parent other than
1779 the person who gave birth, information shall not be removed except
1780 upon receipt by the department of a certified order by a court of
1781 competent jurisdiction in which there is a finding that the individual

1782 recorded on the birth certificate, specifically referenced by name, is not
1783 the child's [father] parent, or a finding that a different individual than
1784 the one recorded, specifically referenced by name, is the child's [father]
1785 parent. The name of the [father] parent on a birth certificate or birth
1786 record shall otherwise be removed or changed only upon the filing of a
1787 rescission in such registry, as provided in section 19a-42a, as amended
1788 by this act. The Social Security number of the father of a nonmarital child
1789 [born out of wedlock] may be entered in or upon the birth certificate or
1790 birth record of such child if such entry is done in accordance with 5 USC
1791 552a. [note.]

1792 (b) The department shall restrict access to and issuance of certified
1793 copies of acknowledgments of paternity and acknowledgments of
1794 parentage as provided in section 19a-42a, as amended by this act.

1795 Sec. 90. Subsection (a) of section 7-51 of the general statutes is
1796 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January*
1797 *1, 2021*):

1798 (a) (1) The department and registrars of vital statistics shall restrict
1799 access to and issuance of a certified copy of birth and fetal death records
1800 and certificates less than one hundred years old, to the following eligible
1801 parties: (A) The person whose birth is recorded, if such person is (i) over
1802 eighteen years of age, (ii) a certified homeless youth, as defined in
1803 section 7-36, or (iii) a minor emancipated pursuant to sections 46b-150
1804 to 46b-150e, inclusive; (B) such person's child, grandchild, spouse,
1805 parent, guardian or grandparent; (C) the chief executive officer of the
1806 municipality where the birth or fetal death occurred, or the chief
1807 executive officer's authorized agent; (D) the local director of health for
1808 the town or city where the birth or fetal death occurred or where the
1809 [mother] person who gave birth was a resident at the time of the birth
1810 or fetal death, or the director's authorized agent; (E) attorneys-at-law
1811 representing such person or such person's parent, guardian, child or
1812 surviving spouse; (F) a conservator of the person appointed for such
1813 person; (G) a member of a genealogical society incorporated or

1814 authorized by the Secretary of the State to do business or conduct affairs
1815 in this state; (H) an agent of a state or federal agency as approved by the
1816 department; and (I) a researcher approved by the department pursuant
1817 to section 19a-25.

1818 (2) Except as provided in section 7-53 and section 19a-42a, as
1819 amended by this act, access to confidential files on [paternity] parentage,
1820 adoption, gender change or [gestational] surrogacy agreements, or
1821 information contained within such files, shall not be released to any
1822 party, including the eligible parties listed in subdivision (1) of this
1823 subsection, except upon an order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

1824 Sec. 91. Subsection (a) of section 7-51a of the 2020 supplement to the
1825 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1826 thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

1827 (a) Any person eighteen years of age or older may purchase certified
1828 copies of marriage and death records, and certified copies of records of
1829 births or fetal deaths which are at least one hundred years old, in the
1830 custody of any registrar of vital statistics. The department may issue
1831 uncertified copies of death certificates for deaths occurring less than one
1832 hundred years ago, and uncertified copies of birth, marriage, death and
1833 fetal death certificates for births, marriages, deaths and fetal deaths that
1834 occurred at least one hundred years ago, to researchers approved by the
1835 department pursuant to section 19a-25, and to state and federal agencies
1836 approved by the department. During all normal business hours,
1837 members of genealogical societies incorporated or authorized by the
1838 Secretary of the State to do business or conduct affairs in this state shall
1839 (1) have full access to all vital records in the custody of any registrar of
1840 vital statistics, including certificates, ledgers, record books, card files,
1841 indexes and database printouts, except for those records containing
1842 Social Security numbers protected pursuant to 42 USC 405 (c)(2)(C), and
1843 confidential files on adoptions, gender change, [gestational] surrogacy
1844 agreements, [and] paternity and parentage, (2) be permitted to make
1845 notes from such records, (3) be permitted to purchase certified copies of

1846 such records, and (4) be permitted to incorporate statistics derived from
1847 such records in the publications of such genealogical societies. For all
1848 vital records containing Social Security numbers that are protected from
1849 disclosure pursuant to federal law, the Social Security numbers
1850 contained on such records shall be redacted from any certified copy of
1851 such records issued to a genealogist by a registrar of vital statistics.

1852 Sec. 92. Subsection (c) of section 17a-60 of the general statutes is
1853 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January*
1854 *1, 2021*):

1855 (c) Possession of a bracelet linking the parent or lawful agent to an
1856 infant surrendered to a designated employee if parental rights have not
1857 been terminated creates a presumption the parent or lawful agent has
1858 standing to participate in a custody hearing for the infant under chapter
1859 319a but does not create a presumption of [maternity, paternity]
1860 parentage or custody.

1861 Sec. 93. Section 17b-27 of the general statutes is repealed and the
1862 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

1863 (a) Each hospital or other institution where births occur, and each
1864 entity that is approved by the Commissioner of Social Services to
1865 participate in the voluntary [paternity] parentage establishment
1866 program, shall, with the assistance of the commissioner, develop a
1867 protocol for a voluntary [paternity] parentage establishment program as
1868 provided in regulations adopted pursuant to subsection (b) of this
1869 section, which shall be consistent with the provisions of [subsection (a)
1870 of section 46b-172] sections 24 to 35, inclusive, of this act and shall
1871 encourage the positive involvement of both parents in the life of the
1872 child. Each such protocol shall assure that the participants are informed,
1873 are competent to understand and agree to an affirmation or
1874 acknowledgment of [paternity] parentage, and that any such
1875 affirmation or acknowledgment is voluntary and free from coercion.
1876 Each such protocol shall also provide for the training of all staff

1877 members involved in the voluntary [paternity] parentage establishment
1878 process so that such staff members will understand their obligations to
1879 implement the voluntary [paternity] parentage establishment program
1880 in such a way that the participants are informed, are competent to
1881 understand and agree to an affirmation or acknowledgment of
1882 [paternity] parentage, and that any such affirmation or
1883 acknowledgment is voluntary and free from coercion. No entity may
1884 participate in the program until its protocol has been approved by the
1885 commissioner. The commissioner shall make all protocols and proposed
1886 protocols available for public inspection. No entity or location at which
1887 all or a substantial portion of occupants are present involuntarily,
1888 including, but not limited to, a prison or a mental hospital, but excluding
1889 any site having a research and demonstration project established under
1890 subsection (d) of section 1 of public act 99-193, may be approved for
1891 participation in the voluntary [paternity] parentage establishment
1892 program; nor may the commissioner approve any further site for
1893 participation in the program if it maintains a coercive environment or if
1894 the failure to acknowledge [paternity] parentage may result in the loss
1895 of benefits or services controlled by the entity, which are unrelated to
1896 [paternity] parentage.

1897 (b) The Commissioner of Social Services shall adopt regulations in
1898 accordance with chapter 54 to implement the provisions of subsection
1899 (a) of this section. Such regulations shall specify the requirements for
1900 participation in the voluntary [paternity] parentage establishment
1901 program and shall include, but not be limited to, provisions (1) to assure
1902 that affirmations of [paternity by the mother and acknowledgments of
1903 paternity by the putative father] parentage are voluntary and free from
1904 coercion, and (2) to establish the contents of notices which shall be
1905 provided to the [mother and to the putative father] parents before
1906 affirmation or acknowledgment. The notice to the [mother] parent who
1907 gave birth shall include, but not be limited to, notice that the affirmation
1908 or acknowledgment of [paternity] parentage may result in rights of
1909 custody and visitation, as well as a duty of support, in the person named

1910 as [the father] a parent. The notice to the [putative father] acknowledged
1911 parent shall include, but not be limited to, notice that: (A) [He] The
1912 acknowledged parent has the right to: (i) Establish [his paternity]
1913 parentage voluntarily or through court action, or to contest [paternity]
1914 parentage; (ii) appointment of counsel; (iii) in cases where the
1915 acknowledged parent is an alleged genetic parent, a genetic test to
1916 determine [paternity] parentage prior to signing an acknowledgment or
1917 in conjunction with a court action; and (iv) a trial by the Superior Court
1918 or a family support magistrate, and (B) acknowledgment of [paternity]
1919 will make him] parentage shall make the acknowledged parent liable
1920 for the financial support of the child until the child's eighteenth birthday
1921 and may result in rights of custody and visitation being conferred on the
1922 [father] acknowledged parent. In no event shall the [mother's] failure of
1923 the parent who gave birth to sign an affirmation or acknowledgment of
1924 [paternity] parentage in the hospital or with any other entity agreeing
1925 to participate in the voluntary [paternity] parentage establishment
1926 program be considered failure to cooperate with the establishment of
1927 support for the purposes of eligibility for temporary assistance for
1928 needy families.

1929 (c) The Department of Public Health shall establish a voluntary
1930 acknowledgment of [paternity] parentage system consistent with the
1931 provisions of [subsection (a) of section 46b-172] sections 24 to 35,
1932 inclusive, of this act.

1933 Sec. 94. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 17b-137a of the general
1934 statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
1935 (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

1936 (a) The Social Security number of the applicant shall be recorded on
1937 each (1) application for a license, certification or permit to engage in a
1938 profession or occupation regulated pursuant to the provisions of title
1939 19a, 20 or 21; (2) application for a commercial driver's license or
1940 commercial driver's instruction permit completed pursuant to
1941 subsection (a) of section 14-44c; and (3) application for a marriage license

1942 made under section 46b-25.

1943 (b) The Social Security number of any individual who is subject to a
1944 dissolution of marriage decree, dissolution of civil union decree,
1945 support order or [paternity] parentage determination or
1946 acknowledgment shall be placed in the records relating to the matter.

1947 Sec. 95. Subparagraph (A) of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of
1948 section 17b-137 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is
1949 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

1950 (2) (A) Such disclosure may be obtained in like manner of the
1951 property, wages or indebtedness of any person who is either: (i) Liable
1952 for the support of any such applicant or recipient, including the parents
1953 of any child receiving aid or services through the Department of
1954 Children and Families, or one adjudged or acknowledged to be the
1955 [father of an illegitimate] parent of a child; or (ii) the subject of an
1956 investigation in a IV-D support case, as defined in subdivision (13) of
1957 subsection (b) of section 46b-231. Any company or officer who has
1958 control of the books and accounts of any corporation shall make full
1959 disclosure to the IV-D agency, as defined in subdivision (12) of
1960 subsection (b) of section 46b-231, or to the support enforcement officer
1961 of the Superior Court of any such property, wages or indebtedness in all
1962 support cases, including IV-D support cases, as defined in subdivision
1963 (13) of subsection (b) of section 46b-231.

1964 Sec. 96. Subsections (d) and (e) of section 19a-42 of the general statutes
1965 are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
1966 *January 1, 2021*):

1967 (d) (1) Upon receipt of (A) an acknowledgment of [paternity]
1968 parentage executed in accordance with the provisions of [subsection (a)
1969 of section 46b-172] sections 24 to 35, inclusive, of this act by both parents
1970 of a child, [born out of wedlock,] or (B) a certified copy of an order of a
1971 court of competent jurisdiction establishing the [paternity] parentage of
1972 a child born out of wedlock, the commissioner shall include on or

1973 amend, as appropriate, such child's birth certificate to show such
1974 [paternity if paternity] parentage if parentage is not already shown on
1975 such birth certificate and to change the name of the child under eighteen
1976 years of age if so indicated on the acknowledgment of [paternity]
1977 parentage form or within the certified court order as part of the
1978 [paternity] parentage action. If a person who is the subject of a voluntary
1979 acknowledgment of [paternity] parentage, as described in this
1980 subdivision, is eighteen years of age or older, the commissioner shall
1981 obtain a notarized affidavit from such person affirming that he or she
1982 agrees to the commissioner's amendment of such person's birth
1983 certificate as such amendment relates to the acknowledgment of
1984 [paternity] parentage. The commissioner shall amend the birth
1985 certificate for an adult child to change his or her name only pursuant to
1986 a court order.

1987 (2) If [another father is listed on] the birth certificate lists the
1988 information of a parent other than the person who gave birth, the
1989 commissioner shall not remove or replace the [father's] parent's
1990 information unless presented with a certified court order that meets the
1991 requirements specified in section 7-50, as amended by this act, or upon
1992 the proper filing of a rescission, in accordance with the provisions of
1993 section 46b-172, as amended by this act. The commissioner shall
1994 thereafter amend such child's birth certificate to remove or change the
1995 [father's] name of the parent other than the person who gave birth and,
1996 if relevant, to change the name of the child, as requested at the time of
1997 the filing of a rescission, in accordance with the provisions of section
1998 46b-172, as amended by this act. Birth certificates amended under this
1999 subsection shall not be marked "Amended".

2000 (e) When the parent or parents of a child request the amendment of
2001 the child's birth certificate to reflect a new [mother's] name of the parent
2002 who gave birth because the name on the original certificate is fictitious,
2003 such parent or parents shall obtain an order of a court of competent
2004 jurisdiction declaring the [putative mother] person who gave birth to be
2005 the child's [mother] parent. Upon receipt of a certified copy of such

2006 order, the department shall amend the child's birth certificate to reflect
2007 the [mother's] parent's true name.

2008 Sec. 97. Section 19a-42a of the general statutes is repealed and the
2009 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2010 (a) All (1) voluntary acknowledgments of [paternity] parentage and
2011 rescissions of such acknowledgments executed in accordance with
2012 [subsection (a) of section 46b-172] sections 24 to 37, inclusive, of this act,
2013 and (2) adjudications of [paternity] parentage issued by a court or family
2014 support magistrate under section 19 of this act, section 46b-171, as
2015 amended by this act, section 46b-172a, as amended by this act, or any
2016 other provision of the general statutes shall be filed in the [paternity]
2017 parentage registry maintained by the Department of Public Health. All
2018 information in such registry shall be made available to the IV-D agency,
2019 as defined in subdivision (12) of subsection (b) of section 46b-231, for
2020 comparison with information in the state case registry established under
2021 subsection (l) of section 17b-179. The IV-D agency may disclose
2022 information in the [paternity] parentage registry to an agency under
2023 cooperative agreement with the IV-D agency for child support
2024 enforcement purposes.

2025 (b) Except for the IV-D agency, as provided in subsection (a) of this
2026 section, the department shall restrict access to and issuance of certified
2027 copies of acknowledgments of [paternity] parentage to the following
2028 parties: (1) Parents named on the acknowledgment of [paternity]
2029 parentage; (2) the person whose birth is acknowledged, if such person
2030 is eighteen years of age or older; (3) a guardian of the person whose birth
2031 is acknowledged; (4) an authorized representative of the Department of
2032 Social Services; (5) an attorney representing such person or a parent
2033 named on the acknowledgment; or (6) agents of a state or federal
2034 agency, as approved by the department.

2035 Sec. 98. Subsection (a) of section 45a-8a of the general statutes is
2036 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January*

2037 1, 2021):

2038 (a) For the purposes of this section, "children's matters" means: (1)
2039 Guardianship matters under sections 45a-603 to 45a-625, inclusive; (2)
2040 termination of parental rights matters under sections 45a-706 to 45a-719,
2041 inclusive; (3) adoption matters under sections 45a-724 to 45a-733,
2042 inclusive, and sections 45a-736 and 45a-737; (4) claims for [paternity]
2043 parentage under section 5 of this act and section 46b-172a, as amended
2044 by this act; (5) emancipation of minor matters under sections 46b-150 to
2045 46b-150e, inclusive; and (6) voluntary admission matters under section
2046 17a-11.

2047 Sec. 99. Subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of section 45a-106a of the
2048 2020 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is
2049 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2050 (2) Determine [paternity] parentage;

2051 Sec. 100. Subsection (a) of section 45a-257b of the general statutes is
2052 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January*
2053 *1, 2021*):

2054 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, if a testator
2055 fails to provide in the testator's will for any of the testator's children born
2056 or adopted after the execution of the will, including any child who is
2057 born as a result of [artificial insemination to which the testator has
2058 consented in accordance with subsection (b) of section 45a-772] assisted
2059 reproduction, as defined in section 2 of this act, and any child born after
2060 the death of the testator as provided in subsection (a) of section 45a-785,
2061 the omitted after-born or after-adopted child receives a share in the
2062 estate as follows:

2063 (1) If the testator had no child living when the testator executed the
2064 will, an omitted after-born or after-adopted child receives a share in the
2065 estate equal in value to that which the child would have received had
2066 the testator died intestate, unless the will devised or bequeathed all or

2067 substantially all of the estate to the other parent of the omitted child and
2068 that other parent survives the testator and is entitled to take under the
2069 will.

2070 (2) If the testator had one or more children living when the testator
2071 executed the will, and the will devised or bequeathed property or an
2072 interest in property to one or more of the then-living children, an
2073 omitted after-born or after-adopted child is entitled to share in the
2074 testator's estate as follows:

2075 (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (E) of this subdivision, the
2076 portion of the testator's estate in which the omitted after-born or after-
2077 adopted child is entitled to share is limited to devises and legacies made
2078 to the testator's then-living children under the will.

2079 (B) The omitted after-born or after-adopted child is entitled to receive
2080 the share of the testator's estate, as limited in subparagraph (A) of this
2081 subdivision, that the child would have received had the testator
2082 included all omitted after-born and after-adopted children with the
2083 children to whom devises and legacies were made under the will and
2084 had given an equal share of the estate to each child.

2085 (C) To the extent feasible, the interest granted an omitted after-born
2086 or after-adopted child under this section must be of the same character,
2087 whether equitable or legal, present or future, as that devised or
2088 bequeathed to the testator's then-living children under the will.

2089 (D) In satisfying a share provided by this subdivision, devises and
2090 legacies to the testator's children who were living when the will was
2091 executed abate ratably. In the abatement of the devises and legacies of
2092 the then-living children, to the maximum extent possible the character
2093 of the testamentary plan adopted by the testator shall be preserved.

2094 (E) If it appears from the will that the intention of the testator was to
2095 make a limited provision which specifically applied only to the testator's
2096 living children at the time the will was executed, the after-born or after-

2097 adopted child succeeds to the portion of such testator's estate as would
2098 have passed to such child had the testator died intestate.

2099 Sec. 101. Subsection (a) of section 45a-262 of the general statutes is
2100 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January*
2101 *1, 2021*):

2102 (a) The words "child", "children", "issue", "descendants",
2103 "descendant", "heirs", "heir", "unlawful heirs", "grandchild" and
2104 "grandchildren", when used in the singular or plural in any will or trust
2105 instrument, shall, unless such document clearly indicates a contrary
2106 intention, be deemed to include children born as a result of [A.I.D.]
2107 assisted reproduction. The provisions of this subsection shall apply to
2108 wills and trust instruments whether or not executed before, on or after
2109 October 1, 1975, unless the instrument indicates an intent to the
2110 contrary.

2111 Sec. 102. Subsection (b) of section 45a-437 of the general statutes is
2112 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January*
2113 *1, 2021*):

2114 (b) For the purposes of this section:

2115 (1) Issue includes children [born out of wedlock] who qualify for
2116 inheritance under the provisions of section 45a-438, as amended by this
2117 act, and the legal representatives of such children;

2118 (2) A [father of a child born out of wedlock] person shall be
2119 considered a parent if the [father] person qualifies for inheritance from
2120 or through the child under the provisions of section 45a-438b, as
2121 amended by this act.

2122 Sec. 103. Subsection (b) of section 45a-438 of the general statutes is
2123 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January*
2124 *1, 2021*):

2125 (b) Except as provided in section 45a-731, for the purposes of this

2126 chapter, a child [born out of wedlock] and the child's legal
2127 representatives shall qualify for inheritance from or through the [father
2128 if (1) the father's paternity was established by a written
2129 acknowledgment of paternity under section 46b-172, or (2) the father's
2130 paternity has been adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction
2131 under chapter 815y] parent if parentage is established in accordance
2132 with the provisions of the Connecticut Parentage Act or by adoption.

2133 Sec. 104. Section 45a-438b of the general statutes is repealed and the
2134 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2135 Except as provided in section 45a-731, for the purposes of this
2136 chapter, a [father and his kindred] parent and the parent's kindred shall
2137 qualify for inheritance from or through a child [who was born out of
2138 wedlock if (1) the father's paternity was established by a written
2139 acknowledgment of paternity under section 46b-172, or (2) the father's
2140 paternity has been adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction
2141 under chapter 815y] if parentage is established in accordance with the
2142 provisions of the Connecticut Parentage Act or by adoption.

2143 Sec. 105. Section 45a-604 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2144 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2145 As used in sections 45a-603 to 45a-622, inclusive:

2146 (1) "Mother" means a woman who [can show proof by means of a
2147 birth certificate or other sufficient evidence of having given birth to a
2148 child and an adoptive mother as shown by a decree of a court of
2149 competent jurisdiction or otherwise] is a parent as defined in section 2
2150 of this act;

2151 (2) "Father" means a man who is a [father under the law of this state
2152 including a man who, in accordance with section 46b-172, executes a
2153 binding acknowledgment of paternity and a man determined to be a
2154 father under chapter 815y] parent as defined by section 2 of this act;

2155 (3) "Parent" [means a mother as defined in subdivision (1) of this
2156 section or a "father" as defined in subdivision (2) of this section] has the
2157 same meaning as provided in section 2 of this act;

2158 (4) "Minor" or "minor child" means a person under the age of
2159 eighteen;

2160 (5) "Guardianship" means guardianship of the person of a minor, and
2161 includes: (A) The obligation of care and control; (B) the authority to
2162 make major decisions affecting the minor's education and welfare,
2163 including, but not limited to, consent determinations regarding
2164 marriage, enlistment in the armed forces and major medical, psychiatric
2165 or surgical treatment; and (C) upon the death of the minor, the authority
2166 to make decisions concerning funeral arrangements and the disposition
2167 of the body of the minor;

2168 (6) "Guardian" means a person who has the authority and obligations
2169 of "guardianship", as defined in subdivision (5) of this section;

2170 (7) "Termination of parental rights" means the complete severance by
2171 court order of the legal relationship, with all its rights and
2172 responsibilities, between the child and the child's parent or parents so
2173 that the child is free for adoption, except that it shall not affect the right
2174 of inheritance of the child or the religious affiliation of the child;

2175 (8) "Permanent guardianship" means a guardianship, as defined in
2176 subdivision (5) of this section, that is intended to endure until the minor
2177 reaches the age of majority without termination of the parental rights of
2178 the minor's parents; and

2179 (9) "Permanent guardian" means a person who has the authority and
2180 obligations of a permanent guardianship, as defined in subdivision (8)
2181 of this section.

2182 Sec. 106. Section 45a-707 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2183 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2184 As used in sections 45a-187, 45a-706 to 45a-709, inclusive, 45a-715 to
2185 45a-718, inclusive, and 45a-724 to 45a-737, inclusive:

2186 (1) "Adoption" means the establishment by court order of the legal
2187 relationship of parent and child;

2188 (2) "Child care facility" means a congregate residential setting for the
2189 out-of-home placement of children or youths under eighteen years of
2190 age, licensed by the Department of Children and Families;

2191 (3) "Child-placing agency" means any agency within or without the
2192 state of Connecticut licensed or approved by the Commissioner of
2193 Children and Families in accordance with sections 17a-149 and 17a-151,
2194 and in accordance with standards established by regulations of the
2195 Commissioner of Children and Families;

2196 (4) "Guardianship" means guardianship, unless otherwise specified,
2197 of the person of a minor and refers to the obligation of care and control,
2198 the right to custody and the duty and authority to make major decisions
2199 affecting the minor's welfare, including, but not limited to, consent
2200 determinations regarding marriage, enlistment in the armed forces and
2201 major medical, psychiatric or surgical treatment;

2202 (5) "Parent" [means a biological or adoptive parent] has the same
2203 meaning as provided in section 2 of this act;

2204 (6) "Relative" means any person descended from a common ancestor,
2205 whether by blood or adoption, not more than three generations
2206 removed from the child;

2207 (7) "Statutory parent" means the Commissioner of Children and
2208 Families or the child-placing agency appointed by the court for the
2209 purpose of the adoption of a minor child or minor children;

2210 (8) "Termination of parental rights" means the complete severance by
2211 court order of the legal relationship, with all its rights and
2212 responsibilities, between the child and the child's parent or parents so

2213 that the child is free for adoption except it shall not affect the right of
2214 inheritance of the child or the religious affiliation of the child.

2215 Sec. 107. Section 45a-716 of the 2020 supplement to the general
2216 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
2217 (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2218 (a) Upon receipt of a petition for termination of parental rights, the
2219 Probate Court, or the Superior Court on a case transferred to it from the
2220 Probate Court in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of
2221 section 45a-715, shall set a time and place for hearing the petition. The
2222 time for hearing shall be not more than thirty days after the filing of the
2223 petition, except, in the case of a petition for termination of parental
2224 rights based on consent that is filed on or after October 1, 2004, the time
2225 for hearing shall be not more than twenty days after the filing of such
2226 petition.

2227 (b) The court shall cause notice of the hearing to be given to the
2228 following persons, as applicable: (1) The minor child, if age twelve or
2229 older; (2) the parent or parents of the minor child, including any parent
2230 who has been removed as guardian; (3) the [father] alleged genetic
2231 parent of any minor child born [out of wedlock] to parents not married
2232 to each other, provided at the time of the filing of the petition (A) [he]
2233 the alleged genetic parent has been adjudicated the [father] parent of
2234 such child by a court of competent jurisdiction, (B) [he] the alleged
2235 genetic parent has acknowledged in writing that [he] the alleged genetic
2236 parent is the [father] parent of such child, (C) [he] the alleged genetic
2237 parent has contributed regularly to the support of such child, (D) [his]
2238 the name of the alleged genetic parent appears on the birth certificate,
2239 (E) [he] the alleged genetic parent has filed a claim for [paternity]
2240 parentage as provided under section 46b-172a, as amended by this act,
2241 or (F) [he] the alleged genetic parent has been named in the petition as
2242 the [father] parent of the child by the [mother] parent who gave birth;
2243 (4) the guardian or any other person whom the court deems appropriate;
2244 (5) the Commissioner of Children and Families; and (6) the Attorney

2245 General. The Attorney General may file an appearance and shall be and
2246 remain a party to the action if the child is receiving or has received aid
2247 or care from the state, or if the child is receiving child support
2248 enforcement services, as defined in subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of
2249 section 46b-231, as amended by this act. If the recipient of the notice is a
2250 person described in subdivision (2) or (3) of this subsection or is any
2251 other person whose parental rights are sought to be terminated in the
2252 petition, the notice shall contain a statement that the respondent has the
2253 right to be represented by counsel and that if the respondent is unable
2254 to pay for counsel, counsel will be appointed for the respondent. The
2255 reasonable compensation for such counsel shall be established by, and
2256 paid from funds appropriated to, the Judicial Department, except that
2257 in the case of a Probate Court matter, if funds have not been included in
2258 the budget of the Judicial Department for such purposes, such
2259 compensation shall be established by the Probate Court Administrator
2260 and paid from the Probate Court Administration Fund.

2261 (c) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, notice of the
2262 hearing and a copy of the petition, certified by the petitioner, the
2263 petitioner's agent or attorney, or the clerk of the court, shall be served
2264 not less than ten days before the date of the hearing by personal service
2265 or service at the person's usual place of abode on the persons
2266 enumerated in subsection (b) of this section who are within the state,
2267 and by first class mail on the Commissioner of Children and Families
2268 and the Attorney General. If the address of any person entitled to
2269 personal service or service at the person's usual place of abode is
2270 unknown, or if personal service or service at the person's usual place of
2271 abode cannot be reasonably effected within the state, or if any person
2272 enumerated in subsection (b) of this section is out of the state, a judge or
2273 the clerk of the court shall order notice to be given by registered or
2274 certified mail, return receipt requested, or by publication not less than
2275 ten days before the date of the hearing. Any such publication shall be in
2276 a newspaper of general circulation in the place of the last-known
2277 address of the person to be notified, whether within or without this

2278 state, or, if no such address is known, in the place where the petition has
2279 been filed.

2280 (d) In any proceeding pending in the Probate Court, in lieu of
2281 personal service on, or at the usual place of abode of, [a parent or the
2282 father of a child born out of wedlock] an alleged genetic parent of a child
2283 born to parents not married to each other who is either a petitioner or
2284 who signs under penalty of false statement a written waiver of personal
2285 service on a form provided by the Probate Court Administrator, the
2286 court may order notice to be given by first class mail not less than ten
2287 days before the date of the hearing. If such delivery cannot reasonably
2288 be effected, or if the whereabouts of the parents is unknown, notice shall
2289 be ordered to be given by publication as provided in subsection (c) of
2290 this section.

2291 Sec. 108. Subsection (c) of section 45a-717 of the 2020 supplement to
2292 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
2293 thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2294 (c) The court shall, if a claim for [paternity] parentage has been filed
2295 by an alleged genetic parent in accordance with section 46b-172a, as
2296 amended by this act, continue the hearing under the provisions of this
2297 section until the claim for [paternity] parentage is adjudicated, provided
2298 the court may combine the hearing on the claim for [paternity]
2299 parentage with the hearing on the termination of parental rights
2300 petition.

2301 Sec. 109. Section 46b-1 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2302 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2303 Matters within the jurisdiction of the Superior Court deemed to be
2304 family relations matters shall be matters affecting or involving: (1)
2305 Dissolution of marriage, contested and uncontested, except dissolution
2306 upon conviction of crime as provided in section 46b-47; (2) legal
2307 separation; (3) annulment of marriage; (4) alimony, support, custody
2308 and change of name incident to dissolution of marriage, legal separation

2309 and annulment; (5) actions brought under section 46b-15; (6) complaints
2310 for change of name; (7) civil support obligations; (8) habeas corpus and
2311 other proceedings to determine the custody and visitation of children;
2312 (9) habeas corpus brought by or on behalf of any mentally ill person
2313 except a person charged with a criminal offense; (10) appointment of a
2314 commission to inquire whether a person is wrongfully confined as
2315 provided by section 17a-523; (11) juvenile matters as provided in section
2316 46b-121, as amended by this act; (12) all rights and remedies provided
2317 for in chapter 815j; (13) the establishing of [paternity] parentage; (14)
2318 appeals from probate concerning: (A) Adoption or termination of
2319 parental rights; (B) appointment and removal of guardians; (C) custody
2320 of a minor child; (D) appointment and removal of conservators; (E)
2321 orders for custody of any child; and (F) orders of commitment of persons
2322 to public and private institutions and to other appropriate facilities as
2323 provided by statute; (15) actions related to prenuptial and separation
2324 agreements and to matrimonial and civil union decrees of a foreign
2325 jurisdiction; (16) dissolution, legal separation or annulment of a civil
2326 union performed in a foreign jurisdiction; (17) custody proceedings
2327 brought under the provisions of chapter 815p; and (18) all such other
2328 matters within the jurisdiction of the Superior Court concerning
2329 children or family relations as may be determined by the judges of said
2330 court.

2331 Sec. 110. Subsection (b) of section 46b-6a of the general statutes is
2332 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January*
2333 *1, 2021*):

2334 (b) In a family relations matter, as defined in section 46b-1, as
2335 amended by this act, if a court orders that a child undergo treatment
2336 from a qualified, licensed health care provider, the court shall permit the
2337 parent or legal guardian of such child to select a qualified, licensed
2338 health care provider to provide such treatment. Except in a case where
2339 [one of the parents] a parent has been awarded sole custody, if [both]
2340 the parents do not agree on the selection of a qualified, licensed health
2341 care provider to provide such treatment to a child, the court shall

2342 continue the matter for two weeks to allow the parents an opportunity
2343 to jointly select a qualified, licensed health care provider. If after the
2344 two-week period, the parents have not reached an agreement on the
2345 selection of a qualified, licensed health care provider, the court shall
2346 select such provider after giving due consideration to the health
2347 insurance coverage and financial resources available to such parents.

2348 Sec. 111. Section 46b-45a of the general statutes is repealed and the
2349 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2350 (a) If, during the pendency of a dissolution or annulment of marriage,
2351 [the wife] a spouse is pregnant, [she] such spouse may so allege in the
2352 pleadings. The parties may in their pleadings allege and answer that the
2353 child born of the pregnancy will or will not be [issue] a child of the
2354 marriage.

2355 (b) If the parties to a dissolution or annulment of marriage disagree
2356 as to [whether or not the husband is the father of] the parentage of the
2357 spouse who did not give birth to the child born of the pregnancy, the
2358 court shall hold a hearing within a reasonable period after the birth of
2359 the child to determine [paternity] parentage.

2360 Sec. 112. Section 46b-55 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2361 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2362 [(a)] The Attorney General shall be and remain a party to any action
2363 for dissolution of marriage, legal separation or annulment, and to any
2364 proceedings after judgment in such action, if any party to the action, or
2365 any child of any party, is receiving or has received aid or care from the
2366 state. The Attorney General may also be a party to such action for the
2367 purpose of establishing, enforcing or modifying an order for support or
2368 alimony if any party to the action is receiving support enforcement
2369 services pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.

2370 [(b) If any child born during a marriage, which is terminated by a
2371 divorce decree or decree of dissolution of marriage, is found not to be

2372 issue of such marriage, the child or his representative may bring an
2373 action in the Superior Court to establish the paternity of the child within
2374 one year after the date of the judgment of divorce or decree of
2375 dissolution of the marriage of his natural mother, notwithstanding the
2376 provisions of section 46b-160.]

2377 Sec. 113. Section 46b-60 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2378 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2379 In connection with any petition for annulment under this chapter, the
2380 Superior Court may make such order regarding any child of the
2381 marriage and concerning alimony as it might make in an action for
2382 dissolution of marriage. The issue of any void or voidable marriage shall
2383 be deemed [legitimate] a child of the marriage. Any child born before,
2384 on or after October 1, 1976, whose birth occurred prior to the marriage
2385 of his parents shall be deemed a child of the marriage.

2386 Sec. 114. Section 46b-61 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2387 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2388 (a) In all cases in which the parents of a minor child live separately,
2389 the superior court for the judicial district where [either] any parent
2390 resides may, on the application of [either] any parent and after notice is
2391 given to the other parent or parents, make any order as to the custody,
2392 care, education, visitation and support of any minor child of the parents,
2393 subject to the provisions of sections 46b-54, 46b-56, 46b-57 and 46b-66.
2394 Proceedings to obtain such orders shall be commenced by service of an
2395 application, a summons and an order to show cause. An applicant shall
2396 file the accompanying documents with the court not later than the first
2397 date for which the matter appears on the docket.

2398 (b) As used in this section, "accompanying documents" means
2399 documents that establish an existing legal relationship between the
2400 parents and the child for whom an application for custody, care,
2401 education, visitation and support is made under this section.
2402 "Accompanying documents" include, but are not limited to, a copy of a

2403 birth certificate naming the applicant and the respondent as the parents
2404 of the child, a copy of a properly executed acknowledgment of
2405 [paternity] parentage, a court order or decree naming the legally
2406 responsible parents, including adoptive parents, a [gestational]
2407 surrogacy agreement as defined in section 7-36, documents showing
2408 that the minor child was born during the parents' wedlock or other
2409 sufficient evidence within the discretion of the court.

2410 Sec. 115. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 46b-62 of the general
2411 statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
2412 (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2413 (a) In any proceeding seeking relief under the provisions of this
2414 chapter and sections 17b-743, 17b-744, 45a-257, 46b-1, as amended by
2415 this act, 46b-6, 46b-301 to 46b-425, inclusive, 47-14g, 51-348a and 52-362,
2416 the court may order either spouse or, if such proceeding concerns the
2417 custody, care, education, visitation or support of a minor child, [either]
2418 any parent to pay the reasonable attorney's fees of the other in
2419 accordance with their respective financial abilities and the criteria set
2420 forth in section 46b-82. If, in any proceeding under this chapter and said
2421 sections, the court appoints counsel or a guardian ad litem for a minor
2422 child, the court may order [the father, mother] a parent or an intervening
2423 party, individually or in any combination, to pay the reasonable fees of
2424 such counsel or guardian ad litem or may order the payment of such
2425 counsel's or guardian ad litem's fees in whole or in part from the estate
2426 of the child. If the child is receiving or has received state aid or care, the
2427 compensation of such counsel or guardian ad litem shall be established
2428 and paid by the Public Defender Services Commission.

2429 (b) If, in any proceeding under this chapter and sections 17b-743, 17b-
2430 744, 45a-257, 46b-1, as amended by this act, 46b-6, 46b-301 to 46b-425,
2431 inclusive, 47-14g, 51-348a and 52-362, the court appoints counsel or a
2432 guardian ad litem for a minor child, the court may not order [the father,
2433 mother] a parent or an intervening party, individually or in any
2434 combination, to pay the reasonable fees of such counsel or guardian ad

2435 litem from a college savings account, including any account established
2436 pursuant to any qualified tuition program, as defined in Section 529(b)
2437 of the Internal Revenue Code, that has been established for the benefit
2438 of the minor child. If the court determines that [the father, mother] a
2439 parent or an intervening party does not have the ability to pay such
2440 reasonable fees, the court shall not order that such reasonable fees be
2441 paid by such persons through the use of a credit card. In addition, any
2442 order for the payment of such reasonable fees shall be limited to income
2443 or assets that are not exempt property under sections 52-352a and 52-
2444 352b.

2445 Sec. 116. Subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section 46b-121 of the
2446 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
2447 thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2448 (b) (1) In juvenile matters, the Superior Court shall have authority to
2449 make and enforce such orders directed to parents, including any person
2450 who acknowledges before the court [paternity] parentage of a child born
2451 [out of wedlock] to parents not married to each other, guardians,
2452 custodians or other adult persons owing some legal duty to a child
2453 therein, as the court deems necessary or appropriate to secure the
2454 welfare, protection, proper care and suitable support of a child subject
2455 to the court's jurisdiction or otherwise committed to or in the custody of
2456 the Commissioner of Children and Families. The Superior Court may
2457 order a local or regional board of education to provide to the court
2458 educational records of a child for the purpose of determining the need
2459 for services or placement of the child. In proceedings concerning a child
2460 charged with a delinquent act or with being from a family with service
2461 needs, records produced subject to such an order shall be maintained
2462 under seal by the court and shall be released only after a hearing or with
2463 the consent of the child. Educational records obtained pursuant to this
2464 section shall be used only for dispositional purposes. In addition, with
2465 respect to proceedings concerning delinquent children, the Superior
2466 Court shall have authority to make and enforce such orders as the court
2467 deems necessary or appropriate to provide individualized supervision,

2468 care, accountability and treatment to such child in a manner consistent
2469 with public safety, deter the child from the commission of further
2470 delinquent acts, ensure that the child is responsive to the court process,
2471 ensure that the safety of any other person will not be endangered and
2472 provide restitution to any victim. The Superior Court shall also have
2473 authority to grant and enforce temporary and permanent injunctive
2474 relief in all proceedings concerning juvenile matters.

2475 Sec. 117. Subsection (c) of section 46b-129 of the general statutes is
2476 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January*
2477 *1, 2021*):

2478 (c) The preliminary hearing on the order of temporary custody or
2479 order to appear or the first hearing on a petition filed pursuant to
2480 subsection (a) of this section shall be held in order for the court to:

2481 (1) Advise the parent or guardian of the allegations contained in all
2482 petitions and applications that are the subject of the hearing and the
2483 parent's or guardian's right to counsel pursuant to subsection (b) of
2484 section 46b-135;

2485 (2) Ensure that an attorney, and where appropriate, a separate
2486 guardian ad litem has been appointed to represent the child or youth in
2487 accordance with subsection (b) of section 51-296a and sections 46b-129a
2488 and 46b-136;

2489 (3) Upon request, appoint an attorney to represent the respondent
2490 when the respondent is unable to afford representation, in accordance
2491 with subsection (b) of section 51-296a;

2492 (4) Advise the parent or guardian of the right to a hearing on the
2493 petitions and applications, to be held not later than ten days after the
2494 date of the preliminary hearing if the hearing is pursuant to an order of
2495 temporary custody or an order to show cause;

2496 (5) Accept a plea regarding the truth of the allegations;

2497 (6) Make any interim orders, including visitation orders, that the
2498 court determines are in the best interests of the child or youth. The court,
2499 after a hearing pursuant to this subsection, shall order specific steps the
2500 commissioner and the parent or guardian shall take for the parent or
2501 guardian to regain or to retain custody of the child or youth;

2502 (7) Take steps to determine the identity of the [father] alleged genetic
2503 parent of the child or youth, including, if necessary, inquiring of the
2504 [mother] birth parent of the child or youth, under oath, as to the identity
2505 and address of any person who might be the [father] genetic parent of
2506 the child or youth and ordering genetic testing, and order service of the
2507 petition and notice of the hearing date, if any, to be made upon [him]
2508 such alleged genetic parent;

2509 (8) If the person named as the [father] alleged genetic parent appears
2510 and admits that [he] such person is the [father, provide him] genetic
2511 parent, provide such person and the [mother] birth parent with the
2512 notices that comply with section 17b-27, as amended by this act, and
2513 provide them with the opportunity to sign [a paternity
2514 acknowledgment and affirmation] an acknowledgment of parentage on
2515 forms that comply with section 17b-27, as amended by this act. Such
2516 documents shall be executed and filed in accordance with chapter 815y
2517 and a copy delivered to the clerk of the superior court for juvenile
2518 matters. The clerk of the superior court for juvenile matters shall send
2519 the original [paternity acknowledgment and affirmation]
2520 acknowledgment of parentage to the Department of Public Health for
2521 filing in the [paternity] parentage registry maintained under section 19a-
2522 42a, as amended by this act, and shall maintain a copy of the [paternity
2523 acknowledgment and affirmation] acknowledgment of parentage in the
2524 court file;

2525 (9) If the person named as [a father] an alleged genetic parent appears
2526 and denies that [he is the father] such person is the genetic parent of the
2527 child or youth, order genetic testing to determine [paternity] parentage
2528 in accordance with [section 46b-168. If the results of the genetic tests

2529 indicate a ninety-nine per cent or greater probability that the person
2530 named as father is the father of the child or youth, such results shall
2531 constitute a rebuttable presumption that the person named as father is
2532 the father of the child or youth, provided the court finds evidence that
2533 sexual intercourse occurred between the mother and the person named
2534 as father during the period of time in which the child was conceived. If
2535 the court finds such rebuttable presumption, the court may issue
2536 judgment adjudicating paternity after providing the father an
2537 opportunity for a hearing] the Connecticut Parentage Act. The clerk of
2538 the court shall send a certified copy of any judgment adjudicating
2539 [paternity] parentage to the Department of Public Health for filing in the
2540 [paternity] parentage registry maintained under section 19a-42a, as
2541 amended by this act. If the results of the genetic tests indicate that the
2542 person named as [father] the alleged genetic parent is not the [biological
2543 father] genetic parent of the child or youth, the court shall enter a
2544 judgment that [he] such person is not the [father] genetic parent and the
2545 court shall remove [him] such person from the case and afford [him]
2546 such person no further standing in the case or in any subsequent
2547 proceeding regarding the child or youth;

2548 (10) Identify any person or persons related to the child or youth by
2549 blood, [or] marriage or law residing in this state who might serve as
2550 licensed foster parents or temporary custodians and order the
2551 Commissioner of Children and Families to investigate and report to the
2552 court, not later than thirty days after the preliminary hearing, the
2553 appropriateness of placing the child or youth with such relative or
2554 relatives; and

2555 (11) In accordance with the provisions of the Interstate Compact on
2556 the Placement of Children pursuant to section 17a-175, identify any
2557 person or persons related to the child or youth by blood, [or] marriage
2558 or law residing out of state who might serve as licensed foster parents
2559 or temporary custodians, and order the Commissioner of Children and
2560 Families to investigate and determine, within a reasonable time, the
2561 appropriateness of placing the child or youth with such relative or

2562 relatives.

2563 Sec. 118. Section 46b-160 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2564 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2565 [(a) (1) (A) Proceedings to establish paternity of a child born or
2566 conceived out of lawful wedlock, including one born to, or conceived
2567 by, a married woman but begotten by a man other than her husband,
2568 shall be commenced by the service on the putative father of a verified
2569 petition of the mother or expectant mother. Such petition may be
2570 brought at any time prior to the child's eighteenth birthday, provided
2571 liability for past support shall be limited to the three years next
2572 preceding the date of the filing of any such petition.

2573 (B) In cases involving public assistance recipients, the petition shall
2574 also be served upon the Attorney General who shall be and remain a
2575 party to any paternity proceeding and to any proceedings after
2576 judgment in such action.

2577 (2) The verified petition, summons and order shall be filed in the
2578 superior court for the judicial district in which either she or the putative
2579 father resides, except that in IV-D support cases, as defined in
2580 subdivision (13) of subsection (b) of section 46b-231, and in petitions
2581 brought under sections 46b-301 to 46b-425, inclusive, such petition shall
2582 be filed with the clerk for the Family Support Magistrate Division
2583 serving the judicial district where either she or the putative father
2584 resides.]

2585 [(3) (A) The] (a) (1) (A) Except for petitions in uncontested actions
2586 brought pursuant to sections 59, 70 and 74 of this act, when a petition to
2587 adjudicate parentage pursuant to section 37 or sections 40 to 77,
2588 inclusive, of this act, is filed, the court, or any judge or family support
2589 magistrate assigned to [said] the court, shall cause a summons, signed
2590 by such judge or magistrate, by the clerk of [said] the court, or by a
2591 commissioner of the Superior Court to be issued, requiring the [putative
2592 father] alleged parent to appear in court at a time and place as

2593 determined by the clerk but not more than ninety days after the issuance
2594 of the summons to show cause why the request for relief in such petition
2595 should not be granted.

2596 (B) A state marshal, proper officer or investigator shall make due
2597 return of process to the court not less than twenty-one days before the
2598 date assigned for hearing. In the case of a child or [expectant mother]
2599 pregnant person being supported wholly or in part by the state, service
2600 of such petition may be made by any investigator employed by the
2601 Department of Social Services and any proper officer authorized by law.

2602 [(4)] (2) If the [putative father] alleged parent fails to appear in court
2603 at such time and place, the court or family support magistrate shall hear
2604 the petitioner and, upon a finding that process was served on the
2605 [putative father] alleged parent, shall enter a default judgment of
2606 [paternity] parentage against such [father] parent and such other orders
2607 as the facts may warrant. [Such] In addition, such court or family
2608 support magistrate may order [continuance of] that such hearing [; and
2609 if such mother or expectant mother continues constant in her accusation,
2610 it shall be evidence that the respondent is the father of such child] be
2611 continued. The court or family support magistrate shall, upon motion
2612 by a party, issue an order for temporary support of the child by the
2613 respondent pending a final judgment of the issue of [paternity]
2614 parentage if such court or magistrate finds that there is clear and
2615 convincing evidence of [paternity] parentage which evidence in cases
2616 involving alleged genetic parents shall include, but not be limited to,
2617 genetic test results [indicating a ninety-nine per cent or greater
2618 probability that such respondent is the father of the child] that meet the
2619 requirements of section 45 of this act.

2620 (b) If the [putative father] alleged parent resides out of or is absent
2621 from the state, notice required for the exercise of jurisdiction over such
2622 [putative father] alleged parent shall be actual notice, and shall be in the
2623 manner prescribed for personal service of process by the law of the place
2624 in which service is made.

2625 (c) In any proceeding to establish [paternity] parentage, the court or
2626 family support magistrate may exercise personal jurisdiction over a
2627 nonresident [putative father] alleged parent if the court or magistrate
2628 finds that the [putative father] alleged parent was personally served in
2629 this state or that the [putative father] alleged parent resided in this state
2630 and while residing in this state (1) paid prenatal expenses for the
2631 [mother] birth parent and support for the child, (2) resided with the
2632 child and held himself or herself out as the [father] parent of the child,
2633 or (3) paid support for the child and held himself or herself out as the
2634 [father] parent of the child, provided the nonresident [putative father]
2635 alleged parent has received actual notice of the pending petition for
2636 [paternity] parentage pursuant to this subsection. [(c) of this section.]

2637 (d) The petition, when served pursuant to subsection (c) of this
2638 section, shall be accompanied by an answer form, a notice to the
2639 [putative father] alleged parent and an application for appointment of
2640 counsel, written in clear and simple language designed for use by pro
2641 se defendants.

2642 (e) (1) The answer form shall require the [putative father] alleged
2643 parent to indicate whether he or she admits or denies that he or she is
2644 [the father, denies that he is the father] a parent or does not know
2645 whether he or she is [the father] a parent of the child. Any response to
2646 the answer form shall not be deemed to waive any jurisdictional
2647 defense.

2648 (2) The notice to the [putative father shall inform him] alleged parent
2649 shall inform the person that (A) he or she has a right to be represented
2650 by an attorney, and if he or she is indigent, the court will appoint an
2651 attorney for him or her, (B) if he or she is found to be the [father] parent,
2652 he or she will be required to financially support the child until the child
2653 attains the age of eighteen years, (C) if he or she does not admit [he is
2654 the father] parentage and he or she is alleged to be a genetic parent, the
2655 court or family support magistrate may, pursuant to section 44 of this
2656 act, order a genetic test to determine [paternity] parentage and that the

2657 cost of such test shall be paid by the state in IV-D support cases, and in
2658 non-IV-D cases shall be paid by the petitioner, except that if he or she is
2659 subsequently adjudicated to be the [father] parent of the child, he or she
2660 shall be liable to the state or the petitioner, as the case may be, for the
2661 amount of such cost and (D) if he or she fails to return the answer form
2662 or fails to appear for a scheduled genetic test without good cause, a
2663 default judgment of parentage shall be entered.

2664 (3) The application for appointment of counsel shall include a
2665 financial affidavit.

2666 (f) If the court or family support magistrate may exercise personal
2667 jurisdiction over the nonresident [putative father] alleged parent
2668 pursuant to subsection (d) of this section and the answer form is
2669 returned and the [putative father] alleged parent does not admit
2670 [paternity] parentage, in cases in which the alleged parent is an alleged
2671 genetic parent, the court shall order [the mother, the child and the
2672 putative father to submit to] genetic tests pursuant to section 42 of this
2673 act. Such order shall be served upon the [putative father] alleged parent
2674 in the same manner as provided in subsection (c) of this section. [The
2675 genetic test of the putative father, unless he requests otherwise,] Unless
2676 the alleged genetic parent requests otherwise, the genetic test of the
2677 alleged genetic parent shall be made in the state where the [putative
2678 father] alleged genetic parent resides at a location convenient to him or
2679 her. The costs of such test shall be paid by the state in IV-D support
2680 cases, and in non-IV-D cases shall be paid by the petitioner, except that
2681 if the [putative father] alleged genetic parent is subsequently
2682 adjudicated the [father] parent of the child, he or she shall be liable to
2683 the state or the petitioner, as the case may be, for the amount of the costs.

2684 (g) The court or family support magistrate shall enter a default
2685 judgment against a nonresident [putative father] alleged parent if such
2686 [putative father] alleged parent (1) fails to answer or otherwise respond
2687 to the petition, or (2) in cases in which the alleged parent is an alleged
2688 genetic parent, fails to appear for a scheduled genetic test without good

2689 cause, provided a default judgment shall not be entered against a
2690 nonresident [putative father] alleged parent unless (A) there is evidence
2691 that the nonresident [putative father] alleged parent has received actual
2692 notice of the petition pursuant to subsection [(c)] (b) of this section and
2693 (B) there is verification that the process served upon the [putative father]
2694 alleged parent included the answer form, notice to the defendant and an
2695 application for appointment of counsel required by subsection [(e)] (d)
2696 of this section. Upon entry of a default judgment, a copy of the judgment
2697 and a form for a motion to reopen shall be served upon the [father]
2698 adjudicated parent in the same manner as provided in subsection [(c)]
2699 (b) of this section.

2700 Sec. 119. Section 46b-161 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2701 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2702 In the case of any such petition brought prior to the birth of the child,
2703 no final trial on the issue of [paternity] the alleged parent's parentage
2704 shall be had, except as to hearing on probable cause, until after the birth
2705 of the child. In such hearing on probable cause the court, on the day on
2706 which the defendant has been summoned to appear, shall determine
2707 whether probable cause exists, and if so, the court shall order the
2708 defendant to become bound to the complainant, with surety to appear
2709 on a date certain for final determination, or further continuance as
2710 circumstances may then require.

2711 Sec. 120. Section 46b-162 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2712 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2713 The state or any town interested in the support of a child born [out of
2714 wedlock may, if the mother] to parents not married to each other may,
2715 if the parent who gave birth neglects to bring [such] a petition, institute
2716 such proceedings against the [person accused of begetting the child]
2717 alleged parent, and may take up and pursue any petition commenced
2718 by the [mother] parent who gave birth for the maintenance of the child,
2719 if [she] the parent who gave birth fails to prosecute to final judgment.

2720 [Such] The petition may be made by the Commissioner of Social Services
2721 or the town welfare administrator on information or belief. The [mother]
2722 parent who gave birth of the child may be subpoenaed for testimony on
2723 the hearing of the petition.

2724 Sec. 121. Section 46b-165 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2725 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2726 [The mother of any child for whom adjudication of paternity is
2727 sought in paternity proceedings shall not be excused from testifying
2728 because her evidence may tend to disgrace or incriminate her; nor shall
2729 she thereafter] In parentage proceedings concerning a child for whom
2730 parentage is sought, a parent or alleged parent shall not be prosecuted
2731 for any criminal act about which (1) [she] the parent or alleged parent
2732 testifies in connection with such proceedings, or (2) [she] the parent or
2733 alleged parent makes any statement prior to such proceedings with
2734 respect to the issue of [paternity] parentage.

2735 Sec. 122. Section 46b-168 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2736 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2737 [(a) In any proceeding in which the question of paternity is at issue
2738 the court or a family support magistrate, on motion of any party, may
2739 order genetic tests which shall mean deoxyribonucleic acid tests, to be
2740 performed by a hospital, accredited laboratory, qualified physician or
2741 other qualified person designated by the court, to determine whether or
2742 not the putative father or husband is the father of the child. The results
2743 of such tests, whether ordered under this section or required by the IV-
2744 D agency under section 46b-168a, shall be admissible in evidence to
2745 either establish definite exclusion of the putative father or husband or
2746 as evidence that he is the father of the child without the need for
2747 foundation testimony or other proof of authenticity or accuracy, unless
2748 objection is made in writing not later than twenty days prior to the
2749 hearing at which such results may be introduced in evidence.

2750 (b) In any proceeding in which the question of paternity is at issue,

2751 the results of such genetic tests, whether ordered under this section or
2752 required by the IV-D agency under section 46b-168a, shall constitute a
2753 rebuttable presumption that the putative father is the father of the child
2754 if the results of such tests indicate a ninety-nine per cent or greater
2755 probability that he is the father of the child, provided the petitioner has
2756 presented evidence that sexual intercourse occurred between the
2757 mother and the putative father during the period of time in which the
2758 child was conceived.]

2759 [(c)] The costs of [making tests provided by this section] genetic tests
2760 provided by the Connecticut Parentage Act shall be chargeable against
2761 the party making the motion for genetic tests, provided if the court finds
2762 that such party is a low-income obligor, as defined in the child support
2763 guidelines established pursuant to section 46b-215a, or is otherwise
2764 indigent and unable to pay such costs, such costs shall be paid by the
2765 state.

2766 Sec. 123. Section 46b-168a of the general statutes is repealed and the
2767 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2768 (a) In any IV-D support case, as defined in subdivision (13) of
2769 subsection (b) of section 46b-231, in which the [paternity] parentage of a
2770 child is at issue, or in any case in which a support enforcement agency
2771 is providing services to a petitioner in a proceeding under sections 46b-
2772 301 to 46b-425, inclusive, in which the [paternity] parentage of a child is
2773 at issue, the IV-D agency or the support enforcement agency shall
2774 require the child and all other parties other than individuals who have
2775 good cause for refusing to cooperate or who are subject to other
2776 exceptions to submit to genetic tests [which shall mean
2777 deoxyribonucleic acid tests, to be performed by a hospital, accredited
2778 laboratory, qualified physician or other qualified person designated by
2779 such agency] in accordance with sections 40 to 50, inclusive, of this act,
2780 to determine whether or not the [putative father or husband is the father
2781 of the child] alleged genetic parent is the genetic parent of the child,
2782 upon the request of any such party, provided such request is supported

2783 by a sworn statement by the party which either (1) alleges [paternity]
2784 parentage and sets forth facts establishing a reasonable possibility of the
2785 requisite sexual contact between the parties, or (2) denies [paternity]
2786 parentage and sets forth facts establishing a reasonable possibility of the
2787 nonexistence of sexual contact between the parties.

2788 (b) The costs of making the tests provided by this section shall be paid
2789 by the state, except that if the [putative father] alleged genetic parent is
2790 the requesting party and [he] subsequently acknowledges [paternity]
2791 parentage or is adjudicated to be the [father] parent of the child, [he]
2792 such person shall be liable to the state for the amount of such costs
2793 unless [he] such person is found to be (1) a low-income obligor, as
2794 defined in the child support guidelines established pursuant to section
2795 46b-215a, or (2) otherwise indigent and unable to pay such costs. Any
2796 court or family support magistrate may order a [father] person who is
2797 found liable for genetic testing costs under this subsection to reimburse
2798 the state for the amount of such costs. The contesting party shall make
2799 advance payment for any additional testing required in the event of a
2800 contest of the original test results.

2801 (c) The Commissioner of Social Services shall adopt regulations, in
2802 accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, to establish criteria for
2803 determining (1) good cause or other exceptions for refusing to cooperate
2804 under subsection (a) of this section, which shall include, but not be
2805 limited to, domestic violence, sexual abuse and lack of information and
2806 shall take into account the best interests of the child, and (2) the
2807 sufficiency of the facts establishing a reasonable possibility of the
2808 existence or nonexistence of the requisite sexual contact between the
2809 parties, as required under subsection (a) of this section.

2810 Sec. 124. Section 46b-169 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2811 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2812 (a) If the [mother] birth parent of any child born [out of wedlock, or
2813 the mother of any child born to any married woman during marriage

2814 which child shall be found not to be issue of the marriage terminated by
2815 a decree of divorce or dissolution or by decree of any court of competent
2816 jurisdiction] to parents unmarried to each other, fails or refuses to
2817 disclose the name of the [putative father] alleged genetic parent of such
2818 child under oath to the Commissioner of Social Services, if such child is
2819 a recipient of public assistance, or otherwise to a guardian or a guardian
2820 ad litem of such child, such [mother] birth parent may be cited to appear
2821 before any judge of the Superior Court and compelled to disclose the
2822 name of the [putative father] alleged genetic parent under oath and to
2823 institute an action to establish the [paternity of said] parentage of such
2824 child.

2825 (b) Any [woman] birth parent who, having been cited to appear
2826 before a judge of the Superior Court pursuant to subsection (a) of this
2827 section, fails to appear or fails to disclose or fails to [prosecute a
2828 paternity] proceed with a parentage action may be found to be in
2829 contempt of court and may be fined not more than two hundred dollars
2830 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

2831 Sec. 125. Section 46b-170 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2832 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2833 No petition under section 46b-160, as amended by this act, shall be
2834 withdrawn except upon approval of a judge or in IV-D support cases as
2835 defined in subsection (b) of section 46b-231, as amended by this act and
2836 petitions brought under sections 46b-301 to 46b-425, inclusive, the
2837 family support magistrate assigned to the judicial district in which the
2838 petition was brought. Any agreement of settlement, before or after a
2839 petition has been brought, other than an agreement made under the
2840 provisions of section 46b-172, as amended by this act, between the
2841 [mother and putative father] parent who gave birth and an alleged
2842 parent shall take effect only upon approval of the terms thereof by a
2843 judge of the Superior Court, or family support magistrate assigned to
2844 the judicial district in which the [mother or the putative father] parent
2845 who gave birth or the alleged parent resides and, in the case of children

2846 supported by the state or the town, on the approval of the Commissioner
2847 of Social Services or the Attorney General. When so approved, such
2848 agreements shall be binding upon all persons executing them, whether
2849 such person is a minor or an adult.

2850 Sec. 126. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 46b-171 of the general
2851 statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
2852 (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

2853 (a) (1) (A) If the defendant is found to be the [father] parent of the
2854 child, the court or family support magistrate shall order the defendant
2855 to stand charged with the support and maintenance of such child, with
2856 the assistance of [the mother if such mother] any other parent if such
2857 parent is financially able, as the court or family support magistrate finds,
2858 in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of section 17b-179,
2859 or section 17a-90, 17b-81, 17b-223, 17b-745, 46b-129, as amended by this
2860 act, 46b-130 or 46b-215, as amended by this act, to be reasonably
2861 commensurate with the financial ability of the defendant, and to pay a
2862 certain sum periodically until the child attains the age of eighteen years
2863 or as otherwise provided in this subsection. If such child is unmarried
2864 and a full-time high school student, such support shall continue
2865 according to the parents' respective abilities, if such child is in need of
2866 support, until such child completes the twelfth grade or attains the age
2867 of nineteen, whichever occurs first.

2868 (B) The court or family support magistrate shall order the defendant
2869 to pay such sum to the complainant, or, if a town or the state has paid
2870 such expense, to the town or the state, as the case may be, and shall grant
2871 execution for the same and costs of suit taxed as in other civil actions,
2872 together with a reasonable attorney's fee, and may require the defendant
2873 to become bound with sufficient surety to perform such orders for
2874 support and maintenance. In IV-D support cases, the IV-D agency or a
2875 support enforcement agency under cooperative agreement with the IV-
2876 D agency may, upon notice to the obligor and obligee, redirect payments
2877 for the support of any child receiving child support enforcement

2878 services either to the state of Connecticut or to the present custodial
2879 party, as their interests may appear, provided neither the obligor nor the
2880 obligee objects in writing within ten business days from the mailing date
2881 of such notice. Any such notice shall be sent by first class mail to the
2882 most recent address of such obligor and obligee, as recorded in the state
2883 case registry pursuant to section 46b-218, as amended by this act, and a
2884 copy of such notice shall be filed with the court or family support
2885 magistrate if both the obligor and obligee fail to object to the redirected
2886 payments within ten business days from the mailing date of such notice.
2887 All payments made shall be distributed as required by Title IV-D of the
2888 Social Security Act.

2889 (2) In addition, the court or family support magistrate shall include
2890 in each support order in a IV-D support case a provision for the health
2891 care coverage of the child. Such provision may include an order for
2892 either parent or both parents to provide such coverage under any or all
2893 of subparagraphs (A), (B) or (C) of this subdivision.

2894 (A) The provision for health care coverage may include an order for
2895 either parent to name any child as a beneficiary of any medical or dental
2896 insurance or benefit plan carried by such parent or available to such
2897 parent at a reasonable cost as described in subparagraph (D) of this
2898 subdivision. If such order requires the parent to maintain insurance
2899 available through an employer, the order shall be enforced using a
2900 National Medical Support Notice as provided in section 46b-88.

2901 (B) The provision for health care coverage may include an order for
2902 either parent to: (i) Apply for and maintain coverage on behalf of the
2903 child under the HUSKY Plan, Part B; or (ii) provide cash medical
2904 support, as described in subparagraphs (E) and (F) of this subdivision.
2905 An order under this subparagraph shall be made only if the cost to the
2906 parent obligated to maintain coverage under the HUSKY Plan, Part B,
2907 or provide cash medical support is reasonable, as described in
2908 subparagraph (D) of this subdivision. An order under clause (i) of this
2909 subparagraph shall be made only if insurance coverage as described in

2910 subparagraph (A) of this subdivision is unavailable at reasonable cost to
2911 either parent, or inaccessible to the child.

2912 (C) An order for payment of the child's medical and dental expenses,
2913 other than those described in clause (ii) of subparagraph (E) of this
2914 subdivision, that are not covered by insurance or reimbursed in any
2915 other manner shall be entered in accordance with the child support
2916 guidelines established pursuant to section 46b-215a.

2917 (D) Health care coverage shall be deemed reasonable in cost if: (i) The
2918 parent obligated to maintain such coverage would qualify as a low-
2919 income obligor under the child support guidelines established pursuant
2920 to section 46b-215a, based solely on such parent's income, and the cost
2921 does not exceed five per cent of such parent's net income; or (ii) the
2922 parent obligated to maintain such coverage would not qualify as a low-
2923 income obligor under such guidelines and the cost does not exceed
2924 seven and one-half per cent of such parent's net income. In either case,
2925 net income shall be determined in accordance with the child support
2926 guidelines established pursuant to section 46b-215a. If a parent
2927 obligated to maintain insurance must obtain coverage for himself or
2928 herself to comply with the order to provide coverage for the child,
2929 reasonable cost shall be determined based on the combined cost of
2930 coverage for such parent and such child.

2931 (E) Cash medical support means (i) an amount ordered to be paid
2932 toward the cost of premiums for health insurance coverage provided by
2933 a public entity, including the HUSKY Plan, Part A or Part B, except as
2934 provided in subparagraph (F) of this subdivision, or by another parent
2935 through employment or otherwise, or (ii) an amount ordered to be paid,
2936 either directly to a medical provider or to the person obligated to pay
2937 such provider, toward any ongoing extraordinary medical and dental
2938 expenses of the child that are not covered by insurance or reimbursed in
2939 any other manner, provided such expenses are documented and
2940 identified specifically on the record. Cash medical support, as described
2941 in clauses (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph, may be ordered in lieu of an

2942 order under subparagraph (A) of this subdivision to be effective until
2943 such time as health insurance that is accessible to the child and
2944 reasonable in cost becomes available, or in addition to an order under
2945 subparagraph (A) of this subdivision, provided the total cost to the
2946 obligated parent of insurance and cash medical support is reasonable,
2947 as described in subparagraph (D) of this subdivision. An order for cash
2948 medical support shall be payable to the state or the custodial party, as
2949 their interests may appear, provided an order under clause (i) of this
2950 subparagraph shall be effective only as long as health insurance
2951 coverage is maintained. Any unreimbursed medical and dental
2952 expenses not covered by an order pursuant to clause (ii) of this
2953 subparagraph are subject to an order for unreimbursed medical and
2954 dental expenses pursuant to subparagraph (C) of this subdivision.

2955 (F) Cash medical support to offset the cost of any insurance payable
2956 under the HUSKY Plan, Part A or Part B, shall not be ordered against a
2957 noncustodial parent who is a low-income obligor, as defined in the child
2958 support guidelines established pursuant to section 46b-215a, or against
2959 a custodial parent of children covered under the HUSKY Plan, Part A or
2960 Part B.

2961 (3) The court or family support magistrate may also make and enforce
2962 orders for the payment by any person named herein of past-due support
2963 for which the defendant is liable in accordance with the provisions of
2964 section 17a-90 or 17b-81, subsection (b) of section 17b-179 or section 17b-
2965 223, 46b-129, as amended by this act, or 46b-130 and, in IV-D cases, order
2966 such person, provided such person is not incapacitated, to participate in
2967 work activities which may include, but shall not be limited to, job search,
2968 training, work experience and participation in the job training and
2969 retraining program established by the Labor Commissioner pursuant to
2970 section 31-3t. The defendant's liability for past-due support under this
2971 subdivision shall be limited to the three years next preceding the filing
2972 of the petition.

2973 (4) If the defendant fails to comply with any order made under this

2974 section, the court or family support magistrate may commit the
2975 defendant to a community correctional center, there to remain until the
2976 defendant complies therewith; but, if it appears that the [mother] parent
2977 receiving support does not apply the periodic allowance paid by the
2978 defendant toward the support of such child, and that such child is
2979 chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, to the town where it belongs,
2980 the court, on application, may discontinue such allowance to the
2981 [mother] parent receiving support, and may direct [it] such allowance
2982 to be paid to the selectmen of such town, for such support, and may
2983 issue execution in their favor for the same. The provisions of section
2984 17b-743 shall apply to this section. The clerk of the court which has
2985 rendered judgment for the payment of money for the maintenance of
2986 any child under the provisions of this section shall, within twenty-four
2987 hours after such judgment has been rendered, notify the selectmen of
2988 the town where the child belongs.

2989 (5) Any support order made under this section may at any time
2990 thereafter be set aside, altered or modified by any court issuing such
2991 order upon a showing of a substantial change in the circumstances of
2992 the defendant or [the mother] another parent of such child or upon a
2993 showing that such order substantially deviates from the child support
2994 guidelines established pursuant to section 46b-215a, unless there was a
2995 specific finding on the record that the application of the guidelines
2996 would be inequitable or inappropriate. There shall be a rebuttable
2997 presumption that any deviation of less than fifteen per cent from the
2998 child support guidelines is not substantial and any deviation of fifteen
2999 per cent or more from the guidelines is substantial. [Modification may
3000 be made of such support order without regard to whether the order was
3001 issued before, on or after May 9, 1991.] No such support orders may be
3002 subject to retroactive modification, except that the court may order
3003 modification with respect to any period during which there is a pending
3004 motion for a modification of an existing support order from the date of
3005 service of the notice of such pending motion upon the opposing party
3006 pursuant to section 52-50.

3007 (6) Failure of the defendant to obey any order for support made under
3008 this section may be punished as for contempt of court and the costs of
3009 commitment of any person imprisoned therefor shall be paid by the
3010 state as in criminal cases.

3011 (b) Whenever the Superior Court or family support magistrate
3012 reopens a judgment of [paternity] parentage entered pursuant to this
3013 section in which a person was found to be the [father] parent of a child
3014 who is or has been supported by the state and the court or family
3015 support magistrate finds that the person adjudicated the [father] parent
3016 is not the [father] parent of the child, the Department of Social Services
3017 shall refund to such person any money paid to the state by such person
3018 during the period such child was supported by the state.

3019 Sec. 127. Section 46b-172 of the general statutes is repealed and the
3020 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

3021 [(a) (1) In lieu of or in conclusion of proceedings under section 46b-
3022 160, a written acknowledgment of paternity executed and sworn to by
3023 the putative father of the child when accompanied by (A) an attested
3024 waiver of the right to a blood test, the right to a trial and the right to an
3025 attorney, (B) a written affirmation of paternity executed and sworn to
3026 by the mother of the child, and (C) if the person subject to the
3027 acknowledgment of paternity is an adult eighteen years of age or older,
3028 a notarized affidavit affirming consent to the voluntary
3029 acknowledgment of paternity, shall have the same force and effect as a
3030 judgment of the Superior Court. It shall be considered a legal finding of
3031 paternity without requiring or permitting judicial ratification, and shall
3032 be binding on the person executing the same whether such person is an
3033 adult or a minor, subject to subdivision (2) of this subsection. Such
3034 acknowledgment shall not be binding unless, prior to the signing of any
3035 affirmation or acknowledgment of paternity, the mother and the
3036 putative father are given oral and written notice of the alternatives to,
3037 the legal consequences of, and the rights and responsibilities that arise
3038 from signing such affirmation or acknowledgment. The notice to the

3039 mother shall include, but shall not be limited to, notice that the
3040 affirmation of paternity may result in rights of custody and visitation,
3041 as well as a duty of support, in the person named as father. The notice
3042 to the putative father shall include, but not be limited to, notice that such
3043 father has the right to contest paternity, including the right to
3044 appointment of counsel, a genetic test to determine paternity and a trial
3045 by the Superior Court or a family support magistrate and that
3046 acknowledgment of paternity will make such father liable for the
3047 financial support of the child until the child's eighteenth birthday. In
3048 addition, the notice shall inform the mother and the father that DNA
3049 testing may be able to establish paternity with a high degree of accuracy
3050 and may, under certain circumstances, be available at state expense. The
3051 notices shall also explain the right to rescind the acknowledgment, as
3052 set forth in subdivision (2) of this subsection, including the address
3053 where such notice of rescission should be sent, and shall explain that the
3054 acknowledgment cannot be challenged after sixty days, except in court
3055 upon a showing of fraud, duress or material mistake of fact.

3056 (2) The mother and the acknowledged father shall have the right to
3057 rescind such affirmation or acknowledgment in writing within the
3058 earlier of (A) sixty days, or (B) the date of an agreement to support such
3059 child approved in accordance with subsection (b) of this section or an
3060 order of support for such child entered in a proceeding under subsection
3061 (c) of this section. An acknowledgment executed in accordance with
3062 subdivision (1) of this subsection may be challenged in court or before a
3063 family support magistrate after the rescission period only on the basis
3064 of fraud, duress or material mistake of fact which may include evidence
3065 that he is not the father, with the burden of proof upon the challenger.
3066 During the pendency of any such challenge, any responsibilities arising
3067 from such acknowledgment shall continue except for good cause
3068 shown.

3069 (3) All written notices, waivers, affirmations and acknowledgments
3070 required under subdivision (1) of this subsection, and rescissions
3071 authorized under subdivision (2) of this subsection, shall be on forms

3072 prescribed by the Department of Public Health, provided such
3073 acknowledgment form includes the minimum requirements specified
3074 by the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human
3075 Services. All acknowledgments and rescissions executed in accordance
3076 with this subsection shall be filed in the paternity registry established
3077 and maintained by the Department of Public Health under section 19a-
3078 42a.

3079 (4) An acknowledgment of paternity signed in any other state
3080 according to its procedures shall be given full faith and credit by this
3081 state.]

3082 [(b)] (a) (1) An agreement to support the child by payment of a
3083 periodic sum until the child attains the age of eighteen years or as
3084 otherwise provided in this subsection, together with provisions for
3085 reimbursement for past-due support based upon ability to pay in
3086 accordance with the provisions of section 17a-90 or 17b-81, subsection
3087 (b) of section 17b-179 or section 17b-223, 46b-129, as amended by this
3088 act, or 46b-130, and reasonable expense of prosecution of the petition,
3089 when filed with and approved by a judge of the Superior Court, or in
3090 IV-D support cases and matters brought under sections 46b-301 to 46b-
3091 425, inclusive, a family support magistrate at any time, shall have the
3092 same force and effect, retroactively or prospectively in accordance with
3093 the terms of the agreement, as an order of support entered by the court,
3094 and shall be enforceable and subject to modification in the same manner
3095 as is provided by law for orders of the court in such cases. If such child
3096 is unmarried and a full-time high school student, such support shall
3097 continue according to the parents' respective abilities to pay, if such
3098 child is in need of support, until such child completes the twelfth grade
3099 or attains the age of nineteen, whichever occurs first.

3100 (2) Past-due support in such cases shall be limited to the three years
3101 next preceding the date of the filing of such agreements to support.

3102 (3) Payments under such agreement shall be made to the petitioner,

3103 except that in IV-D support cases, as defined in subsection (b) of section
3104 46b-231, as amended by this act, payments shall be made to the Office
3105 of Child Support Services or its designated agency and distributed as
3106 required by Title IV-D of the Social Security Act. In IV-D support cases,
3107 the IV-D agency or a support enforcement agency under cooperative
3108 agreement with the IV-D agency may, upon notice to the obligor and
3109 obligee, redirect payments for the support of any child receiving child
3110 support enforcement services either to the state of Connecticut or to the
3111 present custodial party, as their interests may appear, provided neither
3112 the obligor nor the obligee objects in writing within ten business days
3113 from the mailing date of such notice. Any such notice shall be sent by
3114 first class mail to the most recent address of such obligor and obligee, as
3115 recorded in the state case registry pursuant to section 46b-218, as
3116 amended by this act, and a copy of such notice shall be filed with the
3117 court or family support magistrate if both the obligor and obligee fail to
3118 object to the redirected payments within ten business days from the
3119 mailing date of such notice.

3120 (4) Such written agreements to support shall be sworn to, and shall
3121 be binding on the person executing the same whether he is an adult or
3122 a minor.

3123 [(c)] (b) (1) At any time after the signing of any acknowledgment of
3124 [paternity] parentage, upon the application of any interested party, the
3125 court or any judge thereof or any family support magistrate in IV-D
3126 support cases and in matters brought under sections 46b-301 to 46b-425,
3127 inclusive, shall cause a summons, signed by such judge or family
3128 support magistrate, by the clerk of the court or by a commissioner of the
3129 Superior Court, to be issued, requiring the acknowledged [father]
3130 parent to appear in court at a time and place as determined by the clerk
3131 but not more than ninety days after the issuance of the summons, to
3132 show cause why the court or the family support magistrate assigned to
3133 the judicial district in IV-D support cases should not enter judgment for
3134 support of the child by payment of a periodic sum until the child attains
3135 the age of eighteen years or as otherwise provided in this subsection,

3136 together with provision for reimbursement for past-due support based
3137 upon ability to pay in accordance with the provisions of section 17a-90
3138 or 17b-81, subsection (b) of section 17b-179 or section 17b-223, 46b-129,
3139 as amended by this act, or 46b-130, a provision for health coverage of
3140 the child as required by section 46b-215, as amended by this act, and
3141 reasonable expense of the action under this subsection. If such child is
3142 unmarried and a full-time high school student such support shall
3143 continue according to the parents' respective abilities to pay, if such
3144 child is in need of support, until such child completes the twelfth grade
3145 or attains the age of nineteen, whichever occurs first.

3146 (2) Past-due support in such cases shall be limited to the three years
3147 next preceding the filing of a petition pursuant to this section. Such court
3148 or family support magistrate, in IV-D support cases, may also order the
3149 acknowledged [father] parent who is subject to a plan for
3150 reimbursement of past-due support and is not incapacitated to
3151 participate in work activities which may include, but shall not be limited
3152 to, job search, training, work experience and participation in the job
3153 training and retraining program established by the Labor
3154 Commissioner pursuant to section 31-3t.

3155 (3) Proceedings to obtain such orders of support shall be commenced
3156 by the service of such summons on the acknowledged [father] parent. A
3157 state marshal or proper officer shall make due return of process to the
3158 court not less than twenty-one days before the date assigned for hearing.

3159 (4) The prior judgment as to paternity shall be res judicata as to that
3160 issue for all paternity acknowledgments filed with the court on or after
3161 March 1, 1981, but before July 1, 1997, and shall not be reconsidered by
3162 the court unless the person seeking review of the acknowledgment
3163 petitions the superior court for the judicial district having venue for a
3164 hearing on the issue of paternity within three years of such judgment.
3165 In addition to such review, if the acknowledgment of paternity was filed
3166 prior to March 1, 1981, the acknowledgment of paternity may be
3167 reviewed by denying the allegation of paternity in response to the initial

3168 petition for support, whenever it is filed.

3169 (5) All payments under this subsection shall be made to the
3170 petitioner, except that in IV-D support cases, as defined in subsection
3171 (b) of section 46b-231, as amended by this act, payments shall be made
3172 to the state, acting by and through the IV-D agency and distributed as
3173 required by Title IV-D of the Social Security Act. In IV-D support cases,
3174 the IV-D agency or a support enforcement agency under cooperative
3175 agreement with the IV-D agency may, upon notice to the obligor and
3176 obligee, redirect payments for the support of any child receiving child
3177 support enforcement services either to the state of Connecticut or to the
3178 present custodial party, as their interests may appear, provided neither
3179 the obligor nor the obligee objects in writing within ten business days
3180 from the mailing date of such notice. Any such notice shall be sent by
3181 first class mail to the most recent address of such obligor and obligee, as
3182 recorded in the state case registry pursuant to section 46b-218, as
3183 amended by this act, and a copy of such notice shall be filed with the
3184 court or family support magistrate if both the obligor and obligee fail to
3185 object to the redirected payments within ten business days from the
3186 mailing date of such notice.

3187 [(d) Whenever a petition is filed for review of an acknowledgment of
3188 paternity of a child who is or has been supported by the state, and
3189 review of such acknowledgment of paternity is granted by the court
3190 pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, and upon review, the court or
3191 family support magistrate finds that the petitioner is not the father of
3192 the child, the Department of Social Services shall refund to the petitioner
3193 any money paid by the petitioner to the state during any period such
3194 child was supported by the state.]

3195 [(e)] (c) In IV-D support cases, as defined in subdivision (13) of
3196 subsection (b) of section 46b-231, a copy of any support order
3197 established pursuant to this section shall be provided to each party and
3198 the state case registry within fourteen days after issuance of such order
3199 or determination.

3200 Sec. 128. Section 46b-172a of the general statutes is repealed and the
3201 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

3202 (a) Any person claiming to be the [father of a child born out of
3203 wedlock] alleged genetic parent of a child born to an unmarried birth
3204 parent and for whom parentage of the nonbirth parent has not yet been
3205 established may file a claim for [paternity] parentage with the Probate
3206 Court for the district in which either the [mother] birth parent or the
3207 child resides, on forms provided by such court. The claim may be filed
3208 at any time during the life of the child, whether before, on or after the
3209 date the child reaches the age of eighteen, or after the death of the child,
3210 but not later than sixty days after the date of notice under section 45a-
3211 716, as amended by this act. The claim shall contain the claimant's name
3212 and address, the name and last-known address of the [mother] birth
3213 parent and the month and year of the birth or expected birth of the child.
3214 Not later than five days after the filing of a claim for [paternity]
3215 parentage, the court shall cause a certified copy of such claim to be
3216 served upon the [mother or prospective mother] birth parent of such
3217 child by personal service or service at [her] the birth parent's usual place
3218 of abode, and to the Attorney General by first class mail. The Attorney
3219 General may file an appearance and shall be and remain a party to the
3220 action if the child is receiving or has received aid or care from the state,
3221 or if the child is receiving child support enforcement services, as defined
3222 in subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of section 46b-231, as amended by
3223 this act. The claim for [paternity] parentage shall be admissible in any
3224 action for [paternity] parentage under section 46b-160, as amended by
3225 this act, and shall estop the claimant from denying [his paternity] his or
3226 her parentage of such child and shall contain language that he or she
3227 acknowledges liability for contribution to the support and education of
3228 the child after the child's birth and for contribution to the
3229 pregnancy-related medical expenses of the [mother] birth parent.

3230 (b) If a claim for [paternity] parentage is filed by the [father of any
3231 minor child born out of wedlock] alleged genetic parent of any minor
3232 child born to an unmarried birth parent, the Probate Court shall

3233 schedule a hearing on such claim, send notice of the hearing to all parties
3234 involved and proceed accordingly.

3235 (c) The child shall be made a party to the action and shall be
3236 represented by a guardian ad litem appointed by the court in
3237 accordance with section 45a-708. Payment shall be made in accordance
3238 with such section from funds appropriated to the Judicial Department,
3239 except that, if funds have not been included in the budget of the Judicial
3240 Department for such purposes, such payment shall be made from the
3241 Probate Court Administration Fund.

3242 (d) In the event that the [mother or the claimant father] birth parent
3243 or the alleged genetic parent is a minor, the court shall appoint a
3244 guardian ad litem to represent him or her in accordance with the
3245 provisions of section 45a-708. Payment shall be made in accordance with
3246 said section from funds appropriated to the Judicial Department, except
3247 that, if funds have not been included in the budget of the Judicial
3248 Department for such purposes, such payment shall be made from the
3249 Probate Court Administration Fund.

3250 (e) By filing a claim under this section, the [putative father] alleged
3251 genetic parent submits to the jurisdiction of the Probate Court.

3252 (f) Once [alleged] parental rights of the [father] alleged genetic parent
3253 have been adjudicated in [his] such parent's favor under subsection (b)
3254 of this section, or acknowledged as provided for under [section 46b-172,
3255 his] sections 24 to 35, inclusive, of this act, such parent's rights and
3256 responsibilities shall be equivalent to those of the [mother] birth parent,
3257 including those rights defined under section 45a-606. Thereafter,
3258 disputes involving custody, visitation or support shall be transferred to
3259 the Superior Court under chapter 815j, except that the Probate Court
3260 may enter a temporary order for custody, visitation or support until an
3261 order is entered by the Superior Court.

3262 (g) Failing perfection of parental rights as prescribed by this section,
3263 any person claiming to be the [father of a child born out of wedlock]

3264 alleged genetic parent of a child born to an unmarried birth parent (1)
3265 who has not been adjudicated the [father] parent of such child by a court
3266 of competent jurisdiction, or (2) who has not acknowledged in writing
3267 that [he] such person is the [father] parent of such child, or (3) who has
3268 not contributed regularly to the support of such child, or (4) whose name
3269 does not appear on the birth certificate, shall cease to be a legal party in
3270 interest in any proceeding concerning the custody or welfare of the
3271 child, including, but not limited to, guardianship and adoption, unless
3272 [he] such person has shown a reasonable degree of interest, concern or
3273 responsibility for the child's welfare.

3274 (h) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, after the death of
3275 the [father of a child born out of wedlock] alleged genetic parent of a
3276 child born to an unmarried birth parent, a party deemed by the court to
3277 have a sufficient interest may file a claim for [paternity] parentage on
3278 behalf of such [father] alleged genetic parent with the Probate Court for
3279 the district in which either the [putative father] alleged genetic parent
3280 resided or the party filing the claim resides. If a claim for [paternity]
3281 parentage is filed pursuant to this subsection, the Probate Court shall
3282 schedule a hearing on such claim, send notice of the hearing to all parties
3283 involved and proceed accordingly.

3284 Sec. 129. Section 46b-179 of the general statutes is repealed and the
3285 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

3286 As used in sections 46b-179a to 46b-179d, inclusive, as amended by
3287 this act, foreign [paternity] parentage judgment means any judgment,
3288 decree or order of a court of any state in the United States, other than a
3289 court of this state, in an action which results in a final determination on
3290 the issue of [paternity] parentage except any such judgment, decree or
3291 order obtained by default in appearance.

3292 Sec. 130. Section 46b-179a of the general statutes is repealed and the
3293 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

3294 (a) Support Enforcement Services of the Superior Court shall

3295 maintain a registry in the Family Support Magistrate Division of
3296 [paternity] parentage judgments from other states. Any party to an
3297 action in which a [paternity] parentage judgment from another state was
3298 rendered may register the foreign [paternity] parentage judgment in the
3299 registry maintained by Support Enforcement Services without payment
3300 of a filing fee or other cost to the party.

3301 (b) The party shall file a certified copy of the foreign [paternity]
3302 parentage judgment and a certification that such judgment is final and
3303 has not been modified, altered, amended, set aside or vacated and that
3304 the enforcement of such judgment has not been stayed or suspended.
3305 Such certificate shall set forth the full name and last-known address of
3306 the other party to the judgment.

3307 Sec. 131. Section 46b-179b of the general statutes is repealed and the
3308 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

3309 Such foreign [paternity] parentage judgment, on the filing with the
3310 registry maintained by Support Enforcement Services, shall become a
3311 judgment of the Family Support Magistrate Division of the Superior
3312 Court and shall be enforced and otherwise treated in the same manner
3313 as a judgment of the Family Support Magistrate Division. A foreign
3314 [paternity] parentage judgment so filed shall have the same effect and
3315 may be enforced in the same manner as any like judgment of a family
3316 support magistrate of this state, provided no such judgment shall be
3317 enforced for a period of twenty days after the filing thereof.

3318 Sec. 132. Section 46b-179c of the general statutes is repealed and the
3319 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

3320 Within five days of the filing of the judgment and certification in
3321 accordance with section 46b-179a, as amended by this act, the party
3322 filing such judgment shall notify the other party to the [paternity]
3323 parentage action of the filing of such judgment by registered mail at his
3324 last-known address or by personal service. The Family Support
3325 Magistrate Division shall not enforce any such foreign [paternity]

3326 parentage judgment until proof of service has been filed with the court.

3327 Sec. 133. Section 46b-179d of the general statutes is repealed and the
3328 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

3329 If either party files an affidavit with the Family Support Magistrate
3330 Division that an appeal from the foreign [paternity] parentage judgment
3331 is pending in the foreign state, or will be taken, or that a stay of execution
3332 has been granted, the Family Support Magistrate Division will stay
3333 enforcement of the foreign [paternity] parentage judgment until the
3334 appeal is concluded, the time for appeal expires or the stay of execution
3335 expires or is vacated.

3336 Sec. 134. Subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of section 46b-215 of the
3337 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
3338 thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

3339 (4) For purposes of this section, the term "child" shall include one
3340 born [out of wedlock whose father] to parents not married to each other
3341 whose alleged genetic parent has acknowledged in writing [paternity]
3342 parentage of such child or has been adjudged the [father] parent by a
3343 court of competent jurisdiction, or a child who was born before marriage
3344 whose parents afterwards intermarry.

3345 Sec. 135. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 46b-218 of the general
3346 statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
3347 (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

3348 (a) For purposes of this section:

3349 (1) "Identification and location information" means current
3350 information on the location and identity of a party to any [paternity]
3351 parentage or child support proceeding, including, but not limited to, the
3352 party's Social Security number, residential and mailing addresses,
3353 telephone number, driver's license number, employer's name, address
3354 and telephone number, and such other information as may be required

3355 for the state case registry to comply with federal law and regulations;

3356 (2) ["Paternity or child support proceeding"] "Parentage or child
3357 support proceeding" means any court action or administrative process
3358 authorized by state statute in which the [paternity] parentage or support
3359 of a child is established; and

3360 (3) "State case registry" means the database included in the
3361 automated system established and maintained by the Office of Child
3362 Support Services under subsection (l) of section 17b-179 which database
3363 shall contain information on each support order established or modified
3364 in the state.

3365 (b) Each party to any [paternity] parentage or child support
3366 proceeding shall file identification and location information with the
3367 state case registry upon entry of an order and whenever such
3368 information changes.

3369 Sec. 136. Subdivision (2) of subsection (b) of section 46b-231 of the
3370 2020 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is
3371 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

3372 (2) "Child support enforcement services" means the services provided
3373 by the IV-D agency or an agency under cooperative or purchase of
3374 service agreement therewith pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social Security
3375 Act, including, but not limited to, location; establishment of [paternity]
3376 parentage; establishment, modification and enforcement of child and
3377 medical support orders and the collection and distribution of support
3378 payments;

3379 Sec. 137. Subparagraph (A) of subdivision (2) of subsection (m) of
3380 section 46b-231 of the 2020 supplement to the general statutes is
3381 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January*
3382 *1, 2021*):

3383 (2) (A) Family support magistrates shall hear and determine matters

3384 involving child and spousal support in IV-D support cases including
3385 petitions for support brought pursuant to sections 17b-81, 17b-179, 17b-
3386 745 and 46b-215, as amended by this act, applications for show cause
3387 orders in IV-D support cases brought pursuant to subsection [(b)] (a) of
3388 section 46b-172, as amended by this act, and actions for interstate
3389 enforcement of child and spousal support and [paternity] parentage
3390 under sections 46b-301 to 46b-425, inclusive, and shall hear and
3391 determine all motions for modifications of child and spousal support in
3392 such cases.

3393 Sec. 138. Subdivision (5) of subsection (m) of section 46b-231 of the
3394 2020 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is
3395 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

3396 (5) [Proceedings to establish paternity in IV-D support cases shall be
3397 filed in the family support magistrate division for the judicial district
3398 where the mother or putative father resides.] Venue for proceedings to
3399 establish parentage in IV-D support cases shall be in accordance with
3400 the provisions of subsection (d) of section 9 of this act. The matter shall
3401 be heard and determined by a family support magistrate in accordance
3402 with the provisions of chapter 815y.

3403 Sec. 139. Subdivision (6) of subsection (m) of section 46b-231 of the
3404 2020 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is
3405 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

3406 (6) Agreements for support obtained in IV-D support cases shall be
3407 filed with the assistant clerk of the family support magistrate division
3408 for the judicial district where [the mother or the father] a parent of the
3409 child resides, pursuant to subsection [(b)] (a) of section 46b-172, as
3410 amended by this act, and shall become effective as an order upon filing
3411 with the clerk. Such support agreements shall be reviewed by a family
3412 support magistrate who shall approve or disapprove the agreement. If
3413 the support agreement filed with the clerk is disapproved by a family
3414 support magistrate, the reason for disapproval shall be stated in the

3415 record and such disapproval shall have a retroactive effect. Upon such
3416 disapproval, the clerk shall schedule a hearing for the purpose of
3417 determining appropriate support amounts and shall notify all
3418 appearing parties of the hearing date.

3419 Sec. 140. Subsection (r) of section 46b-231 of the 2020 supplement to
3420 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
3421 thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

3422 (r) Orders for support entered by a family support magistrate shall
3423 have the same force and effect as orders of the Superior Court, except
3424 where otherwise provided in sections 17b-81, 17b-93, 17b-179, 17b-743,
3425 17b-744, 17b-745, and 17b-746, [subsection (a) of section] 46b-55, as
3426 amended by this act, [sections] 46b-59a, 46b-86 and 46b-172, as amended
3427 by this act, this chapter, subsection (b) of section 51-348, section 52-362,
3428 subsection (a) of section 52-362d, subsection (a) of section 52-362e and
3429 subsection (c) of section 53-304, and shall be considered orders of the
3430 Superior Court for the purpose of establishing and enforcing support
3431 orders of the family support magistrate, as provided in sections 17b-81,
3432 17b-93, 17b-179, 17b-745, 52-362, 52-362d, 52-362e and 53-304, as
3433 amended by this act, except as otherwise provided in this section. All
3434 orders for support issued by family support magistrates in any matter
3435 before a magistrate shall contain an order for withholding to enforce
3436 such orders as set forth in section 52-362.

3437 Sec. 141. Subdivision (1) of subsection (u) of section 46b-231 of the
3438 2020 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is
3439 substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

3440 (u) (1) The Department of Social Services may in IV-D cases (A) bring
3441 petitions for support orders pursuant to section 46b-215, as amended by
3442 this act, (B) obtain acknowledgments of [paternity] parentage, (C) bring
3443 applications for show cause orders pursuant to section 46b-172, as
3444 amended by this act, (D) file agreements for support with the assistant
3445 clerk of the Family Support Magistrate Division, (E) issue withholding

3446 orders entered by the Superior Court or a family support magistrate in
3447 accordance with subsection (b) of section 52-362, and (F) upon notice to
3448 the obligor and obligee, redirect payments for the support of any child
3449 receiving child support enforcement services either to the state of
3450 Connecticut or to the present custodial party, as their interests may
3451 appear, for distribution in accordance with Title IV-D of the Social
3452 Security Act, provided neither the obligor nor the obligee objects in
3453 writing within ten business days from the mailing date of such notice,
3454 and provided further that any such notice shall be sent by first class mail
3455 to the most recent address of such obligor and obligee, as recorded in
3456 the state case registry pursuant to section 46b-218, as amended by this
3457 act, and a copy of such notice shall be filed with the court or family
3458 support magistrate if both the obligor and obligee fail to object to the
3459 redirected payments within ten business days from the mailing date of
3460 such notice.

3461 Sec. 142. Subsection (j) of section 46b-342 of the general statutes is
3462 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January*
3463 *1, 2021*):

3464 (j) A voluntary acknowledgment of paternity or a voluntary
3465 acknowledgment of parentage, certified as a true copy, is admissible to
3466 establish parentage of the child.

3467 Sec. 143. Subsection (b) of section 46b-351 of the general statutes is
3468 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January*
3469 *1, 2021*):

3470 (b) The tribunal may issue a temporary child support order if the
3471 tribunal determines that such an order is appropriate and the individual
3472 ordered to pay is (1) a presumed [father] parent of the child; (2)
3473 [petitioning to have his paternity adjudicated] an individual whose
3474 parentage has been adjudicated or is petitioning to have the individual's
3475 parentage adjudicated; (3) [identified as the father] in cases where
3476 genetic parentage is the legal basis for the individual's parentage,

3477 identified as the genetic parent of the child through genetic testing; (4)
3478 [an alleged father] in cases where genetic parentage is the legal basis for
3479 the individual's parentage, an alleged genetic parent who has declined
3480 to submit to genetic testing; (5) in cases where genetic parentage is the
3481 legal basis for the individual's parentage, shown by clear and
3482 convincing evidence to be the [father] genetic parent of the child; (6) an
3483 acknowledged [father] parent as provided by [section 46b-172] sections
3484 24 to 35, inclusive, of this act; (7) the [mother of] parent who gave birth
3485 to the child; or (8) an individual who has been ordered to pay child
3486 support in a previous proceeding and the order has not been reversed
3487 or vacated.

3488 Sec. 144. Subsection (a) of section 51-15 of the general statutes is
3489 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January*
3490 *1, 2021*):

3491 (a) In accordance with the provisions of section 51-14, the judges of
3492 the Superior Court shall make such orders and rules as they deem
3493 necessary or advisable concerning the commencement of process and
3494 procedure in flowage petitions, [paternity] parentage proceedings,
3495 replevin, summary process, habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, ne
3496 exeat, quo warranto, forcible entry and detainer, peaceable entry and
3497 forcible detainer, for paying rewards, and for the hearing and
3498 determination of small claims, including suitable forms of procedure in
3499 such cases, exclusive of fees.

3500 Sec. 145. Section 52-46a of the general statutes is repealed and the
3501 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

3502 Process in civil actions returnable to the Supreme Court shall be
3503 returned to its clerk at least twenty days before the return day and, if
3504 returnable to the Superior Court, except process in summary process
3505 actions and petitions for [paternity] parentage and support, to the clerk
3506 of such court at least six days before the return day.

3507 Sec. 146. Subsection (a) of section 52-251d of the general statutes is

3508 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January*
3509 *1, 2021*):

3510 (a) In any civil action to establish [paternity] parentage or to establish,
3511 modify or enforce child support orders in temporary family assistance
3512 cases pursuant to sections 17b-745, 46b-86, 46b-160, as amended by this
3513 act, 46b-171, as amended by this act, 46b-172, as amended by this act,
3514 46b-215, as amended by this act, and 46b-231, as amended by this act,
3515 the court may allow the state, when it is the prevailing party, a
3516 reasonable attorney's fee.

3517 Sec. 147. Subdivision (10) of subsection (a) of section 52-362f of the
3518 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
3519 thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

3520 (10) "Support order" means any order, decree, or judgment for the
3521 support, or for the payment of arrearages on such support, of a child,
3522 spouse, or former spouse issued by a court or agency of another
3523 jurisdiction, whether interlocutory or final, whether or not
3524 prospectively or retroactively modifiable, whether incidental to a
3525 proceeding for divorce, judicial or legal separation, separate
3526 maintenance, parentage or paternity, guardianship, civil protection, or
3527 otherwise.

3528 Sec. 148. Subsection (a) of section 53-304 of the general statutes is
3529 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January*
3530 *1, 2021*):

3531 (a) Any person who neglects or refuses to furnish reasonably
3532 necessary support to the person's spouse, child under the age of
3533 eighteen or parent under the age of sixty-five shall be deemed guilty of
3534 nonsupport and shall be imprisoned not more than one year, unless the
3535 person shows to the court before which the trial is had that, owing to
3536 physical incapacity or other good cause, the person is unable to furnish
3537 such support. The court may suspend the execution of any community
3538 correctional center sentence imposed, upon any terms or conditions that

3539 it deems just, may suspend the execution of the balance of any such
3540 sentence in a like manner, and, in addition to any other sentence or in
3541 lieu thereof, may order that the person convicted shall pay to the
3542 Commissioner of Administrative Services directly or through Support
3543 Enforcement Services of the Superior Court, such support, in such
3544 amount as the court may find commensurate with the necessities of the
3545 case and the ability of such person, for such period as the court shall
3546 determine. Any such order of support may, at any time thereafter, be set
3547 aside or altered by the court for cause shown. Failure of any defendant
3548 to make any payment may be punished as contempt of court and, in
3549 addition thereto or in lieu thereof, the court may order the issuance of a
3550 wage withholding in the same manner as is provided in section 17b-745,
3551 which withholding order shall have the same precedence as is provided
3552 in section 52-362. The amounts withheld under such withholding order
3553 shall be remitted to the Department of Administrative Services by the
3554 person or corporation to whom the withholding order is presented at
3555 such intervals as such withholding order directs. [For the purposes of
3556 this section, "child" includes one born out of wedlock whose father has
3557 acknowledged in writing his paternity of such child or has been
3558 adjudged the father by a court of competent jurisdiction.]

3559 Sec. 149. Section 45a-777 of the general statutes is repealed and the
3560 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

3561 (a) A child born as a result of [A.I.D.] assisted reproduction may
3562 inherit the estate of [his mother and her consenting spouse or their
3563 relatives as though he were the natural child of the mother and
3564 consenting spouse and he shall not inherit the estate from his natural
3565 father or his relatives] such child's legal parents and the relatives of such
3566 legal parents.

3567 (b) The [mother and her consenting husband or their relatives] legal
3568 parents and the relatives of such legal parents may inherit the estate of
3569 a child born as a result of [A.I.D.] assisted reproduction, if the child dies
3570 intestate, [, and the natural father or his relatives shall not inherit from

3571 him.]

3572 Sec. 150. Section 45a-779 of the general statutes is repealed and the
 3573 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective January 1, 2021*):

3574 Nothing in [sections 45a-771 to 45a-779, inclusive,] sections 45a-777,
 3575 as amended by this act, or 45a-778 or this section shall be construed as a
 3576 change or modification of the rights or status of children born before
 3577 October 1, 1975, but shall be construed as a clarification and codification
 3578 of the rights and status which the children had on said date.

3579 Sec. 151. Sections 45a-771 to 45a-776, inclusive, 46b-166 and 46b-167
 3580 of the general statutes are repealed. (*Effective January 1, 2021*)

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 2	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 3	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 4	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 5	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 6	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 7	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 8	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 9	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 10	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 11	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 12	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 13	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 14	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 15	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 16	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 17	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 18	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 19	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 20	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 21	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 22	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section

Sec. 23	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 24	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 25	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 26	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 27	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 28	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 29	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 30	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 31	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 32	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 33	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 34	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 35	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 36	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 37	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 38	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 39	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 40	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 41	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 42	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 43	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 44	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 45	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 46	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 47	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 48	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 49	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 50	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 51	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 52	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 53	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 54	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 55	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 56	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 57	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 58	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 59	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 60	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 61	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section

Sec. 62	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 63	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 64	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
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Sec. 67	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
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Sec. 69	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 70	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
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Sec. 76	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 77	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 78	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 79	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 80	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 81	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 82	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 83	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 84	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 85	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 86	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 87	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	7-36
Sec. 88	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	7-48a
Sec. 89	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	7-50
Sec. 90	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	7-51(a)
Sec. 91	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	7-51a(a)
Sec. 92	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	17a-60(c)
Sec. 93	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	17b-27
Sec. 94	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	17b-137a(a) and (b)
Sec. 95	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	17b-137(a)(2)(A)
Sec. 96	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	19a-42(d) and (e)
Sec. 97	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	19a-42a
Sec. 98	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	45a-8a(a)
Sec. 99	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	45a-106a(b)(2)
Sec. 100	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	45a-257b(a)

Sec. 101	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	45a-262(a)
Sec. 102	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	45a-437(b)
Sec. 103	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	45a-438(b)
Sec. 104	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	45a-438b
Sec. 105	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	45a-604
Sec. 106	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	45a-707
Sec. 107	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	45a-716
Sec. 108	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	45a-717(c)
Sec. 109	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-1
Sec. 110	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-6a(b)
Sec. 111	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-45a
Sec. 112	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-55
Sec. 113	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-60
Sec. 114	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-61
Sec. 115	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-62(a) and (b)
Sec. 116	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-121(b)(1)
Sec. 117	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-129(c)
Sec. 118	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-160
Sec. 119	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-161
Sec. 120	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-162
Sec. 121	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-165
Sec. 122	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-168
Sec. 123	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-168a
Sec. 124	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-169
Sec. 125	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-170
Sec. 126	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-171(a) and (b)
Sec. 127	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-172
Sec. 128	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-172a
Sec. 129	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-179
Sec. 130	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-179a
Sec. 131	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-179b
Sec. 132	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-179c
Sec. 133	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-179d
Sec. 134	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-215(a)(4)
Sec. 135	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-218(a) and (b)
Sec. 136	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-231(b)(2)
Sec. 137	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-231(m)(2)(A)
Sec. 138	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-231(m)(5)
Sec. 139	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-231(m)(6)

Sec. 140	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-231(r)
Sec. 141	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-231(u)(1)
Sec. 142	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-342(j)
Sec. 143	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	46b-351(b)
Sec. 144	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	51-15(a)
Sec. 145	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	52-46a
Sec. 146	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	52-251d(a)
Sec. 147	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	52-362f(a)(10)
Sec. 148	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	53-304(a)
Sec. 149	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	45a-777
Sec. 150	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	45a-779
Sec. 151	<i>January 1, 2021</i>	Repealer section

Statement of Purpose:

To adopt and implement the Connecticut Parentage Act.

[Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.]