94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2005 and 2006

SB2093

Introduced 2/25/2005, by Sen. Kimberly A. Lightford

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

305 IL	CS 5/10-17.7							
410 IL	CS 535/12	from C	Ch. 1	11	1/2,	par.	73-12	
750 IL	CS 45/5	from C	Ch. 4	Ο,	par.	2505		
750 IL	CS 45/6	from C	Ch. 4	Ο,	par.	2506		
750 IL	CS 45/7	from C	Ch. 4	Ο,	par.	2507		

Amends the Illinois Public Aid Code. Provides that the rules of the Illinois Department of Public Aid shall provide that every administrative determination of paternity, including those in which the mother and alleged father voluntarily acknowledge paternity in the form required by the Department, must be accompanied by genetic testing documentation supporting the determination. Provides that if an alleged father fails to respond to a notice, or fails to comply with an administrative order to submit to genetic testing, the Department may apply to the court for a summons and order compelling the alleged father to submit to genetic testing at a specified time and place. Provides that if the alleged father fails to comply with the summons or order, the Department may seek to enforce the court order with contempt proceedings. Amends the Illinois Parentage Act of 1984. Provides that in an action to declare the non-existence of the parent and child relationship and in any action to determine the existence of the father and child relationship, except those based upon the presumptions of paternity provided for the Act, the judgment shall not be rendered unless DNA tests have been conducted. Amends the Vital Records Act. Provides that voluntary acknowledgement of paternity must be accompanied by the results of DNA tests, conducted by an expert qualified as an examiner of blood or tissues types, showing the man to be the natural father of the child. Makes other changes.

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AN ACT concerning civil law.

2 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, 3 represented in the General Assembly:

4 Section 5. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by 5 changing Section 10-17.7 as follows:

6 (305 ILCS 5/10-17.7)

Sec. 10-17.7. Administrative determination of paternity. 7 8 The Illinois Department may provide by rule for the administrative determination of paternity by the Child and 9 Spouse Support Unit in cases involving applicants for or 10 recipients of financial aid under Article IV of this Act and 11 other persons who are given access to the child support 12 enforcement services of this Article as provided in Section 13 14 10-1, including persons similarly situated and receiving 15 similar services in other states. The rules shall extend to cases in which the mother and alleged father voluntarily 16 17 acknowledge paternity in the form required by the Illinois Department or agree to be bound by the results of genetic 18 19 testing or in which the alleged father has failed to respond to 20 a notification of support obligation issued under Section 10-4 and to cases of contested paternity. Any presumption provided 21 22 for under the Illinois Parentage Act of 1984 shall apply to cases in which paternity is determined under the rules of the 23 Illinois Department. The rules shall provide for notice and an 24 25 opportunity to be heard by the responsible relative and the 26 person receiving child support enforcement services under this Article if paternity is not voluntarily acknowledged, and any 27 28 final administrative decision rendered by the Illinois Department shall be reviewed only under and in accordance with 29 30 the Administrative Review Law. The rules shall provide that every administrative determination of paternity, including 31 32 those in which the mother and alleged father voluntarily

1 <u>acknowledge paternity in the form required by the Illinois</u>
2 <u>Department, must be accompanied by genetic testing</u>
3 <u>documentation supporting the determination.</u> Determinations of
4 paternity made by the Illinois Department under the rules
5 authorized by this Section shall have the full force and effect
6 of a court judgment of paternity entered under the Illinois
7 Parentage Act of 1984.

8 In determining paternity in contested cases, the Illinois 9 Department shall conduct the evidentiary hearing in accordance 10 with Section 11 of the Parentage Act of 1984, except that 11 references in that Section to "the court" shall be deemed to 12 mean the Illinois Department's hearing officer in cases in 13 which paternity is determined administratively by the Illinois 14 Department.

15 Whenever any alleged father fails to respond to a notice 16 served on him pursuant to Section 10-4 or fails to comply with 17 an administrative order to submit to genetic testing, the Illinois Department may apply to a court of competent 18 jurisdiction for a summons and order compelling the alleged 19 20 father to submit to genetic testing at a specific time and place, and upon the failure of the alleged father to comply, 21 the Illinois Department may seek to enforce the court order 22 23 with contempt proceedings.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, 24 25 default determination of paternity may be made if service of the notice under Section 10 4 was made by publication under 26 the rules for administrative paternity determination authorized by 27 28 The rules as they pertain to this Section. 29 publication shall (i) be based on the provisions of Section 30 2 206 and 2 207 of the Code of Civil Procedure, (ii) provide for service by publication in cases in which the whereabouts of 31 the alleged father are unknown after diligent location efforts 32 by the Child and Spouse Support Unit, and (iii) provide for 33 publication of a notice of default paternity determination in 34 35 manner that the notice -under Section 10 - 436 published.

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1 The Illinois Department may implement this Section through 2 the use of emergency rules in accordance with Section 5-45 of 3 the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. For purposes of the 4 Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, the adoption of rules to 5 implement this Section shall be considered an emergency and 6 necessary for the public interest, safety, and welfare.

7 (Source: P.A. 92-590, eff. 7-1-02.)

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8 Section 10. The Vital Records Act is amended by changing9 Section 12 as follows:

10 (410 ILCS 535/12) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 73-12)

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Sec. 12. Live births; place of registration.

(1) Each live birth which occurs in this State shall be 12 registered with the local or subregistrar of the district in 13 14 which the birth occurred as provided in this Section, within 7 15 days after the birth. When a birth occurs on a moving conveyance, the city, village, township, or road district in 16 17 which the child is first removed from the conveyance shall be 18 considered the place of birth and a birth certificate shall be filed in the registration district in which the place is 19 located. 20

(2) When a birth occurs in an institution, the person in 21 charge of the institution or his designated representative 22 shall obtain and record all the personal and statistical 23 24 particulars relative to the parents of the child that are 25 required to properly complete the live birth certificate; shall 26 secure the required personal signatures on the hospital 27 worksheet; shall prepare the certificate from this worksheet; 28 and shall file the certificate with the local registrar. The 29 institution shall retain the hospital worksheet permanently or 30 as otherwise specified by rule. The physician in attendance shall verify or provide the date of birth and medical 31 information required by the certificate, within 24 hours after 32 33 the birth occurs.

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(3) When a birth occurs outside an institution, the

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certificate shall be prepared and filed by one of the following
 in the indicated order of priority:

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(a) The physician in attendance at or immediately after the birth, or in the absence of such a person,

(b) Any other person in attendance at or immediately
after the birth, or in the absence of such a person,

(c) The father, the mother, or in the absence of the father and the inability of the mother, the person in charge of the premises where the birth occurred.

10 (4) Unless otherwise provided in this Act, if the mother 11 was not married to the father of the child at either the time 12 of conception or the time of birth, the name of the father 13 shall be entered on the child's birth certificate only if the 14 mother and the person to be named as the father have signed an 15 acknowledgment of parentage in accordance with subsection (5).

16 Unless otherwise provided in this Act, if the mother was 17 married at the time of conception or birth and the presumed father (that is, the mother's husband) is not the biological 18 19 father of the child, the name of the biological father shall be 20 entered on the child's birth certificate only if, in accordance with subsection (5), (i) the mother and the person to be named 21 as the father have signed an acknowledgment of parentage and 22 23 (ii) the mother and presumed father have signed a denial of 24 paternity.

(5) Upon the birth of a child to an unmarried woman, or upon the birth of a child to a woman who was married at the time of conception or birth and whose husband is not the biological father of the child, the institution at the time of birth and the local registrar or county clerk after the birth shall do the following:

(a) Provide (i) an opportunity for the child's mother
and father to sign an acknowledgment of parentage and (ii)
if the presumed father is not the biological father, an
opportunity for the mother and presumed father to sign a
denial of paternity. The signing and witnessing of the
acknowledgment of parentage or, if the presumed father of

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the child is not the biological father, the acknowledgment of parentage and denial of paternity conclusively establishes a parent and child relationship in accordance with Sections 5 and 6 of the Illinois Parentage Act of 1984.

The acknowledgment of parentage shall be effective only if the acknowledgment is accompanied by results of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) tests, conducted by an expert gualified as an examiner of blood or tissues types, showing the man to be the natural father of the child.

11 The Illinois Department of Public Aid shall furnish the 12 acknowledgment of parentage and denial of paternity form to institutions, county clerks, State 13 and and local registrars' offices. The form shall include instructions 14 to send the original signed and witnessed acknowledgment of 15 16 parentage and denial of paternity to the Illinois 17 Department of Public Aid.

(b) Provide the following documents, furnished by the Illinois Department of Public Aid, to the child's mother, biological father, and (if the person presumed to be the child's father is not the biological father) presumed father for their review at the time the opportunity is provided to establish a parent and child relationship:

24 (i) An explanation of the implications of, 25 alternatives to, legal consequences of, and the rights 26 and responsibilities that arise from signing an 27 acknowledgment of parentage and, if necessary, a 28 denial of paternity, including an explanation of the parental rights and responsibilities of child support, 29 30 visitation, custody, retroactive support, health 31 insurance coverage, and payment of birth expenses.

(ii) An explanation of the benefits of having a
 child's parentage established and the availability of
 parentage establishment and child support enforcement
 services.

(iii) A request for an application for child

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1 2 support enforcement services from the Illinois Department of Public Aid.

3 (iv) Instructions concerning the opportunity to
4 speak, either by telephone or in person, with staff of
5 the Illinois Department of Public Aid who are trained
6 to clarify information and answer questions about
7 paternity establishment.

8 (v) Instructions for completing and signing the 9 acknowledgment of parentage and denial of paternity.

(c) Provide an oral explanation of the documents and 10 11 instructions set forth in subdivision (5)(b), including an 12 explanation of the implications of, alternatives to, legal 13 consequences of, and the rights and responsibilities that arise from signing an acknowledgment of parentage and, if 14 necessary, a denial of paternity. The oral explanation may 15 16 be given in person or through the use of video or audio 17 equipment.

(6) The institution, State or local registrar, or county 18 19 clerk shall provide an opportunity for the child's father or 20 mother to sign a rescission of parentage. The signing and 21 witnessing of the rescission of parentage voids the 22 acknowledgment of parentage and nullifies the presumption of 23 paternity if executed and filed with the Illinois Department of Public Aid within the time frame contained in Section 5 of the 24 Illinois Parentage Act of 1984. The Illinois Department of 25 26 Public Aid shall furnish the rescission of parentage form to 27 institutions, county clerks, and State and local registrars' 28 offices. The form shall include instructions to send the 29 original signed and witnessed rescission of parentage to the 30 Illinois Department of Public Aid.

31 (7) An acknowledgment of paternity signed pursuant to 32 Section 6 of the Illinois Parentage Act of 1984 may be 33 challenged in court only on the basis of fraud, duress, or 34 material mistake of fact, with the burden of proof upon the 35 challenging party. Pending outcome of a challenge to the 36 acknowledgment of paternity, the legal responsibilities of the - 7 - LRB094 10879 LCB 41423 b

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signatories shall remain in full force and effect, except upon
 order of the court upon a showing of good cause.

(8) When the process for acknowledgment of parentage as 3 provided for under subsection (5) establishes the paternity of 4 5 a child whose certificate of birth is on file in another state, 6 the Illinois Department of Public Aid shall forward a copy of the acknowledgment of parentage, the denial of paternity, if 7 applicable, and the rescission of parentage, if applicable, to 8 9 the birth record agency of the state where the child's 10 certificate of birth is on file.

(9) In the event the parent-child relationship has been established in accordance with subdivision (a) (1) of Section 6 of the Parentage Act of 1984, the names of the biological mother and biological father so established shall be entered on the child's birth certificate, and the names of the surrogate mother and surrogate mother's husband, if any, shall not be on the birth certificate.

18 (Source: P.A. 91-308, eff. 7-29-99; 92-590, eff. 7-1-02.)

Section 15. The Illinois Parentage Act of 1984 is amendedby changing Sections 5, 6, and 7 as follows:

- 21 (750 ILCS 45/5) (from Ch. 40, par. 2505)
- 22 Sec. 5. Presumption of Paternity.

23 (a) A man is presumed to be the natural father of a child24 if:

(1) he and the child's natural mother are or have been
married to each other, even though the marriage is or could
be declared invalid, and the child is born or conceived
during such marriage;

(2) after the child's birth, he and the child's natural
mother have married each other, even though the marriage is
or could be declared invalid, and he is named, with his
written consent, as the child's father on the child's birth
certificate;

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(3) he and the child's natural mother have signed an

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acknowledgment of paternity in accordance with rules
 adopted by the Illinois Department of Public Aid under
 Section 10-17.7 of the Illinois Public Aid Code; or

4 (4) he and the child's natural mother have signed an
5 acknowledgment of parentage or, if the natural father is
6 someone other than one presumed to be the father under this
7 Section, an acknowledgment of parentage and denial of
8 paternity in accordance with Section 12 of the Vital
9 Records Act.

(b) A presumption under subdivision (a) (1) or (a) (2) of 10 11 this Section may be rebutted only by clear and convincing 12 evidence. A presumption under subdivision (a)(3) or (a)(4) is acknowledgment of parentage 13 conclusive, unless the is rescinded under the process provided in Section 12 of the Vital 14 Records Act, upon the earlier of: 15

16 (1) 60 days after the date the acknowledgment of 17 parentage is signed, or

18 (2) the date of an administrative or judicial 19 proceeding relating to the child (including a proceeding to 20 establish a support order) in which the signatory is a 21 party;

except that if a minor has signed the acknowledgment of paternity or acknowledgment of parentage and denial of paternity, the presumption becomes conclusive 6 months after the minor reaches majority or is otherwise emancipated.

26 (c) The presumptions in items (3) and (4) of subsection (a)
27 of this Section shall be effective only if the acknowledgment
28 of paternity is accompanied by results of deoxyribonucleic acid
29 (DNA) tests, conducted by an expert qualified as an examiner of
30 blood or tissues types, showing the man to be the natural
31 father of the child.

32 (Source: P.A. 89-641, eff. 8-9-96; 90-18, eff. 7-1-97.)

33 (750 ILCS 45/6) (from Ch. 40, par. 2506)

34 Sec. 6. Establishment of Parent and Child Relationship by35 Consent of the Parties.

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1 (a) A parent and child relationship may be established 2 voluntarily by the signing and witnessing of a voluntary acknowledgment of parentage in accordance with Section 12 of 3 the Vital Records Act $\underline{\text{or}}$ $\overline{\tau}$ Section 10-17.7 of the Illinois 4 5 Public Aid Code, provided it is accompanied by the results of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) tests, conducted by an expert 6 qualified as an examiner of blood and tissue types, showing the 7 man to be the natural father of the child, or the provisions of 8 9 the Gestational Surrogacy Act. The voluntary acknowledgment of 10 parentage shall contain the social security numbers of the 11 persons signing the voluntary acknowledgment of parentage; 12 however, failure to include the social security numbers of the persons signing a voluntary acknowledgment of parentage does 13 not invalidate the voluntary acknowledgment of parentage. 14

(1) A parent-child relationship may be established in
the event of gestational surrogacy if all of the following
conditions are met prior to the birth of the child:

(A) The gestational surrogate certifies that she
is not the biological mother of the child, and that she
is carrying the child for the intended parents.

(B) The husband, if any, of the gestational
surrogate certifies that he is not the biological
father of the child.

(C) The intended mother certifies that she
provided or an egg donor donated the egg from which the
child being carried by the gestational surrogate was
conceived.

(D) The intended father certifies that he provided
or a sperm donor donated the sperm from which the child
being carried by the gestational surrogate was
conceived.

32 (E) A physician licensed to practice medicine in 33 all its branches in the State of Illinois certifies 34 that the child being carried by the gestational 35 surrogate is the biological child of the intended 36 mother and intended father and that neither the

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gestational surrogate nor the gestational surrogate's husband, if any, is a biological parent of the child being carried by the gestational surrogate.

(E-5) The attorneys for the intended parents and the gestational surrogate each certifies that the parties entered into a gestational surrogacy contract intended to satisfy the requirements of Section 25 of the Gestational Surrogacy Act with respect to the child.

(F) All certifications shall be in writing and 10 11 witnessed by 2 competent adults who are not the 12 gestational surrogate, gestational surrogate's husband, if any, intended mother, or intended father. 13 Certifications shall be on forms prescribed by the 14 Illinois Department of Public Health, shall 15 be 16 executed prior to the birth of the child, and shall be 17 placed in the medical records of the gestational surrogate prior to the birth of the child. Copies of 18 all certifications shall be delivered to the Illinois 19 20 Department of Public Health prior to the birth of the child. 21

(2) Unless otherwise determined by order of the Circuit 22 23 Court, the child shall be presumed to be the child of the gestational surrogate and of the gestational surrogate's 24 25 husband, if any, if all requirements of subdivision (a)(1) are not met prior to the birth of the child. This 26 27 presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing 28 evidence. The circuit court may order the gestational surrogate, gestational surrogate's husband, 29 intended 30 mother, intended father, and child to submit to such 31 medical examinations and testing as the court deems 32 appropriate.

33 (b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, 34 paternity established in accordance with subsection (a) has the 35 full force and effect of a judgment entered under this Act and 36 serves as a basis for seeking a child support order without any

1 further proceedings to establish paternity.

2 (c) A judicial or administrative proceeding to ratify 3 paternity established in accordance with subsection (a) is 4 neither required nor permitted.

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5 (d) A signed acknowledgment of paternity entered under this 6 Act may be challenged in court only on the basis of fraud, 7 duress, or material mistake of fact, with the burden of proof 8 upon the challenging party. Pending outcome of the challenge to 9 the acknowledgment of paternity, the legal responsibilities of 10 the signatories shall remain in full force and effect, except 11 upon order of the court upon a showing of good cause.

12 (e) Once a parent and child relationship is established in 13 accordance with subsection (a), an order for support may be established pursuant to a petition to establish an order for 14 15 support by consent filed with the clerk of the circuit court. A 16 copy of the properly completed acknowledgment of parentage form 17 shall be attached to the petition. The petition shall ask that the circuit court enter an order for support. The petition may 18 19 ask that an order for visitation, custody, or guardianship be 20 entered. The filing and appearance fees provided under the Clerks of Courts Act shall be waived for all cases in which an 21 acknowledgment of parentage form has been properly completed by 22 23 the parties and in which a petition to establish an order for support by consent has been filed with the clerk of the circuit 24 court. This subsection shall not be construed to prohibit 25 26 filing any petition for child support, visitation, or custody 27 under this Act, the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of 28 Marriage Act, or the Non-Support Punishment Act. This 29 subsection shall also not be construed to prevent the 30 establishment of an administrative support order in cases 31 involving persons receiving child support enforcement services 32 under Article X of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

33 (Source: P.A. 92-16, eff. 6-28-01; 93-921, eff. 1-1-05.)

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(750 ILCS 45/7) (from Ch. 40, par. 2507)

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Sec. 7. Determination of Father and Child Relationship; Who

1 May Bring Action; Parties.

2 (a) An action to determine the existence of the father and 3 child relationship, whether or not such a relationship is already presumed under Section 5 of this Act, may be brought by 4 5 the child; the mother; a pregnant woman; any person or public agency who has custody of, or is providing or has provided 6 financial support to, the child; the Illinois Department of 7 8 Public Aid if it is providing or has provided financial support 9 to the child or if it is assisting with child support 10 collection services; or a man presumed or alleging himself to 11 be the father of the child or expected child. The complaint shall be verified and shall name the person or persons alleged 12 13 to be the father of the child.

(b) An action to declare the non-existence of the parent and child relationship may be brought by the child, the natural mother, or a man presumed to be the father under subdivision (a) (1) or (a) (2) of Section 5 of this Act. Actions brought by the child, the natural mother or a presumed father shall be brought by verified complaint.

After the presumption that a man presumed to be the father under subdivision (a)(1) or (a)(2) of Section 5 has been rebutted, paternity of the child by another man may be determined in the same action, if he has been made a party.

(b-5) An action to declare the non-existence of the parent 24 and child relationship may be brought subsequent to an 25 26 adjudication of paternity in any judgment by the man 27 adjudicated to be the father pursuant to the presumptions in 28 Section 5 of this Act if, as a result of deoxyribonucleic acid 29 (DNA) tests, it is discovered that the man adjudicated to be the father is not the natural father of the child. Actions 30 brought by the adjudicated father shall be brought by verified 31 32 complaint. If, as a result of the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) 33 tests, the plaintiff is determined not to be the father of the child, the adjudication of paternity and any orders regarding 34 35 custody, visitation, and future payments of support may be 36 vacated.

1 (b-7) In an action to declare the non-existence of the 2 parent and child relationship and in any action to determine 3 the existence of the father and child relationship, except 4 those based upon the presumptions in Section 5 of this Act, the 5 judgment shall not be rendered unless deoxyribonucleic acid 6 (DNA) tests have been conducted pursuant to Section 11 of this 7 Act.

8 (c) If any party is a minor, he or she may be represented 9 by his or her general guardian or a guardian ad litem appointed 10 by the court, which may include an appropriate agency. The 11 court may align the parties.

12 (d) Regardless of its terms, an agreement, other than a 13 settlement approved by the court, between an alleged or 14 presumed father and the mother or child, does not bar an action 15 under this Section.

(e) If an action under this Section is brought before the
birth of the child, all proceedings shall be stayed until after
the birth, except for service or process, the taking of
depositions to perpetuate testimony, and the ordering of blood
tests under appropriate circumstances.

21 (Source: P.A. 89-674, eff. 8-14-96; 90-18, eff. 7-1-97; 90-715, 22 eff. 8-7-98.)