### ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 92-ASSEMBLYWOMAN BENITEZ-THOMPSON

## PREFILED JANUARY 7, 2015

## Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Makes various changes relating to parentage. (BDR 11-301)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: No.

EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets formitted material is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to parentage; requiring the State Registrar of Vital Statistics to prepare and file a birth certificate with the name or names of the intended parent or parents pursuant to a district court order which validates a gestational agreement; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

### **Legislative Counsel's Digest:**

Existing law defines a "gestational agreement" as a contract between an intended parent or parents and a gestational carrier intended to result in a live birth. (NRS 126.570) Existing law also authorizes a district court in Nevada to issue an order validating such an agreement and declaring the intended parent or parents to be the parent or parents of the resulting child. (NRS 126.720) This bill requires the State Registrar of Vital Statistics, upon receipt of such a court order, to prepare and file a certificate of birth for the resulting child which shows the intended parent or parents as the parent or parents of the child and to seal and file the court order and original certificate of birth, if any.

# THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

**Section 1.** NRS 126.161 is hereby amended to read as follows: 126.161 1. A judgment or order of a court, or a judgment or order entered pursuant to an expedited process, determining the existence or nonexistence of the relationship of parent and child is determinative for all purposes.

2. If such a judgment or order of this State is at variance with the child's birth certificate, the judgment or order must direct that a



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new birth certificate be issued as provided in NRS 440.270 to 440.340, inclusive [...], and section 4 of this act.

3. If the child is a minor, such a judgment or order of this State must provide for the child's support as required by chapter 125B of NRS and must include an order directing the withholding or assignment of income for the payment of the support unless:

(a) One of the parties demonstrates and good cause is found by the court, or pursuant to the expedited process, for the postponement

of the withholding or assignment; or

(b) All parties otherwise agree in writing.

4. Such a judgment or order of this State may:

(a) Contain any other provision directed against the appropriate party to the proceeding, concerning the duty of support, the custody and guardianship of the child, visitation with the child, the furnishing of bond or other security for the payment of the judgment, or any other matter in the best interest of the child.

(b) Direct the father to pay the reasonable expenses of the mother's pregnancy and confinement. The court may limit the father's liability for past support of the child to the proportion of

the expenses already incurred which the court deems just.

5. A court that enters such a judgment or order shall ensure that the social security numbers of the mother and father are:

- (a) Provided to the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services of the Department of Health and Human Services.
- (b) Placed in the records relating to the matter and, except as otherwise required to carry out a specific statute, maintained in a confidential manner.
- 6. As used in this section, "expedited process" means a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity, judicial procedure or an administrative procedure established by this or another state, as that term is defined in NRS 130.10179, to facilitate the collection of an obligation for the support of a child.
  - Sec. 2. NRS 126.221 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 126.221 Upon order of a court of this state or upon request of a court of another state, the State Registrar of Vital Statistics shall prepare a new certificate of birth consistent with the findings of the court and substitute the new certificate for the original certificate of birth as provided in NRS 440.270 to 440.340, inclusive [...], and section 4 of this act.
  - **Sec. 3.** NRS 126.720 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 126.720 1. If a gestational carrier arrangement satisfies the requirements of NRS 126.740 and 126.750:
- (a) The intended parent or parents shall be considered the parent or parents of the resulting child immediately upon the birth of the child:





- (b) The resulting child shall be considered the child of the intended parent or parents immediately upon the birth of the child;
- (c) Parental rights vest in the intended parent or parents immediately upon the birth of the resulting child;
- (d) Sole legal and physical custody of the resulting child vest with the intended parent or parents immediately upon the birth of the child; and
- (e) Neither the gestational carrier nor her legal spouse or domestic partner, if any, shall be considered the parent of the resulting child.
- 2. If a gestational carrier arrangement satisfies the requirements of NRS 126.740 and 126.750 and if, because of a laboratory error, the resulting child is not genetically related to the intended parent or either of the intended parents or any donor who donated to the intended parent or parents, the intended parent or parents shall be considered the parent or parents of the child, unless a determination to the contrary is made by a court of competent jurisdiction in an action which may only be brought by one or more genetic parents of the resulting child within 60 days after the birth of the child.
- 3. The parties to a gestational carrier arrangement shall assume the rights and obligations of subsections 1 and 2 if:
- (a) The gestational carrier satisfies the eligibility requirements set forth in subsection 1 of NRS 126.740;
- (b) The intended parent or parents satisfy the requirement set forth in subsection 2 of NRS 126.740; and
- (c) The gestational carrier arrangement occurs pursuant to a gestational agreement which meets the requirements set forth in NRS 126.750.
- 4. Before or after the birth of the resulting child, the intended parent or parents or the prospective gestational carrier or gestational carrier may commence a proceeding in any district court in this State to obtain an order designating the content of the birth certificate issued as provided in NRS 440.270 to 440.340, inclusive 11, and section 4 of this act. If:
  - (a) The resulting child is to be born in this State;
- (b) A copy of the gestational agreement is attached to the petition; and
  - (c) The requirements of NRS 126.740 and 126.750 are satisfied,
- → the court may issue an order validating the gestational agreement and declaring the intended parent or parents to be the parent or parents of the resulting child.
- **Sec. 4.** Chapter 440 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:
- 1. Whenever the State Registrar receives an order issued by a district court in this State pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 126.720





validating a gestational agreement and declaring the intended parent or parents to be the parent or parents of the resulting child, the State Registrar shall prepare and file a certificate of birth in the name of the child which shows the intended parent or parents as the parent or parents of the child and seal and file the order and the original certificate of birth, if any.

2. As used in this section:

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(a) "Gestational agreement" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 126.570.

10 (b) "Intended parent" has the meaning ascribed to it in 11 NRS 126.590.





