1	SENATE BILL NO. 36
2	INTRODUCED BY BISHOP
3	BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
4	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING THE LAWS RELATING TO THE
6	ESTABLISHMENT OF PATERNITY OF A CHILD; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 40-5-232, 40-5-233,
7	40-5-234, 40-5-236, 40-5-237, 40-6-102, 40-6-105, 40-6-115, 40-6-117, 40-6-118, AND 50-15-210,
8	MCA."
9	
10	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
11	
12	Section 1. Section 40-5-232, MCA, is amended to read:
13	"40-5-232. Establishment of paternity presumption notice of paternity determination
14	contents. (1) When the paternity of a child has not been legally established under the provisions of Title
15	40, chapter 6, part 1, or otherwise, the department may proceed to establish paternity under the provisions
16	of 40-5-231 through 40-5-237. An administrative hearing held under the provisions of 40-5-231 through
17	40-5-237 is a contested case within the meaning of 2-4-102 and is subject to the provisions of Title 2,
18	chapter 4, except as otherwise provided in 40-5-231 through 40-5-237.
19	(2) It is presumed to be in the best interest of a child to legally determine and establish paternity.
20	A presumption under this subsection may be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence.
21	(3) In any proceeding under 40-5-231 through 40-5-237, if a man person acknowledges paternity
22	of a child in writing and the acknowledgment is filed with the department, the department may enter an
23	order establishing legal paternity. As a part of a voluntary acknowledgment, the department shall provide
24	information to the parents regarding the rights and responsibilities of acknowledging paternity. An
25	acknowledgment is binding on a parent who executes it, whether or not the parent is a minor.
26	(4) Full faith and credit must be given to a determination of paternity made by any other state,
27	whether presumed by law, established through voluntary acknowledgment, or established by administrative
28	or judicial processes.
29	(5) When two or more conflicting presumptions arise, a presumption based on a paternity blood
30	test is sufficient to overcome other presumptions. If there are conflicting presumptions not based on



54th Legislature

1	paternity blood testing, the presumption that is factually founded on the weightier considerations of policy
2	and logic controls.
3	(4)(6) The department shall commence proceedings to establish paternity by serving on an alleged
4	father a notice of paternity determination. The department may not serve the notice unless it has:
5	(a) a sworn statement from the child's mother claiming that the alleged father is the child's natural
6	father;
7	(b) evidence of the existence of a presumption of paternity under 40-6-105; or
8	(c) any other reasonable cause to believe that the alleged father is the child's natural father.
9	(5)(7) Service on the alleged father of the notice of paternity determination must be made as
10	provided in 40-5-231(2). The notice must include:
11	(a) an allegation that the alleged father is the natural father of the child involved;
12	(b) the child's name and place and date of birth;
13	(c) the name of the child's mother and the name of the person or agency having custody of the
14	child, if other than the mother;
15	(d) the probable time or period of time during which conception took place;
16	(e) a statement that if the alleged father fails to timely deny the allegation of paternity, the question
17	of paternity may be resolved against the alleged father without further notice;
18	(f) a statement that if the alleged father timely denies the allegation of paternity:
19	(i) the alleged father is subject to compulsory paternity blood testing;
20	(ii) a <u>paternity</u> blood test may result in a presumption of paternity; and
21	(iii) upon receipt of the paternity blood test results, if the alleged father continues to deny paternity,
22	the alleged father may request the department to refer the matter to district court for a determination of
23	paternity.
24	(6)(8) The alleged father may file a written denial of paternity with the department within 20 days
25	after service of the notice of paternity determination.
26	(7)(9) When there is more than one alleged father of a child, the department may serve a notice
27	of paternity determination on each alleged father in the same consolidated proceeding or in separate
28	proceedings. Failure to serve notice on an alleged father does not prevent the department from serving



notice on any other alleged father of the same child."

29

30

 Section 2. Section 40-5-233, MCA, is amended to read:

"40-5-233. Establishment of paternity -- administrative hearing -- subpoena -- compulsory blood testing. (1) When the department receives a timely written denial of paternity, it may order the alleged father to appear for an administrative hearing. The hearing may be conducted by teleconferencing methods. If the testimony and other supplementary evidence demonstrate a reasonable probability that the alleged father had sexual intercourse with the child's mother during the probable time of the child's conception or if the evidence shows a probable existence of a presumption under 40-6-105, the department may issue a subpoena ordering the alleged father to submit to paternity blood testing. A reasonable probability of sexual intercourse during the possible time of conception may be established by affidavit of the child's mother.

(2) When there is reasonable cause to suggest that a blood test sample of a person submitting to a blood test was not the sample of the alleged father, mother, or child, an additional hearing may be held. The scope of the hearing is limited to questions involving the blood drawing or the chain of custody at the blood drawing site. The hearing officer may order retesting of any party.

(2)(3) If the department does not receive a timely written denial of paternity or if an alleged father fails to appear at a scheduled hearing or for a scheduled paternity blood test, the department may enter an order declaring the alleged father the legal father of the child. The order will take effect within 10 days after entry of the default unless the alleged father before the 10th day presents good cause for failure to make a timely denial or for failure to appear at the hearing or to undergo paternity blood testing. The department may not enter an order under this section if there is more than one alleged father unless the default applies to only one of them and all others have been excluded by the results of paternity blood testing. An order issued under the provisions of this section may be set aside as provided in 40-5-235(3).

(3)(4) If the rights of others and the interests of justice so require, the department may apply to any district court under the provisions of 2-4-104 for an order compelling an alleged father to submit to paternity blood testing. The court shall hear the matter as expeditiously as possible. If the court finds reasonable cause to believe that the alleged father is the natural or presumed father of the child, the court shall enter an order compelling the alleged father to submit to a paternity blood test. As provided in subsection (1), reasonable cause may be established by affidavit of the child's mother."

Section 3. Section 40-5-234, MCA, is amended to read:



"40-5-234. Paternity blood tests use of expert's affidavit effect of test results records
presumption. (1) The department shall appoint an expert who is qualified in examining genetic markers
to conduct any paternity blood test required by 40-5-233. If the issue of paternity is referred to the district
court under 40-5-236, the expert's completed and certified report of the results and conclusions of a
paternity blood test is admissible as evidence without additional testimony by the expert if the laboratory
in which the expert performed the test is accredited for parentage testing by the American association of
blood banks. Accreditation may be established by verified statement or reference to published sources.
(2) An affidavit documenting the chain of custody of any blood specimen is admissible to establish
such the chain of custody.
(3) If the scientific evidence resulting from a paternity blood test:

- (a) conclusively shows that the alleged father could not have been the natural father, the question of paternity shall <u>must</u> be resolved accordingly. A finding under this subsection is sufficient to overcome a presumption created by 40-6-105.
- (b) shows a 95% or higher statistical probability of paternity, the alleged father is presumed to be the natural father of the child. This presumption may be rebutted in an appropriate action in district court by a preponderance of the evidence.
- (c) does not exclude the alleged father and shows less than a 95% statistical probability of paternity, the test results may be weighed in conjunction with other evidence to establish paternity.
- (4) The department may enter an order of nonpaternity based on a blood test exclusion and may order the department of health and environmental sciences to prepare an amended or substitute birth certificate.
- (5) The department may enter in the support order registry established in 40-5-271 a written finding of any paternity presumption created by paternity blood test results.
- (6) A presumption of paternity established under this section is a sufficient basis for establishing a support order."

"40-5-236. Referral of paternity issue to district court -- record -- parties -- exclusion of other matters -- fees. (1) If the scientific evidence resulting from a paternity blood test does not exclude the alleged father and he the alleged father continues to deny paternity, the alleged father shall file a written

Section 4. Section 40-5-236, MCA, is amended to read:



objection with the department within 20 days after service of the paternity blood test results. If the alleged
father fails to make a timely objection, the alleged father is barred from later contesting a presumption of
paternity created by the paternity blood test results. Upon receipt of the written objection, the department
shall refer the matter to the district court for a determination based on the contents of the administrative
hearing record and any further evidence that may be produced at trial. Except as otherwise provided in
40-5-231 through 40-5-237, proceedings in the district court shall must be conducted pursuant to Title 40,
chapter 6, part 1.

- (2) The administrative record must include:
- (a) a copy of the notice of paternity determination and the return of service thereof of the notice;
- (b) the alleged father's written denial of paternity, if any;
 - (c) the transcript of the administrative hearing;
 - (d) the paternity blood test results and any report of an expert based on the results; and
- 13 (e) any other relevant information.
 - (3) Upon filing of the record with the district court, the court acquires jurisdiction over the parties as if they had been served with a summons and complaint. The department shall serve written notice upon the alleged father, as provided in 40-5-231(2), that the issue of paternity has been referred to the district court for determination.
 - (4) In a proceeding in the district court, the department shall appear on the issue of paternity only. The court may not appoint a guardian ad litem for the child unless the court in its discretion determines that such an appointment is necessary and in the best interest of the child. Neither the mother nor the child is a necessary party, but either may testify as a witness.
 - (5) No other matter may be joined with an action to determine the existence or nonexistence of the parent and child relationship under this section. The parties shall institute an independent action to address other issues, including visitation and custody.
 - (6) Except as provided in 25-10-711, the department is not liable for attorney fees, including fees for attorneys appointed under 40-6-119, or fees of a guardian ad litem appointed under 40-6-110."
 - Section 5. Section 40-5-237, MCA, is amended to read:
 - "40-5-237. District court paternity proceedings -- objection to tests -- additional tests -- expert's report -- admissibility of evidence. (1) If In a matter referred to the district court, if an alleged father



SB 36

objects to the procedures for or the results of a paternity blood test, he the alleged father shall file a written
objection with the court within 20 days after service of the notice required by 40-5-236(3). The court shall
order an additional paternity blood test if a written objection is timely filed or at the request of the
department. An additional test must be performed by the same or another expert who is qualified in
paternity blood testing. Failure of the alleged father to make a timely challenge is considered a waiver of
any defense to the test results or test procedures, including the chain of custody.

(2) The paternity blood test expert's completed and certified report of the results and conclusions of a paternity blood test is admissible as evidence without additional foundation testimony or other proof of authenticity and accuracy if the laboratory in which the expert performed the test is accredited for parentage testing by the American association of blood banks. Accreditation may be established by verified statement or reference to published sources. This subsection does not limit the right of a party to contest the identity of persons submitting to testing.

(2)(3) In any hearing before the court or at trial, testimony relating to sexual intercourse of the mother with any person who has been excluded from consideration as a possible father of the child involved by the results of a paternity blood test is inadmissible in evidence.

(3)(4) When a paternity blood test excludes an alleged father from possible paternity, the test shall be is conclusive evidence of nonpaternity of the alleged father for all purposes in the district court."

Section 6. Section 40-6-102, MCA, is amended to read:

"40-6-102. Parent and child relationship defined <u>Definitions</u>. As used in this part, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Blood test" means a test that demonstrates through examination of genetic markers either that an alleged father is not the natural father of a child or that there is a probability that an alleged father is the natural father of a child. A blood test may include but is not limited to the human leukocyte antigen test and DNA probe technology.
- (2) "parent "Parent and child relationship" means the legal relationship existing between a child and his the child's natural or adoptive parents incident to which the law confers or imposes rights, privileges, duties, and obligations. It includes the mother and child relationship and the father and child relationship.
 - (3) "Support judgment" or "support order" means an order, whether temporary or final, that



1	provides for the periodic payment of an amount of money expressed in dollars for the support of a child,
2	including medical and health needs, child care, education, recreation, clothing, transportation, and other
3	related expenses and costs specific to the needs of the child."
4	
5	Section 7. Section 40-6-105, MCA, is amended to read:
6	"40-6-105. Presumption of paternity. (1) A man person is presumed to be the natural father of
7	a child if any of the following occur:
8	(a) he the person and the child's natural mother are or have been married to each other and the
9	child is born during the marriage or within 300 days after the marriage is terminated by death, annulment,
10	declaration of invalidity, or divorce or after a decree of separation is entered by a court;
11	(b) before the child's birth, he the person and the child's natural mother have attempted to marry
12	each other by a marriage solemnized in apparent compliance with law, although the attempted marriage
13	is or could be declared invalid, and:
14	(i) if the attempted marriage could be declared invalid only by a court, the child is born during the
15	attempted marriage or within 300 days after its termination by death, annulment, declaration of invalidity,
16	or divorce; or
17	(ii) if the attempted marriage is invalid without a court order, the child is born within 300 days after
18	the termination of cohabitation;
19	(c) after the child's birth, he the person and the child's natural mother have married or attempted
20	to marry each other by a marriage solemnized in apparent compliance with law, although the attempted
21	marriage is or could be declared invalid, and:
22	(i) he the person has acknowledged his paternity of the child in writing in accordance with
23	subsection (1)(e) and the acknowledgment is filed with the department of health and environmental
24	sciences or with the district court for the county where he the person resides or for any county where the
25	child support enforcement division of the department of social and rehabilitation services maintains a
26	regional office; өғ
27	(ii) with his the person's consent, he the person is named as the child's father on the child's birth
28	certificate; or



30

order;

(iii) he the person is obligated to support the child under a written voluntary promise or by court

54th Legislature SB0036.01

(d) while the child is under the age of majority, he the person receives the child into his the person's home and openly holds out represents the child to be as his the person's natural child; or

- (e) he the person acknowledges his paternity of the child in a writing paternity acknowledgment form that is provided by the department of social and rehabilitation services and filed with the department of health and environmental sciences or with the district court of the county where he the person resides, which court or department shall promptly inform the mother of the filing of the acknowledgment, and she does not dispute the acknowledgment within a reasonable time after being informed thereof, in a writing filed with the department of health and environmental sciences or with the district court of the county where the acknowledgment was filed or for any county where the child support enforcement division of the department of social and rehabilitation services maintains a regional office. The department of health and environmental sciences or the district court shall accept and file the completed form. As a part of a voluntary acknowledgment process, the department of social and rehabilitation services shall provide information to the parents regarding the rights and responsibilities of acknowledgment may be effected only with the written consent of the presumed father or after the presumption has been rebutted.
- (f) the scientific evidence resulting from a blood test, whether ordered by a court or administrative agency of competent jurisdiction or agreed to by the parties, shows a 95% or higher statistical probability of paternity.
- (2) An acknowledgment is binding on a parent who executes it, whether or not the parent is a minor.
- (2)(3) A presumption under this section may be rebutted in an appropriate action by a preponderance of the evidence. When two or more conflicting presumptions arise, a presumption based upon a blood test is sufficient to overcome other presumptions. If there are conflicting presumptions not based on blood testing, the presumption that is factually founded on the weightier considerations of policy and logic controls.
- (4) A presumption of paternity established under this section is a sufficient basis for establishing a support order."
 - Section 8. Section 40-6-115, MCA, is amended to read:
 - "40-6-115. Civil action. (1) An action under this part is a civil action governed by the rules of civil



procedure. The mother of the child and the alleged father are competent to testify and may be compelled to testify. Sections 40-6-111(2), 40-6-112, and 40-6-113 apply to all actions brought under this part.

- (2) Testimony relating to sexual access to the mother by an unidentified man person at any time or by an identified man person at a time other than the probable time of conception of the child is inadmissible in evidence, unless offered by the mother.
- (3) In an action against an alleged father, evidence offered by him the alleged father with respect to a man person who is not subject to the jurisdiction of the court concerning his sexual intercourse with the mother at or about the probable time of conception of the child is admissible in evidence only if the alleged father has undergone and made available to the court blood tests, the results of which do not exclude the possibility of his the alleged father's paternity of the child. A man person who is identified and is subject to the jurisdiction of the court shall must be made a defendant in the action.
- (4) If a blood test has been initially ordered under this part and a party objects to the blood test results, the objection must be filed within 20 days after service of the blood test results. If an objection is filed, the court shall order an additional blood test. If no objection is made, the test results are admissible as evidence of paternity without the need for foundation testimony or other proof of authenticity or accuracy. This subsection does not limit the right of a party to contest the identity of persons submitting to testing.
- (5) If the alleged father fails to answer or to appear at a scheduled hearing or for a scheduled blood test, the district court shall enter an order declaring the alleged father the legal father of the child. The district court may not enter an order under this section if there is more than one alleged father unless the default applies to only one of them and all others have been excluded by the results of blood testing."

Section 9. Section 40-6-117, MCA, is amended to read:

- "40-6-117. Enforcement of judgment or order. (1) If existence of the father and child relationship is declared or paternity or a duty of support has been acknowledged or adjudicated under this part or under prior law, the court may order support payments to be made to the mother, the clerk of the court, or a person, corporation, or agency designated to administer them for the benefit of the child under the supervision of the court.
- (2) Full faith and credit must be given to a determination of paternity made by any other state, whether presumed by law, established through voluntary acknowledgment, or established by administrative



1	or judicial processes.
2	(2)(3) Willful failure to obey the judgment or order of the court is a civil contempt of the court. A
3	remedies for the enforcement of judgments apply.
4	(3)(4) (a) A district court judgment, decree, or order that establishes or modifies a child suppor
5	obligation must include a provision requiring the child support to be paid to:
6	(i) the legal custodian of the minor child;
7	(ii) (A) any other person, organization, or agency having legal physical custody of the minor child
8	or collecting child support on behalf of the minor child under a legal assignment of rights; or
9	(B) the court for the benefit of the minor child;
0	(iii) any other person or agency designated as caretaker of the minor child by agreement of the lega
1	custodian; or
2	(iv) any assignee or other person, organization, or agency authorized to receive or collect child
3	support.
4	(b) A judgment, decree, or order that omits the provision required by subsection (3)(a) (4)(a)
15	subject to the requirements of subsection $(3)(a)$ (4)(a) without need for an amendment to the judgment
16	decree, or order or for any further action by the court."
17	
18	Section 10. Section 40-6-118, MCA, is amended to read:
19	"40-6-118. Modification of judgment or order. The court has continuing jurisdiction to modify o
20	revoke a judgment or order:
21	(1) for future education and support; and
22	(2) with respect to matters listed in 40-6-116(3), 40-6-116(4), and 40-6-117(2)(3), except tha
23	a court entering a judgment or order for the payment of a lump sum or the purchase of an annuity unde
24	40-6-116(4) may specify that the judgment or order may not be modified or revoked."
25	
26	Section 11. Section 50-15-210, MCA, is amended to read:
27	"50-15-210. Paternity acknowledgment. (1) Upon the birth of a child to a woman mothe
28	unmarried at the time of birth, the administrator or person in charge of a hospital or other institution in
29	which the birth occurs or the midwife who attends the birth shall:



(a) provide an opportunity for the child's mother and alleged father to complete an acknowledgment

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

of i	parentage	pursuant	to	40-6-105;
------	-----------	----------	----	-----------

- (b) provide written information, furnished by the department of social and rehabilitation services, describing the rights and responsibilities of parentage, the benefits of having a child's paternity established, and the child's right to receive support; and
 - (c) forward a copy of an acknowledgment signed by the mother and the father to the department.
- (2) The hospital, institution, or midwife is entitled to reimbursement for reasonable costs of obtaining an acknowledgment. The department of social and rehabilitation services shall establish by rule the amount of reasonable costs, not to exceed the amount for which federal financial participation is available, and the procedures for claiming reimbursement.
- (3) Hospitals, institutions, and midwives shall use forms prescribed by the department for the acknowledgment of paternity."

12 -END-



APPROVED BY COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

1	SENATE BILL NO. 36
2	INTRODUCED BY BISHOP
3	BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
4	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING THE LAWS RELATING TO THE
6	ESTABLISHMENT OF PATERNITY OF A CHILD; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 40-5-232, 40-5-233,
7	40-5-234, 40-5-236, 40-5-237, 40-6-102, 40-6-105, 40-6-115, 40-6-117, 40-6-118, AND 50-15-210,
8	MCA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."
9	
10	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
11	
12	Section 1. Section 40-5-232, MCA, is amended to read:
13	"40-5-232. Establishment of paternity presumption notice of paternity determination
14	contents. (1) When the paternity of a child has not been legally established under the provisions of Title
15	40, chapter 6, part 1, or otherwise, the department may proceed to establish paternity under the provisions
16	of 40-5-231 through 40-5-237. An administrative hearing held under the provisions of 40-5-231 through
17	40-5-237 is a contested case within the meaning of 2-4-102 and is subject to the provisions of Title 2,
18	chapter 4, except as otherwise provided in 40-5-231 through 40-5-237.
19	(2) It is presumed to be in the best interest of a child to legally determine and establish paternity.
20	A presumption under this subsection may be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence.
21	(3) In any proceeding under 40-5-231 through 40-5-237, if a man person acknowledges paternity
22	of a child in writing and the acknowledgment is filed with the department, the department may enter an
23	order establishing legal paternity. As a part of a voluntary acknowledgment, the department shall provide
24	information to the parents regarding the rights and responsibilities of acknowledging paternity. An
25	acknowledgment is binding on a parent who executes it, whether or not the parent is a minor.
26	(4) Full faith and credit must be given to a determination of paternity made by any other state,
27	whether presumed by law, established through voluntary acknowledgment, or established by administrative
28	or judicial processes.
29	(5) When two or more conflicting procumptions arise, a presumption based on a paternity blood
30	test is sufficient to evergeme other presumptions. If there are conflicting presumptions not based on

1	paternity blood testing, the presumption that is factually founded on the weightier considerations of policy
2	and logic controls.
3	(4)(6)(5) The department shall commence proceedings to establish paternity by serving on an
4	alleged father a notice of paternity determination. The department may not serve the notice unless it has:
5	(a) a sworn statement from the child's mother claiming that the alleged father is the child's natural
6	father;
7	(b) evidence of the existence of a presumption of paternity under 40-6-105; or
8	(c) any other reasonable cause to believe that the alleged father is the child's natural father.
9	(5)(7)(6) Service on the alleged father of the notice of paternity determination must be made as
10	provided in 40-5-231(2). The notice must include:
11	(a) an allegation that the alleged father is the natural father of the child involved;
12	(b) the child's name and place and date of birth;
13	(c) the name of the child's mother and the name of the person or agency having custody of the
14	child, if other than the mother;
5	(d) the probable time or period of time during which conception took place;
6	(e) a statement that if the alleged father fails to timely deny the allegation of paternity, the question
17	of paternity may be resolved against the alleged father without further notice;
18	(f) a statement that if the alleged father timely denies the allegation of paternity:
19	(i) the alleged father is subject to compulsory <u>paternity</u> blood testing;
20	(ii) a paternity blood test may result in a presumption of paternity; and
21	(iii) upon receipt of the paternity blood test results, if the alleged father continues to deny paternity,
22	the alleged father may request the department to refer the matter to district court for a determination of
23	paternity.
24	(6)(8)(7) The alleged father may file a written denial of paternity with the department within 20
25	days after service of the notice of paternity determination.
26	(7)(9)(8) When there is more than one alleged father of a child, the department may serve a notice



notice on any other alleged father of the same child."

27

28

29

30

of paternity determination on each alleged father in the same consolidated proceeding or in separate

proceedings. Failure to serve notice on an alleged father does not prevent the department from serving

Section 2. Section 40-5-233, MCA, is amended to read:

"40-5-233. Establishment of paternity -- administrative hearing -- subpoena -- compulsory blood testing. (1) When the department receives a timely written denial of paternity, it may order the alleged father to appear for an administrative hearing. The hearing may be conducted by teleconferencing methods. If the testimony and other supplementary evidence demonstrate a reasonable probability that the alleged father had sexual intercourse with the child's mother during the probable time of the child's conception or if the evidence shows a probable existence of a presumption under 40-6-105, the department may issue a subpoena ordering the alleged father to submit to paternity blood testing. A reasonable probability of sexual intercourse during the possible time of conception may be established by affidavit of the child's mother.

(2) When there is reasonable cause to suggest that a blood test sample of a person submitting to a blood test was not the sample of the alleged father, mother, or child, an additional hearing may be held. The scope of the hearing is limited to questions involving the blood drawing or the chain of custody at the blood drawing site. The hearing officer may order retesting of any party.

(2)(3) If the department does not receive a timely written denial of paternity or if an alleged father fails to appear at a scheduled hearing or for a scheduled paternity blood test, the department may enter an order declaring the alleged father the legal father of the child. The order will take effect within 10 days after entry of the default unless the alleged father before the 10th day presents good cause for failure to make a timely denial or for failure to appear at the hearing or to undergo paternity blood testing. The department may not enter an order under this section if there is more than one alleged father unless the default applies to only one of them and all others have been excluded by the results of paternity blood testing. An order issued under the provisions of this section may be set aside as provided in 40-5-235(3).

(3)(4) If the rights of others and the interests of justice so require, the department may apply to any district court under the provisions of 2-4-104 for an order compelling an alleged father to submit to paternity blood testing. The court shall hear the matter as expeditiously as possible. If the court finds reasonable cause to believe that the alleged father is the natural or presumed father of the child, the court shall enter an order compelling the alleged father to submit to a paternity blood test. As provided in subsection (1), reasonable cause may be established by affidavit of the child's mother."

- 3 -

Section 3. Section 40-5-234, MCA, is amended to read:



"40-5-234. Paternity blood tests use of expert's affidavit effect of test results records
presumption. (1) The department shall appoint an expert who is qualified in examining genetic markers
to conduct any paternity blood test required by 40-5-233. If the issue of paternity is referred to the district
court under 40 5 236; the expert's completed and certified report of the results and conclusions of a
paternity blood test is admissible as evidence without additional testimony by the expert if the laboratory
in which the expert performed the test is accredited for parentage testing by the American association of
blood banks. Accreditation may be established by verified statement or reference to published sources.

- (2) An affidavit documenting the chain of custody of any blood specimen is admissible to establish such the chain of custody.
 - (3) If the scientific evidence resulting from a paternity blood test:
- (a) conclusively shows that the alleged father could not have been the natural father, the question of paternity shall must be resolved accordingly. A finding under this subsection is sufficient to overcome a presumption created by 40-6-105.
- (b) shows a 95% or higher statistical probability of paternity, the alleged father is presumed to be the natural father of the child. This presumption may be rebutted in an appropriate action in district court by a preponderance of the evidence.
- (c) does not exclude the alleged father and shows less than a 95% statistical probability of paternity, the test results may be weighed in conjunction with other evidence to establish paternity.
- (4) The department may enter an order of nonpaternity based on a blood test exclusion and may order the department of health and environmental sciences to prepare an amended or substitute birth certificate.
- (5) The department may enter in the support order registry established in 40-5-271 a written finding of any paternity presumption created by paternity blood test results.
- (6) A presumption of paternity established under this section is a sufficient basis for establishing a support order."

27 Section 4. Section 40-5-236, MCA, is amended to read:

"40-5-236. Referral of paternity issue to district court -- record -- parties -- exclusion of other matters -- fees. (1) If the scientific evidence resulting from a paternity blood test does not exclude the alleged father and he the alleged father continues to deny paternity, the alleged father shall file a written



objection with the department within 20 days after service of the paternity blood test results. If the alleged
father fails to make a timely objection, the alleged father is barred from later contesting a presumption of
paternity created by the paternity blood test results. Upon receipt of the written objection, the department
shall refer the matter to the district court for a determination based on the contents of the administrative
hearing record and any further evidence that may be produced at trial. Except as otherwise provided in
40-5-231 through 40-5-237, proceedings in the district court shall must be conducted pursuant to Title 40,
chapter 6, part 1.

- (2) The administrative record must include:
- (a) a copy of the notice of paternity determination and the return of service thereof of the notice;
- (b) the alleged father's written denial of paternity, if any;
- (c) the transcript of the administrative hearing;
- (d) the paternity blood test results and any report of an expert based on the results; and
- (e) any other relevant information.
 - (3) Upon filing of the record with the district court, the court acquires jurisdiction over the parties as if they had been served with a summons and complaint. The department shall serve written notice upon the alleged father, as provided in 40-5-231(2), that the issue of paternity has been referred to the district court for determination.
 - (4) In a proceeding in the district court, the department shall appear on the issue of paternity only. The court may not appoint a guardian ad litem for the child unless the court in its discretion determines that such an appointment is necessary and in the best interest of the child. Neither the mother nor the child is a necessary party, but either may testify as a witness.
 - (5) No other matter may be joined with an action to determine the existence or nonexistence of the parent and child relationship under this section. The parties shall institute an independent action to address other issues, including visitation and custody.
 - (6) Except as provided in 25-10-711, the department is not liable for attorney fees, including fees for attorneys appointed under 40-6-119, or fees of a guardian ad litem appointed under 40-6-110."
 - Section 5. Section 40-5-237, MCA, is amended to read:
 - "40-5-237. District court paternity proceedings -- objection to tests -- additional tests -- expert's report -- admissibility of evidence. (1) If In a matter referred to the district court, if an alleged father



objects to the procedures for or the results of a paternity blood test, he the alleged father shall file a written
objection with the court within 20 days after service of the notice required by 40-5-236(3). The court shall
order an additional paternity blood test if a written objection is timely filed or at the request of the
department. An additional test must be performed by the same or another expert who is qualified in
paternity blood testing. Failure of the alleged father to make a timely challenge is considered a waiver of
any defense to the test results or test procedures, including the chain of custody.

(2) The paternity blood test expert's completed and certified report of the results and conclusions of a paternity blood test is admissible as evidence without additional foundation testimony or other proof of authenticity and accuracy if the laboratory in which the expert performed the test is accredited for parentage testing by the American association of blood banks. Accreditation may be established by verified statement or reference to published sources. This subsection does not limit the right of a party to contest the identity of persons submitting to testing.

(2)(3) In any hearing before the court or at trial, testimony relating to sexual intercourse of the mother with any person who has been excluded from consideration as a possible father of the child involved by the results of a paternity blood test is inadmissible in evidence.

(3)(4) When a paternity blood test excludes an alleged father from possible paternity, the test shall be is conclusive evidence of nonpaternity of the alleged father for all purposes in the district court."

Section 6. Section 40-6-102, MCA, is amended to read:

"40-6-102. Parent-and child relationship defined <u>Definitions</u>. As used in this part, <u>the following</u> definitions apply:

- (1) "Blood test" means a test that demonstrates through examination of genetic markers either that an alleged father is not the natural father of a child or that there is a probability that an alleged father is the natural father of a child. A blood test may include but is not limited to the human leukocyte antigen test and DNA probe technology.
- (2) "parent "Parent and child relationship" means the legal relationship existing between a child and his the child's natural or adoptive parents incident to which the law confers or imposes rights, privileges, duties, and obligations. It includes the mother and child relationship and the father and child relationship.
 - (3) "Support judgment" or "support order" means an order, whether temporary or final, that



1	provides for the periodic payment of an amount of money expressed in dollars for the support of a child
2	including medical and health needs, child care, education, recreation, clothing, transportation, and othe
3	related expenses and costs specific to the needs of the child."
4	
5	Section 7. Section 40-6-105, MCA, is amended to read:
6	"40-6-105. Presumption of paternity. (1) A man person is presumed to be the natural father o
7	a child if any of the following occur:
8	(a) he the person and the child's natural mother are or have been married to each other and the
9	child is born during the marriage or within 300 days after the marriage is terminated by death, annulment
10	declaration of invalidity, or divorce or after a decree of separation is entered by a court;
11	(b) before the child's birth, he the person and the child's natural mother have attempted to marry
12	each other by a marriage solemnized in apparent compliance with law, although the attempted marriage
13	is or could be declared invalid, and:
14	(i) if the attempted marriage could be declared invalid only by a court, the child is born during the
15	attempted marriage or within 300 days after its termination by death, annulment, declaration of invalidity
16	or divorce; or
17	(ii) if the attempted marriage is invalid without a court order, the child is born within 300 days afte
18	the termination of cohabitation;
19	(c) after the child's birth, he the person and the child's natural mother have married or attempted
20	to marry each other by a marriage solemnized in apparent compliance with law, although the attempted
21	marriage is or could be declared invalid, and:
22	(i) he the person has acknowledged THE CHILD'S MOTHER AND THE CHILD'S ALLEGED FATHER
23	HAVE ACKNOWLEDGED THE ALLEGED FATHER'S his paternity of the child in writing in accordance with
24	subsection (1)(e) and the acknowledgment is filed with the department of health and environmenta
25	sciences or with the district court for the county where he the person resides or for any county where the
26	child support enforcement division of the department of social and rehabilitation services maintains a
27	regional office; er
28	(ii) with his the person's consent, he the person is named as the child's father on the child's birth
20	and finates an

(iii) he the person is obligated to support the child under a written voluntary promise or by court

- 7 -



30

0	rd	е	r	

(d) while the child is under the age of majority, he the person receives the child into his the person's home and openly holds out represents the child to be as his the person's natural child; or

(e) he the person acknowledges THE CHILD'S MOTHER AND THE CHILD'S ALLEGED FATHER ACKNOWLEDGE THE ALLEGED FATHER'S his paternity of the child in a writing paternity acknowledgment form that is provided by the department of social and rehabilitation services and filed with the department of health and environmental sciences or with the district court of the county where he the person resides, which court or department shall promptly inform the mother of the filing of the acknowledgment, and she does not dispute the acknowledgment within a reasonable time after being informed thereof, in a writing filed with the department of health and environmental sciences or with the district court of the county where the acknowledgment was filed or for any county where the child support enforcement division of the department of social and rehabilitation services maintains a regional office. The department of health and environmental sciences or the district court shall accept and file the completed form. As a part of a voluntary acknowledgment process, the department of social and rehabilitation services shall provide information to the parents regarding the rights and responsibilities of acknowledgment may be effected only with the written consent of the presumed father or after the presumption has been rebutted.

(f) the scientific evidence resulting from a blood test, whether ordered by a court or administrative agency of competent jurisdiction or agreed to by the parties, shows a 95% or higher statistical probability of paternity.

(2) An acknowledgment is binding on a parent who executes it, whether or not the parent is a minor.

(2)(3) A presumption under this section may be rebutted in an appropriate action by a preponderance of the evidence. When two or more conflicting presumptions arise, a presumption based upon a blood test is sufficient to evercome other presumptions. If there are conflicting presumptions not based on blood testing, the presumption that is factually founded on the weightier considerations of policy and logic controls.

(4) A presumption of paternity established under this section is a sufficient basis for establishing a support order."





Section 6. Section 40-0-1 15. IVICAL is amendi	ion 8. Section 40-6-115, MCA, is amend	led to	read
---	--	--------	------

"40-6-115. Civil action. (1) An action under this part is a civil action governed by the rules of civil procedure. The mother of the child and the alleged father are competent to testify and may be compelled to testify. Sections 40-6-111(2), 40-6-112, and 40-6-113 apply to all actions brought under this part.

- (2) Testimony relating to sexual access to the mother by an unidentified man person at any time or by an identified man person at a time other than the probable time of conception of the child is inadmissible in evidence, unless offered by the mother.
- (3) In an action against an alleged father, evidence offered by him the alleged father with respect to a man person who is not subject to the jurisdiction of the court concerning his sexual intercourse with the mother at or about the probable time of conception of the child is admissible in evidence only if the alleged father has undergone and made available to the court blood tests, the results of which do not exclude the possibility of his the alleged father's paternity of the child. A man person who is identified and is subject to the jurisdiction of the court shall must be made a defendant in the action.
- (4) If a blood test has been initially ordered under this part and a party objects to the blood test results, the objection must be filed within 20 days after service of the blood test results. If an objection is filed, the court shall order an additional blood test. If no objection is made, the test results are admissible as evidence of paternity without the need for foundation testimony or other proof of authenticity or accuracy. This subsection does not limit the right of a party to contest the identity of persons submitting to testing.
- (5) If the alleged father fails to answer or to appear at a scheduled hearing or for a scheduled blood test, the district court shall enter an order declaring the alleged father the legal father of the child. The district court may not enter an order under this section if there is more than one alleged father unless the default applies to only one of them and all others have been excluded by the results of blood testing."

Section 9. Section 40-6-117, MCA, is amended to read:

"40-6-117. Enforcement of judgment or order. (1) If existence of the father and child relationship is declared or paternity or a duty of support has been acknowledged or adjudicated under this part or under prior law, the court may order support payments to be made to the mother, the clerk of the court, or a person, corporation, or agency designated to administer them for the benefit of the child under the supervision of the court.



4	(2) Full faith and gradit must be given to a determination of naturality made by any other atten-
1	(2) Full faith and credit must be given to a determination of paternity made by any other state,
2	whether presumed by law, established through voluntary acknowledgment, or established by administrative
3	or judicial processes.
4	(2)(3) Willful failure to obey the judgment or order of the court is a civil contempt of the court. All
5	remedies for the enforcement of judgments apply.
6	(3)(4) (a) A district court judgment, decree, or order that establishes or modifies a child support
7	obligation must include a provision requiring the child support to be paid to:
8	(i) the legal custodian of the minor child;
9	(ii) (A) any other person, organization, or agency having legal physical custody of the minor child
10	or collecting child support on behalf of the minor child under a legal assignment of rights; or
11	(B) the court for the benefit of the minor child;
12	(iii) any other person or agency designated as caretaker of the minor child by agreement of the legal
13	custodian; or
14	(iv) any assignee or other person, organization, or agency authorized to receive or collect child
15	support.
16	(b) A judgment, decree, or order that omits the provision required by subsection (3)(a) (4)(a) is
17	subject to the requirements of subsection (3)(a) (4)(a) without need for an amendment to the judgment,
18	decree, or order or for any further action by the court."
19	
20	Section 10. Section 40-6-118, MCA, is amended to read:
21	"40-6-118. Modification of judgment or order. The court has continuing jurisdiction to modify or
22	revoke a judgment or order:
23	(1) for future education and support; and
24	(2) with respect to matters listed in 40-6-116(3), 40-6-116(4), and 40-6-117 $\frac{(2)}{(3)}$, except that
25	a court entering a judgment or order for the payment of a lump sum or the purchase of an annuity under
26	40-6-116(4) may specify that the judgment or order may not be modified or revoked."
27	
28	Section 11. Section 50-15-210, MCA, is amended to read:
29	"50-15-210. Paternity acknowledgment. (1) Upon the birth of a child to a woman mother

unmarried at the time of birth, the administrator or person in charge of a hospital or other institution in

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

which the birth occurs or the midwife who attends the birth sh
--

- (a) provide an opportunity for the child's mother and alleged father to complete an acknowledgment of parentage PATERNITY pursuant to 40-6-105;
- (b) provide written information, furnished by the department of social and rehabilitation services, describing the rights and responsibilities of parentage PATERNITY, the benefits of having a child's paternity established, and the child's right to receive support; and
 - (c) forward a copy of an acknowledgment signed by the mother and the father to the department.
- (2) The hospital, institution, or midwife is entitled to reimbursement for reasonable costs of obtaining an acknowledgment. The department of social and rehabilitation services shall establish by rule the amount of reasonable costs, not to exceed the amount for which federal financial participation is available, and the procedures for claiming reimbursement.
- (3) Hospitals, institutions, and midwives shall use forms prescribed by the department for the acknowledgment of paternity."

NEW SECTION. SECTION 12. EFFECTIVE DATE. [THIS ACT] IS EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1995.

16 -END-



1	SENATE BILL NO. 36
2	INTRODUCED BY BISHOP
3	BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
4	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING THE LAWS RELATING TO THE
6	ESTABLISHMENT OF PATERNITY OF A CHILD; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 40-5-232, 40-5-233,
7	40-5-234, 40-5-236, 40-5-237, 40-6-102, 40-6-105, 40-6-115, 40-6-117, 40-6-118, AND 50-15-210,
8	MCA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."

THERE ARE NO CHANGES IN THIS BILL AND WILL NOT BE REPRINTED. PLEASE REFER TO YELLOW COPY FOR COMPLETE TEXT.



1	SENATE BILL NO. 36
2	INTRODUCED BY BISHOP
3	BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES
4	
5	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT GENERALLY REVISING THE LAWS RELATING TO THE
6	ESTABLISHMENT OF PATERNITY OF A CHILD; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 40-5-232, 40-5-233,
7	40-5-234, 40-5-236, 40-5-237, 40-6-102, 40-6-105, 40-6-115, 40-6-117, 40-6-118, AND 50-15-210
8	MCA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."
9	
10	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
11	
12	Section 1. Section 40-5-232, MCA, is amended to read:
13	"40-5-232. Establishment of paternity <u>presumption</u> notice of paternity determination
14	contents. (1) When the paternity of a child has not been legally established under the provisions of Title
15	40, chapter 6, part 1, or otherwise, the department may proceed to establish paternity under the provisions
16	of 40-5-231 through 40-5-237. An administrative hearing held under the provisions of 40-5-231 through
17	40-5-237 is a contested case within the meaning of 2-4-102 and is subject to the provisions of Title 2,
18	chapter 4, except as otherwise provided in 40-5-231 through 40-5-237.
19	(2) It is presumed to be in the best interest of a child to legally determine and establish paternity.
20	A presumption under this subsection may be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence.
21	(3) In any proceeding under 40-5-231 through 40-5-237, if a man person acknowledges paternity
22	of a child in writing and the acknowledgment is filed with the department, the department may enter an
23	order establishing legal paternity. As a part of a voluntary acknowledgment, the department shall provide
24	information to the parents regarding the rights and responsibilities of acknowledging paternity. An
25	acknowledgment is binding on a parent who executes it, whether or not the parent is a minor.
26	(4) Full faith and credit must be given to a determination of paternity made by any other state,
27	whether presumed by law, established through voluntary acknowledgment, or established by administrative
28	or judicial processes.
29	(5) When two or more conflicting presumptions arise, a presumption based on a paternity blood
30	test is sufficient to overcome other presumptions. If there are conflicting presumptions not based on



1	paternity blood testing, the presumption that is factually founded on the weightier considerations of policy
2	and logic controls.
3	(4)(6)(5) The department shall commence proceedings to establish paternity by serving on an
4	alleged father a notice of paternity determination. The department may not serve the notice unless it has:
5	(a) a sworn statement from the child's mother claiming that the alleged father is the child's natural
6	father;
7	(b) evidence of the existence of a presumption of paternity under 40-6-105; or
8	(c) any other reasonable cause to believe that the alleged father is the child's natural father.
9	(5)(7)(6) Service on the alleged father of the notice of paternity determination must be made as
10	provided in 40-5-231(2). The notice must include:
11	(a) an allegation that the alleged father is the natural father of the child involved;
12	(b) the child's name and place and date of birth;
13	(c) the name of the child's mother and the name of the person or agency having custody of the
14	child, if other than the mother;
15	(d) the probable time or period of time during which conception took place;
16	(e) a statement that if the alleged father fails to timely deny the allegation of paternity, the question
17	of paternity may be resolved against the alleged father without further notice;
18	(f) a statement that if the alleged father timely denies the allegation of paternity:
19	(i) the alleged father is subject to compulsory paternity blood testing;
20	(ii) a paternity blood test may result in a presumption of paternity; and
21	(iii) upon receipt of the <u>paternity</u> blood test results, if the alleged father continues to deny paternity,
22	the alleged father may request the department to refer the matter to district court for a determination of
23	paternity.
24	(6)(8)(7) The alleged father may file a written denial of paternity with the department within 20
25	days after service of the notice of paternity determination.
26	(7)(9)(8) When there is more than one alleged father of a child, the department may serve a notice
27	of paternity determination on each alleged father in the same consolidated proceeding or in separate
28	proceedings. Failure to serve notice on an alleged father does not prevent the department from serving
29	notice on any other alleged father of the same child."



54th Legislature SB0036.03

Section 2. Section 40-5-233, MCA, is amended to read:

 "40-5-233. Establishment of paternity -- administrative hearing -- subpoena -- compulsory blood testing. (1) When the department receives a timely written denial of paternity, it may order the alleged father to appear for an administrative hearing. The hearing may be conducted by teleconferencing methods. If the testimony and other supplementary evidence demonstrate a reasonable probability that the alleged father had sexual intercourse with the child's mother during the probable time of the child's conception or if the evidence shows a probable existence of a presumption under 40-6-105, the department may issue a subpoena ordering the alleged father to submit to paternity blood testing. A reasonable probability of sexual intercourse during the possible time of conception may be established by affidavit of the child's mother.

(2) When there is reasonable cause to suggest that a blood test sample of a person submitting to a blood test was not the sample of the alleged father, mother, or child, an additional hearing may be held. The scope of the hearing is limited to questions involving the blood drawing or the chain of custody at the blood drawing site. The hearing officer may order retesting of any party.

(2)(3) If the department does not receive a timely written denial of paternity or if an alleged father fails to appear at a scheduled hearing or for a scheduled paternity blood test, the department may enter an order declaring the alleged father the legal father of the child. The order will take effect within 10 days after entry of the default unless the alleged father before the 10th day presents good cause for failure to make a timely denial or for failure to appear at the hearing or to undergo paternity blood testing. The department may not enter an order under this section if there is more than one alleged father unless the default applies to only one of them and all others have been excluded by the results of paternity blood testing. An order issued under the provisions of this section may be set aside as provided in 40-5-235(3).

(3)(4) If the rights of others and the interests of justice so require, the department may apply to any district court under the provisions of 2-4-104 for an order compelling an alleged father to submit to paternity blood testing. The court shall hear the matter as expeditiously as possible. If the court finds reasonable cause to believe that the alleged father is the natural or presumed father of the child, the court shall enter an order compelling the alleged father to submit to a paternity blood test. As provided in subsection (1), reasonable cause may be established by affidavit of the child's mother."

Section 3. Section 40-5-234, MCA, is amended to read:



1	"40-5-234. Paternity blood tests use of expert's affidavit effect of test results records
2	presumption. (1) The department shall appoint an expert who is qualified in examining genetic markers
3	to conduct any paternity blood test required by 40-5-233. If the issue of paternity is referred to the district
4	court under 40.5-236, the expert's completed and certified report of the results and conclusions of a
5	paternity blood test is admissible as evidence without additional testimony by the expert if the laboratory
6	in which the expert performed the test is accredited for parentage testing by the American association of
7	blood banks. Accreditation may be established by verified statement or reference to published sources.
8	(2) An affidavit documenting the chain of custody of any blood specimen is admissible to establish
9	such the chain of custody.
10	(3) If the scientific evidence resulting from a paternity blood test:
11	(a) conclusively shows that the alleged father could not have been the natural father, the question
12	of paternity shall must be resolved accordingly. A finding under this subsection is sufficient to overcome
13	a presumption created by 40-6-105.
14	(b) shows a 95% or higher statistical probability of paternity, the alleged father is presumed to be
15	the natural father of the child. This presumption may be rebutted in an appropriate action in district court
16	by a preponderance of the evidence.
17	(c) does not exclude the alleged father and shows less than a 95% statistical probability of
18	paternity, the test results may be weighed in conjunction with other evidence to establish paternity.
19	(4) The department may enter an order of nonpaternity based on a blood test exclusion and may
20	order the department of health and environmental sciences to prepare an amended or substitute birth
21	certificate.
22	(5) The department may enter in the support order registry established in 40-5-271 a written
23	finding of any paternity presumption created by paternity blood test results.
24	(6) A presumption of paternity established under this section is a sufficient basis for establishing

28

29

30

25

Section 4. Section 40-5-236, MCA, is amended to read:

"40-5-236. Referral of paternity issue to district court -- record -- parties -- exclusion of other matters -- fees. (1) If the scientific evidence resulting from a paternity blood test does not exclude the alleged father and he the alleged father continues to deny paternity, the alleged father shall file a written



a support order."

objection with the department within 20 days after service of the paternity blood test results. If the alleged
father fails to make a timely objection, the alleged father is barred from later contesting a presumption of
paternity created by the paternity blood test results. Upon receipt of the written objection, the department
shall refer the matter to the district court for a determination based on the contents of the administrative
hearing record and any further evidence that may be produced at trial. Except as otherwise provided in
40-5-231 through 40-5-237, proceedings in the district court shall must be conducted pursuant to Title 40,
chapter 6, part 1.

- (2) The administrative record must include:
- (a) a copy of the notice of paternity determination and the return of service thereof of the notice;
- (b) the alleged father's written denial of paternity, if any;
 - (c) the transcript of the administrative hearing;
 - (d) the paternity blood test results and any report of an expert based on the results; and
- 13 (e) any other relevant information.
 - (3) Upon filing of the record with the district court, the court acquires jurisdiction over the parties as if they had been served with a summons and complaint. The department shall serve written notice upon the alleged father, as provided in 40-5-231(2), that the issue of paternity has been referred to the district court for determination.
 - (4) In a proceeding in the district court, the department shall appear on the issue of paternity only. The court may not appoint a guardian ad litem for the child unless the court in its discretion determines that such an appointment is necessary and in the best interest of the child. Neither the mother nor the child is a necessary party, but either may testify as a witness.
 - (5) No other matter may be joined with an action to determine the existence or nonexistence of the parent and child relationship under this section. The parties shall institute an independent action to address other issues, including visitation and custody.
 - (6) Except as provided in 25-10-711, the department is not liable for attorney fees, including fees for attorneys appointed under 40-6-119, or fees of a guardian ad litem appointed under 40-6-110."
- Section 5. Section 40-5-237, MCA, is amended to read:
 - "40-5-237. District court paternity proceedings -- objection to tests -- additional tests -- expert's report -- admissibility of evidence. (1) If In a matter referred to the district court, if an alleged father

- 5 -



objects to the procedures for or the results of a paternity blood test, he the alleged father shall file a written
objection with the court within 20 days after service of the notice required by 40-5-236(3). The court shall
order an additional paternity blood test if a written objection is timely filed or at the request of the
department. An additional test must be performed by the same or another expert who is qualified in
paternity blood testing. Failure of the alleged father to make a timely challenge is considered a waiver of
any defense to the test results or test procedures, including the chain of custody.

blood test expert's completed and certified report of the results and conclusions of a paternity blood test is admissible as evidence without additional foundation testimony or other proof of authenticity and accuracy if the laboratory in which the expert performed the test is accredited for parentage testing by the American association of blood banks. Accreditation may be established by verified statement or reference to published sources. This subsection does not limit the right of a party to contest the identity of persons submitting to testing.

(2)(3) In any hearing before the court or at trial, testimony relating to sexual intercourse of the mother with any person who has been excluded from consideration as a possible father of the child involved by the results of a paternity blood test is inadmissible in evidence.

(3)(4) When a paternity blood test excludes an alleged father from possible paternity, the test shall be is conclusive evidence of nonpaternity of the alleged father for all purposes in the district court."

Section 6. Section 40-6-102, MCA, is amended to read:

"40-6-102. Parent and ohild relationship defined <u>Definitions</u>. As used in this part, <u>the following</u> definitions apply:

(1) "Blood test" means a test that demonstrates through examination of genetic markers either that an alleged father is not the natural father of a child or that there is a probability that an alleged father is the natural father of a child. A blood test may include but is not limited to the human leukocyte antigen test and DNA probe technology.

(2) "parent "Parent and child relationship" means the legal relationship existing between a child and his the child's natural or adoptive parents incident to which the law confers or imposes rights, privileges, duties, and obligations. It includes the mother and child relationship and the father and child relationship.



(3) "Support judgment" or "support order" means an order, whether temporary or final, that provides for the periodic payment of an amount of money expressed in dollars for the support of a child, including medical and health needs, child care, education, recreation, clothing, transportation, and other related expenses and costs specific to the needs of the child."

- Section 7. Section 40-6-105, MCA, is amended to read:
- "40-6-105. Presumption of paternity. (1) A man person is presumed to be the natural father of a child if any of the following occur:
- (a) he the person and the child's natural mother are or have been married to each other and the child is born during the marriage or within 300 days after the marriage is terminated by death, annulment, declaration of invalidity, or divorce or after a decree of separation is entered by a court;
- (b) before the child's birth, he the person and the child's natural mother have attempted to marry each other by a marriage solemnized in apparent compliance with law, although the attempted marriage is or could be declared invalid, and:
- (i) if the attempted marriage could be declared invalid only by a court, the child is born during the attempted marriage or within 300 days after its termination by death, annulment, declaration of invalidity, or divorce; or
- (ii) if the attempted marriage is invalid without a court order, the child is born within 300 days after the termination of cohabitation;
- (c) after the child's birth, he the person and the child's natural mother have married or attempted to marry each other by a marriage solemnized in apparent compliance with law, although the attempted marriage is or could be declared invalid, and:
- (i) he the person has acknowledged THE CHILD'S MOTHER AND THE CHILD'S ALLEGED FATHER HAVE ACKNOWLEDGED THE ALLEGED FATHER'S his paternity of the child in writing in accordance with subsection (1)(e) and the acknowledgment is filed with the department of health and environmental sciences or with the district court for the county where he the person resides or for any county where the child support enforcement division of the department of social and rehabilitation services maintains a regional office; or
- (ii) with his the person's consent, he the person is named as the child's father on the child's birth certificate; or

- 7 -



	(iii) he <u>the</u>	person is	obligated	to	support	the	child	under	a	written	voluntary	promise	or	рy	cour
order;															

- (d) while the child is under the age of majority, he the person receives the child into his the person's home and openly holds out represents the child to be as his the person's natural child; or
- (e) he the person acknowledges THE CHILD'S MOTHER AND THE CHILD'S ALLEGED FATHER ACKNOWLEDGE THE ALLEGED FATHER'S his paternity of the child in a writing paternity acknowledgment form that is provided by the department of social and rehabilitation services and filed with the department of health and environmental sciences or with the district court of the county where he the person resides, which court or department shall promptly inform the mother of the filing of the acknowledgment, and she does not dispute the acknowledgment within a reasonable time after being informed thereof, in a writing filed with the department of health and environmental sciences or with the district court of the county where the acknowledgment was filed or for any county where the child support enforcement division of the department of social and rehabilitation services maintains a regional office. The department of health and environmental sciences or the district court shall accept and file the completed form. As a part of a voluntary acknowledgment process, the department of social and rehabilitation services shall provide information to the parents regarding the rights and responsibilities of acknowledgment may be effected only with the written consent of the presumed father or after the presumption has been rebutted.
- (f) the scientific evidence resulting from a blood test, whether ordered by a court or administrative agency of competent jurisdiction or agreed to by the parties, shows a 95% or higher statistical probability of paternity.
- (2) An acknowledgment is binding on a parent who executes it, whether or not the parent is a minor.
- (2)(3) A presumption under this section may be rebutted in an appropriate action by a preponderance of the evidence. When two or more conflicting presumptions arise, a presumption based upon a blood test is sufficient to evercome other presumptions. If there are conflicting presumptions not based on blood testing, the presumption that is factually founded on the weightier considerations of policy and logic controls.
- (4) A presumption of paternity established under this section is a sufficient basis for establishing a support order."



Section 8	Section	40-6-115	MCA is	amended to	read.
Section o.	35611011	40°0-113,	1VI C.A. 15	annennen (o	reau.

"40-6-115. Civil action. (1) An action under this part is a civil action governed by the rules of civil procedure. The mother of the child and the alleged father are competent to testify and may be compelled to testify. Sections 40-6-111(2), 40-6-112, and 40-6-113 apply to all actions brought under this part.

- (2) Testimony relating to sexual access to the mother by an unidentified man person at any time or by an identified man person at a time other than the probable time of conception of the child is inadmissible in evidence, unless offered by the mother.
- (3) In an action against an alleged father, evidence offered by him the alleged father with respect to a man person who is not subject to the jurisdiction of the court concerning his sexual intercourse with the mother at or about the probable time of conception of the child is admissible in evidence only if the alleged father has undergone and made available to the court blood tests, the results of which do not exclude the possibility of his the alleged father's paternity of the child. A man person who is identified and is subject to the jurisdiction of the court shall must be made a defendant in the action.
- (4) If a blood test has been initially ordered under this part and a party objects to the blood test results, the objection must be filed within 20 days after service of the blood test results. If an objection is filed, the court shall order an additional blood test. If no objection is made, the test results are admissible as evidence of paternity without the need for foundation testimony or other proof of authenticity or accuracy. This subsection does not limit the right of a party to contest the identity of persons submitting to testing.
- (5) If the alleged father fails to answer or to appear at a scheduled hearing or for a scheduled blood test, the district court shall enter an order declaring the alleged father the legal father of the child. The district court may not enter an order under this section if there is more than one alleged father unless the default applies to only one of them and all others have been excluded by the results of blood testing."

25 Section 9. Section 40-6-117, MCA, is amended to read:

"40-6-117. Enforcement of judgment or order. (1) If existence of the father and child relationship is declared or paternity or a duty of support has been acknowledged or adjudicated under this part or under prior law, the court may order support payments to be made to the mother, the clerk of the court, or a person, corporation, or agency designated to administer them for the benefit of the child under the supervision of the court.



1	(2) Full faith and credit must be given to a determination of paternity made by any other state,
2	whether presumed by law, established through voluntary acknowledgment, or established by administrative
3	or judicial processes.
4	(2)(3) Willful failure to obey the judgment or order of the court is a civil contempt of the court. All
5	remedies for the enforcement of judgments apply.
6	(3)(4) (a) A district court judgment, decree, or order that establishes or modifies a child support
7	obligation must include a provision requiring the child support to be paid to:
8	(i) the legal custodian of the minor child;
9	(ii) (A) any other person, organization, or agency having legal physical custody of the minor child
10	or collecting child support on behalf of the minor child under a legal assignment of rights; or
11	(B) the court for the benefit of the minor child;
12	(iii) any other person or agency designated as caretaker of the minor child by agreement of the legal
13	custodian; or
14	(iv) any assignee or other person, organization, or agency authorized to receive or collect child
15	support.
16	(b) A judgment, decree, or order that omits the provision required by subsection (3)(a) (4)(a) is
17	subject to the requirements of subsection $\frac{(3)(a)}{(4)(a)}$ without need for an amendment to the judgment,
18	decree, or order or for any further action by the court."
19	
20	Section 10. Section 40-6-118, MCA, is amended to read:
21	"40-6-118. Modification of judgment or order. The court has continuing jurisdiction to modify or
22	revoke a judgment or order:
23	(1) for future education and support; and
24	(2) with respect to matters listed in 40-6-116(3), 40-6-116(4), and 40-6-117(2)(3), except that
25	a court entering a judgment or order for the payment of a lump sum or the purchase of an annuity under
26	40-6-116(4) may specify that the judgment or order may not be modified or revoked."
27	
28	Section 11. Section 50-15-210, MCA, is amended to read:
29	"50-15-210. Paternity acknowledgment. (1) Upon the birth of a child to a woman mother



unmarried at the time of birth, the administrator or person in charge of a hospital or other institution in

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

which	the	hirth	OCCUES	٥r	the	midwife	who	attends	the	hirth	sha	di.
VVIIICII	ure	DII UT	ULLUIS	O.	CITE	IIIIUVVIIG	WILL	attenus	une		2114	ш.

- (a) provide an opportunity for the child's mother and alleged father to complete an acknowledgment of parentage PATERNITY pursuant to 40-6-105;
- (b) provide written information, furnished by the department of social and rehabilitation services, describing the rights and responsibilities of parentage <u>PATERNITY</u>, the benefits of having a child's paternity established, and the child's right to receive support; and
 - (c) forward a copy of an acknowledgment signed by the mother and the father to the department.
- (2) The hospital, institution, or midwife is entitled to reimbursement for reasonable costs of obtaining an acknowledgment. The department of social and rehabilitation services shall establish by rule the amount of reasonable costs, not to exceed the amount for which federal financial participation is available, and the procedures for claiming reimbursement.
- (3) Hospitals, institutions, and midwives shall use forms prescribed by the department for the acknowledgment of paternity."

NEW SECTION. SECTION 12. EFFECTIVE DATE. [THIS ACT] IS EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1995.

16 -END-





HOUSE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE AMENDMENT

Senate Bill 36 Representative Ellingson

February 7, 1995 11:57 am Page 1 of 1

Mr. Chairman:	I move to amend Senate Bill 36 (third reading copy blue).
	Signed:
	Representative Ellingson

And, that such amendments to Senate Bill 36 read as follows:

1. Page 6, line 7. Following: "(2)" Strike: "The"

-END-

SB 36

ADOPT

HOUSE

321156CW.Hbk

REJECT



HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

February 3, 1995

Page 1 of 1

Mr. Speaker: We, the committee on Judiciary report that Senate Bill 36 (third reading copy -- blue) be concurred in as amended.

Signed: Bob Clark, Chair

Carried by: Rep. Grimes

And, that such amendments read:

1. Page 5, lines 1 through 3. Strike: "If the" on line 1 through "results." on line 3

-END-

Committee Vote: Yes 18, No 1. SB 36

HOUSE