#### 2016 Regular Session

#### HOUSE BILL NO. 449

#### BY REPRESENTATIVE GREGORY MILLER

#### (On Recommendation of the Louisiana State Law Institute)

1	AN ACT
2	To amend and reenact Children's Code Articles $1122(F)(2)$ and $(G)(2)$ and $1142(B)$ and R.S.
3	40:34, 46, 46.1, 46.2, and 75(A), to enact R.S. 9:410, R.S. 40:34.1 through 34.13,
4	and 46.3 through 46.13, and to repeal Children's Code Article 1142(C), relative to
5	vital statistics; to provide for the completion of a birth certificate; to provide for the
6	amendment of a birth certificate; to reorganize and recodify laws relative to birth
7	certificates, death certificates, and paternity establishment; and to provide for related
8	matters.
9	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
10	Section 1. Children's Code Articles 1122(F)(2) and (G)(2) and 1142(B) are hereby
11	amended and reenacted to read as follows:
12	Art. 1122. Contents of surrender; form
13	* * *
14	F. The Act of Surrender for a surrendering mother shall contain the
15	requirements in substantially the following form:
16	"VOLUNTARY ACT OF SURRENDER FOR ADOPTION
17	(FOR A SURRENDERING MOTHER OF A CHILD)
18	STATE OF LOUISIANA
19	PARISH OF (NAME OF PARISH)
20	BEFORE ME, the undersigned notary public, and in the presence of
21	the two undersigned competent witnesses who are over the age of eighteen,
22	personally came and appeared:

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1	(NAME OF SURRENDERING MOTHER)
2	a female of the age of (AGE), who is (MARITAL STATUS), and domiciled in the
3	Parish of (NAME OF PARISH), who being first duly sworn, did depose and state:
4	* * *
5	(2) She was married at the birth or conception of the child, or has married
6	subsequent to the child's birth and her husband has acknowledged his paternity of the
7	child. The husband's name is (HUSBAND'S NAME) and his last known address
8	was (ADDRESS OR UNKNOWN).
9	OR
10	She was not married at the birth or conception of the child, nor has she, subsequent
11	to the child's birth, married any man who has acknowledged his paternity of the
12	child. To the best of her knowledge, the alleged father has/has not executed a
13	notarial an act of acknowledgment/a notarial act of legitimation/a registration with
14	the putative father registry which that admitted his paternity of this child. He has/has
15	not informally acknowledged his paternity of this child. His paternity of this child
16	has/has not been established by court judgment.
17	* * *
18	G. The Act of Surrender for a surrendering father shall contain the
19	requirements in substantially the following form:
20	"VOLUNTARY ACT OF SURRENDER FOR ADOPTION
21	(FOR A SURRENDERING FATHER OF A CHILD)
22	STATE OF LOUISIANA
23	PARISH OF (NAME OF PARISH)
24	BEFORE ME, the undersigned notary public, and in the presence of the two
25	undersigned competent witnesses who are over the age of eighteen, personally came
26	and appeared:

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1	(NAME OF SURRENDERING FATHER)
2	a male of the age of (AGE), who is (MARITAL STATUS), and domiciled in the
3	Parish of (NAME OF PARISH), who being first duly sworn, did depose and state:
4	* * *
5	(2) He was not married to the child's mother at the time of the child's birth
6	or conception nor has he subsequently married this child's mother and acknowledged
7	his paternity of the child.
8	OR
9	He was married to the child's mother at the time of the child's birth or conception.
10	OR
11	He has married this child's mother subsequent to the child's birth and has
12	acknowledged his paternity of the child.
13	OR
14	He was not married to and has not married the mother of this child/expected child.
15	He has/has not executed a notarial act of acknowledgement/a notarial act of
16	legitimation/ an act of formal acknowledgment/a registration with the putative father
17	registry which that admitted his paternity of this child/expected child. He has/has
18	not informally acknowledged his paternity of this child/expected child. His paternity
19	of this child/expected child has/has not been established by court judgment.
20	* * *
21	Art. 1142. Order declaring parental rights terminated; motion; certificates
22	* * *
23	B. The motion shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the child's birth
24	certificate, a certificate from the putative father registry indicating whether any act
25	of acknowledgment by authentic act has been recorded, and a certificate from the
26	clerk of court in and for the parish in which the child was born indicating whether
27	any acknowledgment by authentic act, legitimation by authentic act, or judgment of
28	filiation has been recorded relative to this child.
29	* * *

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1	Section 2. R.S. 9:410 is hereby enacted to read as follows:
2	<u>§410. Filiation judgment; notice</u>
3	A. Before rendition of any filiation judgment, including a judgment of
4	disavowal of paternity, contestation and establishment of paternity, filiation, or
5	paternity, that includes an order to amend a birth certificate, the mover shall send a
6	copy of the pleadings, if any, and the proposed judgment to the state registrar by
7	United States mail or electronic means. If the state registrar is of the opinion that the
8	proposed order to amend the birth certificate is not in conformity with law, he may
9	object to the order on that basis, provided he does so within thirty days of receipt of
10	the pleadings and proposed judgment, after which the court shall rule on the merits
11	of the objection. In the absence of any objection by the state registrar, the court shall
12	grant the order if the mover is so entitled.
13	B. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the state registrar from complying
14	with a judgment ordering the amendment of a birth certificate when the order meets
15	all legal requirements except the notification required by Subsection A of this
16	Section.
17	Section 3. R.S. 40:34, 46, 46.1, 46.2, and 75(A) are hereby amended and reenacted
18	and R.S. 40:34.1 through 34.13 and 46.3 through 46.13 are hereby enacted to read as
19	follows:
20	§34. Vital records forms
21	A.(1) The certificate forms prescribed by the state registrar shall include, as
22	a minimum, the items listed below birth certificates, death certificates, paternity
23	acknowledgment affidavits, and any others other forms recommended by the national
24	office in charge of gathering vital statistics. Only these forms shall be used in
25	registering, recording, and preserving the vital information required by this Chapter.
26	These forms shall be typewritten in black type or written in jet black ink or
27	transferred by electronic means. Additionally each certificate of a birth occurring
28	in a licensed hospital shall be typewritten in black type or computer generated.
29	Whenever a form is changed, the new form shall be furnished to the person charged

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1	with preparing it not less than thirty days prior to the date upon which the form shall
2	be required to be used.
3	(2) The Department of Health and Hospitals shall promulgate rules and
4	regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act to allow electronic
5	registration in lieu of typewritten or written birth, death, fetal death, marriage, and
6	divorce certificates.
7	B. The forms shall be printed and supplied or provided by electronic means
8	by the state registrar. and the required contents are:
9	(1) Contents of birth certificate. The certificate of birth shall contain, as a
10	minimum, the following items:
11	(a) Full name of child.
12	(i) If the child dies without a first name before the certificate is filed, enter
13	the words "died unnamed" in this blank.
14	(ii) If the living child has not yet been given a first name at the date of filing
15	of the certificate, leave blank the space for the first name of the child and supply the
10	
16	name later by affidavit.
16	name later by affidavit.
16 17	name later by affidavit. (iii) Except as otherwise provided in Items (vi) and (vii) of this
16 17 18	name later by affidavit. (iii) Except as otherwise provided in Items (vi) and (vii) of this Subparagraph, the surname of the child shall be the surname of the husband of the
16 17 18 19	name later by affidavit. (iii) Except as otherwise provided in Items (vi) and (vii) of this Subparagraph, the surname of the child shall be the surname of the husband of the mother if he was married to the mother of the child at the time of conception and
16 17 18 19 20	name later by affidavit. (iii) Except as otherwise provided in Items (vi) and (vii) of this Subparagraph, the surname of the child shall be the surname of the husband of the mother if he was married to the mother of the child at the time of conception and birth of the child or had not been legally divorced from the mother of the child for
16 17 18 19 20 21	name later by affidavit. (iii) Except as otherwise provided in Items (vi) and (vii) of this Subparagraph, the surname of the child shall be the surname of the husband of the mother if he was married to the mother of the child at the time of conception and birth of the child or had not been legally divorced from the mother of the child for more than three hundred days prior to the birth of the child, or, if both the husband
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> </ol>	name later by affidavit. (iii) Except as otherwise provided in Items (vi) and (vii) of this Subparagraph, the surname of the child shall be the surname of the husband of the mother if he was married to the mother of the child at the time of conception and birth of the child or had not been legally divorced from the mother of the child for more than three hundred days prior to the birth of the child, or, if both the husband and the mother agree, the surname of the child may be the maiden name of the
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> </ol>	name later by affidavit: (iii) Except as otherwise provided in Items (vi) and (vii) of this Subparagraph, the surname of the child shall be the surname of the husband of the mother if he was married to the mother of the child at the time of conception and birth of the child or had not been legally divorced from the mother of the child for more than three hundred days prior to the birth of the child, or, if both the husband and the mother agree, the surname of the child may be the maiden name of the mother or a combination of the surname of the husband and the maiden name of the
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> </ol>	name later by affidavit. (iii) Except as otherwise provided in Items (vi) and (vii) of this Subparagraph, the surname of the child shall be the surname of the husband of the mother if he was married to the mother of the child at the time of conception and birth of the child or had not been legally divorced from the mother of the child for more than three hundred days prior to the birth of the child, or, if both the husband and the mother agree, the surname of the child may be the maiden name of the mother or a combination of the surname of the husband and the maiden name of the mother.
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> </ol>	name later by affidavit: (iii) Except as otherwise provided in Items (vi) and (vii) of this Subparagraph, the surname of the child shall be the surname of the husband of the mother if he was married to the mother of the child at the time of conception and birth of the child or had not been legally divorced from the mother of the child for more than three hundred days prior to the birth of the child, or, if both the husband and the mother agree, the surname of the child may be the maiden name of the mother or a combination of the surname of the husband and the maiden name of the mother. (iv) If the child is born outside of marriage, the surname of the child shall be
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> </ol>	name later by affidavit: (iii) — Except as otherwise provided in Items (vi) and (vii) of this Subparagraph, the surname of the child shall be the surname of the husband of the mother if he was married to the mother of the child at the time of conception and birth of the child or had not been legally divorced from the mother of the child for more than three hundred days prior to the birth of the child, or, if both the husband and the mother agree, the surname of the child may be the maiden name of the mother or a combination of the surname of the husband and the maiden name of the mother. (iv) If the child is born outside of marriage, the surname of the child shall be the mother's maiden name. If the father is known and if both the mother and the
<ol> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>20</li> <li>21</li> <li>22</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> <li>27</li> </ol>	name later by affidavit: (iii) Except as otherwise provided in Items (vi) and (vii) of this Subparagraph, the surname of the child shall be the surname of the husband of the mother if he was married to the mother of the child at the time of conception and birth of the child or had not been legally divorced from the mother of the child for more than three hundred days prior to the birth of the child, or, if both the husband and the mother agree, the surname of the child may be the maiden name of the mother or a combination of the surname of the husband and the maiden name of the mother. (iv) If the child is born outside of marriage, the surname of the child shall be the mother's maiden name. If the father is known and if both the mother and the father agree, the surname of the child may be that of the father or a combination of

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1	(v) Any change in the surname of a child from that required herein or to that
2	allowed herein shall be by court order as provided for in R.S. 13:4751 through 4755
3	or as otherwise provided in this Chapter or by rules promulgated thereunder.
4	(vi) Notwithstanding the provisions of Item (B)(1)(a)(iii), and except as
5	otherwise provided in Item (B)(1)(a)(vii), if the father of the child is not the husband
6	of the mother, the surname of the child may be the maiden name of the mother, or,
7	if the mother, husband, and father agree, the surname of the child may be that of the
8	father or a combination of the surname of the father and the maiden name of the
9	mother. The Department of Health and Hospitals, office of public health, shall
10	develop a form for the purposes of implementing this Item. However, the provisions
11	of this Item shall be limited to cases wherein the husband and mother have lived
12	separate and apart continuously for a minimum of one hundred eighty days prior to
13	the time of conception of the child and have not reconciled since the beginning of the
14	one hundred eighty-day period, as evidenced by an affidavit of the parties submitted
15	to the registrar.
16	(vii) In the case of a child born of the marriage, which includes cases where
17	both a person, presumed to be the father pursuant to the Civil Code, and a biological
18	father exist, the surname of the child's biological father who has been judicially
19	declared to be the father of the child in a filiation or paternity proceeding, either prior
20	or subsequent to the birth of the child, shall be the surname of the child, if the
21	biological father has sole or joint custody of the child and the presumed father, if
22	any, is no longer married to the mother. If the biological father and the mother
23	agree, the surname of the child shall be the maiden name of the mother or a
24	combination of the surname of the biological father and the maiden name of the
25	mother. The child's mother, the husband of the mother, and the biological father
26	shall be indispensable parties in a filiation or paternity proceeding brought under this
27	Item, except when parental rights have been terminated or the person is deceased.
28	(viii) In the case of a child born of a surrogate birth parent who is related by
29	blood or affinity to a biological parent, the surname of the child's biological parents
30	shall be the surname of the child.

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1	(b) Sex.
2	(c) Time of birth.
3	(d) Date of birth, including the year, the month, and the day.
4	(e) Place of birth, including the street, and house number; if in a hospital or
5	other institution, its name, instead of the street and house number.
6	(f) Whether a plural birth. A separate certificate is required for each child
7	in a plural birth.
8	(g) If a plural birth, the number of each child in order of birth.
9	(h)(i) Full name of father if the father was the husband of the mother of the
10	child at the time of conception and or birth of the child or had not been legally
11	divorced from the mother of the child for more than three hundred days prior to the
12	birth of the child. If the husband of the mother was not the biological father of the
13	child, the full name of the biological father may be recorded in accordance with the
14	provisions of Item (vi) or (vii) of Subparagraph (a). A subsequent successful
15	disavowal action by the husband of the mother or his heirs or a subsequent successful
16	contestation action by the mother may later affect this entry and the child's surname.
17	Otherwise, the full name of the father may be recorded as provided by Item (iv) of
18	Subparagraph (a).
19	(ii) If a child is born outside of marriage, the full name of the father shall be
20	included on the record of birth of the child only if the father and mother have signed
21	a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity or a court of competent jurisdiction has
22	issued an adjudication of paternity.
23	(iii) In all other cases, the name of the father and other information
24	pertaining to the father shall not appear on the birth certificate and the surname of
25	the child shall be recorded as the maiden name of the mother.
26	(iv) Nothing in this Subparagraph shall preclude the Department of Children
27	and Family Services, office of children and family services, child support
28	enforcement section from obtaining an admission of paternity from the biological
29	father for submission in a judicial proceeding, or prohibit the issuance of an order in
30	a judicial proceeding which bases a legal finding of paternity on an admission of

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1	paternity by the biological father and any other additional showing required by state
2	<del>law.</del>
3	(v) In the case of a child born of a surrogate birth parent who is related by
4	blood or affinity to a biological parent, the full name of the biological parent who is
5	proven to be the father by DNA testing shall be listed as the father.
6	(i) Maiden name of mother; however, if the child was born of a surrogate
7	birth parent who is related by blood or affinity to a biological parent, the maiden
8	name of the biological parent who is proven to be the mother by DNA testing shall
9	be listed as the mother and the name of the surrogate birth parent is not required.
10	(j) In the case of a child born of a surrogate birth parent who is related by
11	blood or affinity to a biological parent, the biological parents proven to be the mother
12	and father by DNA testing shall be considered the parents of the child.
13	(k) Respective age of parents on their last birthday, in years.
14	(1) Race or races of parents as reported by the parents.
15	(m) Residence of father and of mother.
16	(n) Birthplace of parents; at least the state or foreign country, if known.
17	(o) Number of children born to this mother, including present birth.
18	(p) Number of children born to this mother living.
19	(q) The certification of the attending physician, midwife, or other person in
20	attendance, including a statement of the year, month, day, and hour of birth and
21	whether the child was born alive or stillborn. This certification shall be signed by
22	the physician, or midwife, or other person in attendance with the address and date of
23	signature.
24	(r) The exact date of filing in the office of the local registrar, attested by his
25	official signature.
26	(s) The social security account numbers issued to the mother and the father,
27	if obtainable; however, these numbers shall not be printed on the child's birth
28	certificate, but only as a part of vital records.
29	(2) Contents of death certificate. The certificate of death shall contain, as
30	a minimum, the following items:

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1	(a)(i) Full name of the decedent.
2	(ii) The social security number issued to the decedent, unless a social
3	security number cannot be obtained.
4	(b) Sex.
5	<del>(c) Race.</del>
6	(d) Conjugal status; single, married, widowed, or divorced. If married, name
7	of husband or wife.
8	(e) Age, in years, months, and days. If less than one day, in hours or
9	minutes.
10	(f) Occupation, including any remunerative employment; the trade,
11	profession, or particular kind of work; the general nature of the industry, business,
12	or establishment in which employed.
13	(g) Residence number.
14	(h) Place of residence, including city or town and state; if of foreign birth,
15	how long in the United States.
16	(i) Date of birth, including year, month, and day.
17	(j) Place of birth.
18	(k) Name and birthplace of father.
19	(1) Maiden name and birthplace of mother.
20	(m) Place of death, including street and house number; if in an industrial
21	<del>camp, its name.</del>
22	(n) Name and address of the informant of the above items. The informant
23	may be any competent person acquainted with the facts, attesting to the accuracy of
24	the above items.
25	(o) Official signature of the local registrar, with the date when the certificate
26	containing the above items was filed and the registered number of the certificate.
27	(p) Date and place of burial, cremation, or removal.
28	(q) Signature and address of undertaker, or person acting as such, on the
29	statement of facts called for in Subparagraph (p).

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1	(r) The medical certification of the physician, if any, last attending to the
2	deceased, which certificate shall be made and signed by the physician within twenty-
3	four hours of death with his name and address. In the absence of a physician, the
4	parish coroner shall sign the certificate. In either event, the certification shall contain
5	the following items:
6	(i) The fact and date of death, including year, month, day, and the time of the
7	<del>day.</del>
8	(ii) Time in attendance.
9	(iii) Time he last saw the deceased alive.
10	(iv) Cause of death, showing the course of the disease or the sequence of
11	causes resulting in the death; and contributory or secondary causes, the duration of
12	each, and whether any primary or secondary causes of death are attributed to
13	dangerous or insanitary conditions of employment. If the cause of death was violent,
14	the certificate shall show the coroner's determination as to whether the death was
15	probably accidental, suicidal, or homicidal.
16	(3) Contents of paternity acknowledgment affidavit. The state registrar shall
17	develop an affidavit for the voluntary acknowledgment of paternity which includes
18	the minimum requirements of the affidavit specified by the secretary of the
19	Department of Health and Human Services under 42 U.S.C. 652(a)(7).
20	C. Upon request, the state registrar shall provide the information required in
21	R.S. 40:34(B)(1)(r) and (2)(a) to the agency charged with implementing a program
22	of family support in accordance with R.S. 46:236.1.1 et seq.
23	D. The state registrar of vital records is hereby authorized to amend an
24	original birth certificate in accordance with Louisiana laws or a final court order
25	which specifically orders the amendments, provided the court's order complies with
26	existing Louisiana laws.
27	E.(1) If the child is a child born outside of marriage and the father is known
28	to the mother, she shall complete and sign a paternity information form issued by the
29	Vital Records Registry which shall include the name and date of birth of the child,
30	full name of the father, his mailing address, his street address or the location where

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he can be found, his date of birth, and the name of his parent or guardian if he is a 1 2 minor, his state and city of birth, his social security number, and his place of 3 employment, if known. Within fifteen days after the date of admission, the hospital 4 or birthing facility shall forward the form to the child support enforcement section, 5 office of children and family services, Department of Children and Family Services, 6 with such information as the mother has provided. If the birth occurred at a location 7 other than a licensed hospital or birthing facility, the form shall be completed at the 8 time the home birth is recorded by the Vital Records Registry and submitted to 9 support enforcement services within fifteen days thereafter. If the natural father has 10 not executed an acknowledgment of paternity, the mother shall sign as the informant 11 unless she is medically unable or mentally incompetent in which case her guardian 12 or legal representative shall sign.

13 (2) The department shall serve notice on the alleged father that he has been 14 named as the father of the child. If the alleged father is a minor, service shall be 15 made upon his parent or guardian. The notice shall be served by certified mail, 16 return receipt requested. The notice shall include the name of the child and the name 17 of the mother of the child and shall advise the alleged father how the allegation of 18 paternity can be contested. The notice shall also advise the alleged father that he can 19 request that blood tests be conducted, and that the alleged father can sign an 20 acknowledgment of paternity.

(3) Upon receiving the notice, the alleged father shall have ninety days to
 contest the allegation that he is the father. He shall do so by advising the department
 in writing that he is not the father. If the alleged father fails to contest the allegation
 in writing within ninety days, he shall be presumed to be the father of the child, for
 support purposes only, and the agency or the custodial parent can use this
 presumption in an action to seek a support order.

27 (4) If the alleged father contests paternity at the hearing for support, the court
 28 may order blood tests.

29 (5) If the results of the blood test indicate by a probability of 99.9% or higher
 30 that the alleged father is in fact the father of the child, or if the alleged parent fails

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1	to appear for the court-ordered blood tests, the court shall rule that he is the father
2	of the child, for purposes of support only, and shall issue an order for support in
3	accordance with state law.
4	(6) Nothing in this Subsection shall be deemed, construed, or interpreted to
5	create any presumption of legal paternity for any purpose other than support as set
6	forth in this Subsection.
7	(7) In the event the alleged father is found not to be the father, all costs of
8	the hearing, medical costs, expert witnesses costs, and costs incurred by the alleged
9	father defending himself shall be paid by the party who made the allegations against
10	the alleged father.
11	F. All acknowledgments of paternity properly executed in Louisiana and
12	adjudications of paternity adjudged in Louisiana shall be filed with the state registrar,
13	office of vital records, in a central repository pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 666(a)(5)(M).
14	§34.1. Original birth certificate; required contents
15	An original birth certificate shall contain, as a minimum, the items provided
16	in R.S. 40:34.2 through 34.9.
17	§34.2. Original birth certificate; required contents; name of child
18	The name of the child shall be entered on the original birth certificate in
19	accordance with the following provisions:
20	(1) First name.
21	(a) If the child dies without a first name before the certificate is filed, enter
22	the words "died unnamed" in this blank.
23	(b) If the living child has not yet been given a first name at the date of filing
24	of the certificate, leave blank the space for the first name of the child and enter the
25	name later when supplied by affidavit.
26	(2) Surname.
27	(a) Except as otherwise provided in Subparagraph (c) of this Paragraph, if
28	the child is born to a mother who either is married or was married within three
29	hundred days prior to the birth of the child, the surname of the child shall be
30	recorded in accordance with the following requirements:

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1	(i) If the mother is married at the time of the birth of the child, and if the
2	mother was not married to another man within three hundred days prior to the birth
3	of the child, the surname of the child shall be the surname of the current husband of
4	the mother.
5	(ii) If the mother, though married to one man at the time of the birth of the
6	child, was married to another man within three hundred days prior to the birth of the
7	child, the surname of the child shall be the surname of the former husband of the
8	mother.
9	(iii) If the mother, though unmarried at the time of the birth of the child, was
10	married to a man within three hundred days prior to the birth of the child, the
11	surname of the child shall be the surname of the former husband of the mother.
12	(iv) In any of these cases, if both the man whose surname should be given
13	to the child and the mother agree, the surname of the child may be the maiden name
14	or surname of the mother or a combination of the surname of the man and the maiden
15	name or surname of the mother.
16	(b) If the child is born to a mother who neither is married nor was married
17	within three hundred days prior to the birth of the child, the surname of the child
18	shall be the maiden name or surname of the mother, at her discretion. If the father
19	has acknowledged his child by authentic act and if both the mother and the father
20	agree, the surname of the child may be the maiden name or surname of the mother,
21	the surname of the father, or a combination of the surname of the father and the
22	maiden name or surname of the mother.
23	(c) In the case of a child born to a mother who either is married or was
24	married within three hundred days prior to the birth of the child, including cases in
25	which both a person presumed to be the father pursuant to the Civil Code and a
26	biological father exist, the surname of the biological father who has been judicially
27	declared to be the father of the child in a filiation or paternity proceeding shall be the
28	surname of the child. If the biological father and the mother agree, the surname of
29	the child shall be the maiden name or surname of the mother or a combination of the
30	surname of the biological father and the maiden name or surname of the mother.

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1	§34.3. Original birth certificate; required contents; sex of child
2	The sex of the child shall be entered on the original birth certificate.
3	§34.4. Original birth certificate; required contents; circumstances of birth
4	The circumstances of the birth of the child shall be entered on the original
5	birth certificate. These circumstances shall include all of the following:
6	(1) Time of birth.
7	(2) Date of birth, including the year, the month, and the day.
8	(3) Place of birth, address, including city or town and state; if in a hospital
9	or other institution, its name.
10	(4) Whether a plural birth. A separate certificate is required for each child
11	in a plural birth.
12	(5) If a plural birth, the number of each child in order of birth.
13	§34.5. Original birth certificate; required contents; name of father
14	A. If the child is born to a mother who either is married or was married
15	within three hundred days prior to the birth of the child, the full name of the father
16	shall be recorded in the same manner provided for the recordation of the surname of
17	the child in R.S. 40:34.2(2)(a) and (c).
18	B. If the child is born to a mother who neither is married nor was married
19	within three hundred days prior to the birth of the child, the full name of the father
20	who has acknowledged his child by authentic act shall be included on the birth
21	record of the child, but only if the father and mother agree.
22	C. In all other cases, the name of the father and other information pertaining
23	to the father shall not appear on the birth certificate and the surname of the child
24	shall be recorded as the maiden name or surname of the mother, at her discretion.
25	D. Nothing in this Section shall preclude the Department of Children and
26	Family Services, office of children and family services, child support enforcement
27	section from obtaining an admission of paternity from the biological father for
28	submission in a judicial proceeding, or prohibit the issuance of an order in a judicial
29	proceeding which bases a legal finding of paternity on an admission of paternity by
30	the biological father and on any other additional showing required by state law.

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	HB NO. 449 ENROLLED
1	§34.6. Original birth certificate; required contents; name of mother
2	The full name of the mother of the child, including her maiden name and
3	current surname, shall be entered on the original birth certificate.
4	§34.7. Original birth certificate; required contents; other information regarding the
5	parents
6	The following information regarding the parents shall also be entered on the
7	original birth certificate:
8	(1) Respective ages of parents on their last birthday, in years.
9	(2) Races of parents as reported by the parents.
10	(3) Ethnicities of parents as reported by the parents.
11	(4) Residences of parents.
12	(5) Birthplaces of parents, at least the state or foreign country, if known.
13	(6) Number of children born to this mother.
14	(7) Number of children born to this mother living.
15	(8) Social security account numbers issued to the parents, if obtainable;
16	however, these numbers shall not be printed on the birth certificate of the child, but
17	shall be entered only as a part of vital records.
18	§34.8. Original birth certificate; required contents; certification of attendant
19	The certification of the attending physician, midwife, or other person in
20	attendance, including a statement of the year, month, day, and hour of birth, shall be
21	entered on the original birth certificate. This certification shall be signed by the
22	physician, midwife, or other person in attendance, with the address and date of
23	signature.
24	§34.9. Original birth certificate; required contents; attestation of local filing
25	The exact date of filing in the office of the local registrar, attested by his
26	official signature, shall be entered on the original birth certificate.
27	§34.10. Death certificate; required contents
28	The certificate of death shall contain, as a minimum, the following items:
29	(1) Full name of the decedent.

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1	(2) The social security number issued to the decedent, unless a social
2	security number cannot be obtained.
3	<u>(3) Sex.</u>
4	(4) Race.
5	(5) Ethnicity.
6	(6) Conjugal status; single, married, widowed, or divorced. If married, name
7	of spouse.
8	(7) Age, in years, months, and days. If less than one day, in hours or
9	minutes.
10	(8) Occupation, including any remunerative employment; the trade,
11	profession, or particular kind of work; the general nature of the industry, business,
12	or establishment in which employed.
13	(9) Place of residence, address, including city or town and state.
14	(10) Date of birth, including year, month, and day.
15	(11) Place of birth; if of foreign birth, how long in the United States.
16	(12) Name and birthplace of father.
17	(13) Maiden name and birthplace of mother.
18	(14) Place of death, address, including city or town and state.
19	(15) Name and address of the informant of the above items. The informant
20	may be any competent person acquainted with the facts, attesting to the accuracy of
21	the above information.
22	(16) Official signature of the local registrar, with the date when the
23	certificate containing the above items was filed and the registered number of the
24	certificate.
25	(17) Date and place of burial, cremation, or removal.
26	(18) Signature and address of undertaker, or person acting as such, on the
27	statement of facts required in Paragraph (17) of this Section.
28	(19) The medical certification of the physician, if any, last attending to the
29	deceased, which certificate shall be made and signed by the physician within
30	twenty-four hours after death with his name and address. In the absence of a

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1	physician, the parish coroner shall sign the certificate. In either event, the
2	certification shall contain the following items:
3	(a) The fact and date of death, including year, month, day, and the time of
4	the day.
5	(b) Time in attendance.
6	(c) Time he last saw the deceased alive.
7	(d) Cause of death, showing the course of the disease or the sequence of
8	causes resulting in the death; and contributory or secondary causes, the duration of
9	each, and whether any primary or secondary causes of death are attributed to
10	dangerous or insanitary conditions of employment. If the cause of death was violent,
11	the certificate shall show the determination of the coroner as to whether the death
12	was probably accidental, suicidal, or homicidal.
13	§34.11. Paternity acknowledgement affidavit; required contents
14	The state registrar shall develop an affidavit for the voluntary
15	acknowledgment of paternity which includes the minimum requirements of the
16	affidavit specified by the secretary of the United States Department of Health and
17	Human Services under 42 U.S.C. 652(a)(7).
18	§34.12. Provision of information to aid implementation of program of family
19	support
20	Upon request, the state registrar shall provide the information required in R.S.
21	40:34.9 and 34.10(1) and (2) to the agency charged with implementing a program of
22	family support in accordance with R.S. 46:236.1.1 et seq.
23	§34.13. Registration of acknowledgements and adjudications of paternity
24	All acknowledgments of paternity properly executed in accordance with
25	Louisiana law and adjudications of paternity by a Louisiana court shall be filed with
26	the state registrar, office of vital records, in a central repository pursuant to 42 U.S.C.
27	<u>666(a)(5)(M).</u>

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Pavision	Comment	2016
	Comment	- 2010

The filing of an acknowledgment or adjudication of paternity in accordance with this Section shall be in conformity with Children's Code Article 1106.

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§46. New Amendments to certificate of birth when judgment of filiation is obtained 5 6 A. Upon request of a child who has obtained a judgment of filiation pursuant 7 to Civil Code Article 197, the state registrar, upon receipt of a copy of the judgment, shall prepare a new certificate of birth in the new name of the child wherein the 8 9 child's surname shall be that of the father recognized in the judgment or a 10 combination of the surname of the father recognized in the judgment and the maiden 11 name of the mother. The state registrar of vital records is authorized to amend an 12 original birth certificate in accordance with Louisiana law.

13 B. If at the time of legitimation the child shall have reached the age of 14 majority, the state registrar shall require an affidavit to be obtained from the district 15 attorney of the place of residence and domicile of the said major child, wherein the 16 district attorney shall state any objections, if any exist, to the name change aspects, 17 prior to the preparation of a new certificate of birth. If there be no objection by the 18 district attorney, the state registrar shall issue a new certificate to the major child. 19 If there be an objection, the state registrar may not proceed to prepare a new 20 certificate until the district attorney's objection, if any, has been resolved. Any 21 change in the surname of a child from that required or allowed in R.S. 40:34.2 shall 22 be made by court order as provided in R.S. 13:4751 through 4755 or as otherwise 23 provided in this Chapter or by rules promulgated thereunder.

24C. The new certificate of birth shall be signed by the child's father prior to25its recordation in the vital records registry and only after such signing and26recordation may certified copies or short form birth certification cards be issued as27in the case of all other birth records.

28 D. The child's original birth certificate and the evidence upon which the new 29 certificate was made shall be sealed in a package or envelope and filed in the 30 archives of the vital records registry of the division of vital records. This sealed

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1	package or envelope may be opened only pursuant to an order of the civil district
2	court for good cause.
3	E. Upon presentation of any other form of legitimation or acknowledgment
4	permitted by the laws of this state, together with a request for an alteration of an
5	original certificate of birth, the matter will be processed in accordance with rules and
6	regulations of the vital records registry promulgated pursuant to R.S. 40:33(C).
7	§46.1. Amended birth certificates; change of biological filiation; general principle
8	If the biological filiation of a child changes after a birth certificate has been
9	prepared for the child, the state registrar shall amend the birth certificate to reflect
10	this change, in accordance with R.S. 40:46.2 through 46.11.
11	Revision Comments - 2016
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	(a) This Section and those that follow are new. They are intended to provide a comprehensive framework for executing amendments to a birth certificate that are made necessary by changes in the filiative situation of the child. The foundational principle underlying all of the Sections is that once the filiative situation of the child has changed, his birth certificate should be modified to reflect the new situation. To that end, these Sections call for the "strikethrough" (by means of lining out) of old information that, in light of the new situation, is no longer accurate and the "addition" (by writing above) of new information that reflects the new situation. The birth certificate, as amended, should read precisely as it would have read had the new filiative situation been known at the start.
22 23 24 25 26 27	(b) This Section and those that follow constitute a mixture of old and new. Some of the Sections merely reproduce comparable provisions of former R.S. 40:34 or of the administrative regulations of the Office of Vital Statistics. Other Sections, by contrast, are entirely new and, in fact, are designed to fill lacunae that existed in the rather incomplete framework that previously existed for amending birth certificates in light of changes in filiation.
28	§46.2. Change of maternal filiation; child with unidentified mother
29	A. Following a final and definitive judgment of maternal filiation, rendered
30	pursuant to Civil Code Article 184, the effect of which is to recognize maternal
31	filiation between a woman and a child whose birth certificate did not identify the
32	mother of the child, the state registrar, upon receipt of a certified copy of that
33	judgment, shall amend the birth certificate as follows:
34	(1) For the surname of the child:
35	(a) If the adjudged mother was married to a man at the time of the birth of
36	the child, but was not married to another man within three hundred days prior to the
37	birth of the child, enter the surname of her husband.

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1	(b) If the adjudged mother was not married to a man at the time of the birth
2	of the child, but was married to a man within three hundred days prior to the birth of
3	the child, enter the surname of her former husband.
4	(c) If the adjudged mother was married to one man at the time of the birth
5	of the child, but was married to another man within three hundred days prior to the
6	birth of the child, enter the surname of the latter.
7	(d) If the adjudged mother was married neither at nor within three hundred
8	days prior to the birth of the child, enter her maiden name or surname, at her
9	discretion.
10	(2) For the name of the mother of the child, her date of birth, race, ethnicity,
11	residence, birthplace, and social security number, the number of children born to her,
12	and the number of children born to her living, enter those of the adjudged mother.
13	(3) For the name of the father of the child, his age, race, ethnicity, and
14	residence, birthplace, and social security number:
15	(a) If the adjudged mother was married to a man at the time of the birth of
16	the child, but was not married to another man within three hundred days prior to the
17	birth of the child, enter those of her husband.
18	(b) If the adjudged mother, though unmarried at the time of the birth of the
19	child, was married to a man within three hundred days prior to the birth of the child,
20	enter those of her former husband.
21	(c) If the adjudged mother was married to one man at the time of the birth
22	of the child, but was married to another man within three hundred days prior to the
23	birth of the child, enter those of the latter.
24	B. In any case to which the provisions of Paragraph (A)(1) of this Section
25	apply, if the man whose surname should be given to the child and the adjudged
26	mother agree that the surname of the child should be either the maiden name or
27	surname of the mother or a combination of his surname and her maiden name or
28	surname, the state registrar shall enter the surname upon which they have agreed.
29	C. Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause
30	shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the child, the maiden name

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1	or surname of the mother or a combination of the surname of the man whose
2	surname should otherwise be given to the child under Paragraph (A)(1) of this
3	Section and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose,
4	even if that man does not concur.
5	Revision Comment - 2016
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	(a) The term "latter", as used in Subparagraphs $(A)(1)(c)$ and $(3)(c)$ of this Section, is to be taken in the grammatical, as opposed to the temporal, sense of that word. Thus, it refers to the second of the two men mentioned therein in the order in which they are mentioned, namely, the man who was married to the mother of the child at the time the child was conceived. The objective of this provision is the same as that of all of the other provisions of this revision that pertain to the identification of the "father of the child" on the child's birth certificate, namely, that the man listed as the father be the man to whom the child is filiated by law.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	(b) Under Subsection B of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child under Paragraph 1 of Subsection A, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subsection C of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. On the petition of the mother, a court may dispense with this man's concurrence if she can show good cause for doing so. An example of a case in which there may be good cause is that in which the father, as of the time of the petition by the mother, is by his own choice not involved in the child's life, that is, is not contributing to the child's support and is not regularly visiting with or at least communicating with the child, and has no intention of becoming so involved.
25 26 27 28 29	(c) The action provided in Subsection C of this Section is not a filiation action, that is, is not the kind of action provided for in Civil Code Articles 187, 191, 197, and 198 and in R.S. 9:401 et seq. This action concerns only the question of how the surname of the child should be recorded on the child's birth certificate and has no impact on the filiation of the child.
30	§46.3. Change of maternal filiation; child with identified mother
31	A. Following a final and definitive judgment of maternal filiation, rendered
32	pursuant to Civil Code Article 184, the effect of which is to recognize maternal
33	filiation between a child and a woman other than the woman identified in the birth
34	certificate as the mother of the child, the state registrar, upon receipt of a certified
35	copy of that judgment, shall amend the birth certificate as follows:
36	(1) Strikethroughs:
37	(a) Strike through the surname of the child, the name of the mother of the
38	child, and all other information pertaining to the mother, in particular, her date of
39	birth, race, ethnicity, residence, birthplace, and social security number, the number
40	of children born to her, and the number of children born to her living.

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1	(b) If the name of the father of the child or other information pertaining to
2	him, in particular, his age, race, ethnicity, residence, birthplace, and social security
3	number, as it was previously entered on the birth certificate, was that of the man
4	who, by virtue of his marriage to the woman previously identified in the birth
5	certificate as the mother of the child, was presumed to be the father of the child
6	under Civil Code Article 185 or 186, the state registrar shall strike through his name
7	and his other information.
8	(2) Additions:
9	(a) For the surname of the child:
10	(i) If the adjudged mother was married to a man at the time of the birth of
11	the child, but was not married to another man within three hundred days prior to the
12	birth of the child, enter the surname of her husband.
13	(ii) If the adjudged mother, though unmarried at the time of the birth of the
14	child, was married to a man within three hundred days prior to the birth of the child,
15	enter the surname of her former husband.
16	(iii) If the adjudged mother was married to one man at the time of the birth
17	of the child, but was married to another man within three hundred days prior to the
18	birth of the child, enter the surname of the latter.
19	(iv) If the adjudged mother was married neither at nor within three hundred
20	days prior to the birth of the child, enter her maiden name or surname, at her
21	discretion.
22	(b) For the name of the mother of the child, her date of birth, race, ethnicity,
23	residence, birthplace, and social security number, the number of children born to her,
24	and the number of children born to her living, enter those of the adjudged mother.
25	(c) For the name of the father of the child, his age, race, ethnicity, residence,
26	birthplace, and social security number:
27	(i) If the adjudged mother was married to a man at the time of the birth of
28	the child, but was not married to another man within three hundred days prior to the
29	birth of the child, enter those of her husband.

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1	(ii) If the adjudged mother, though unmarried at the time of the birth of the
2	child, was married to a man within three hundred days prior to the birth of the child,
3	enter those of her former husband.
4	(iii) If the adjudged mother was married to one man at the time of the birth
5	of the child, but was married to another man within three hundred days prior to the
6	birth of the child, enter those of the latter.
7	B. In any case to which the provisions of Paragraph (A)(2) of this Section
8	apply, if the man whose surname should be given to the child and the adjudged
9	mother agree that the surname of the child should be either the maiden name or
10	surname of the mother, the surname of the man, or a combination of his surname and
11	her maiden name or surname, the state registrar shall enter the surname upon which
12	they have agreed.
13	C. Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause
14	shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the child, the maiden name
15	or surname of the mother or a combination of the surname of the man whose
16	surname should otherwise be given to the child under Paragraph (A)(2) of this
17	Section and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose,
18	even if that man does not concur.
19	Revision Comments - 2016
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	(a) This Section provides that information pertaining to the father of the child shall, under some circumstances, be deleted from the birth certificate following a final and definitive judgment of maternity the effect of which is to recognize maternal filiation between a child and woman other than the woman previously identified in the birth certificate as the mother. These circumstances include those in which the name of and other information pertaining to the father, as originally entered on the birth certificate, was that of a man who, by virtue of this relationship to the woman who was originally identified as the mother, was presumed to be the father under Civil Code Article 185 or 186.
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	(b) Several of the provisions of this Section permit the surname of the child, as listed in the birth certificate, to be changed, but only on the condition that the "new" mother and father or the "old" mother and the "new" father, as the case may be, agree. These provisions draw no distinction between a case in which, at the time of the proposed change, the child is still a minor and a case in which, at the time of the proposed change, the child has become a major. As applied to a minor child, this "parental consent" requirement could not possibly give rise to any objection. But as applied to a major child, it might. Still, following the foundational principle of the entirety of the Section - that the birth certificate should be modified to conform to how it would have appeared had the new filiative situation been known from the start - the parental consent requirement applies even to cases involving major children.

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- If the major child does not approve of the change, he is entirely free to initiate a "change of name" petition, pursuant to R.S. 13:4751, to alter his surname, yet again, as he may deem appropriate.
  - (c) The term "latter", as used in Items (A)(2)(a)(iii) and (c)(iii) of this Section, is to be taken in the grammatical, as opposed to the temporal, sense of that word. Thus, it refers to the second of the two men mentioned therein in the order in which they are mentioned, namely, the man who was married to the mother of the child at the time the child was conceived. The objective of this provision is the same as that of all of the other provisions of this revision that pertain to the identification of the "father of the child" on the child's birth certificate, namely, that the man listed as the father be the man to whom the child is filiated by law.
- (d) Under Subsection B of this Section, the mother of the child may not,
  without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child
  under Subsection (A)(2), compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his
  surname as the surname of the child. Subsection C of this Section carves out an
  exception to this general rule. See the Official Revision Comments to R.S. 40:46.2.
- (e) The action provided in Subsection C of this Section is not a filiation
  action, that is, is not the kind of action provided for in Civil Code Articles 187, 191,
  197, and 198 and in R.S. 9:401 et seq. This action concerns only the question of how
  the surname of the child should be recorded on the child's birth certificate and has
  no impact on the filiation of the child.
- 22 <u>§46.4.</u> Change of paternal filiation; disavowal of paternity
- 23 A. If the surname of the child, the name of the father of the child, or other 24 information pertaining to the father as it was entered on the birth certificate was that 25 of the man who was presumed to be the father of the child under Civil Code Article 26 185, 186, or 195 and if the man or his successor, after the birth certificate was 27 prepared, obtains a final and definitive judgment disavowing paternity of the child, 28 the state registrar, upon receipt of a certified copy of that judgment, shall amend the 29 birth certificate as follows: 30 (1) Strikethroughs: Strike through the surname of the child, the name of the 31 father of the child, and all other information pertaining to him, in particular, his age, 32 race, ethnicity, residence, birthplace, and social security number. 33 (2) Additions: 34 (a) If the judgment of disavowal does not trigger the presumption of 35 paternity established in the first sentence of the second paragraph of Civil Code 36 Article 186, the state registrar shall amend the birth certificate as follows: for the
- 37 surname of the child, enter the maiden name or surname of the mother of the child,
- 38 at her discretion.

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1	(b) If the disavowal action triggers the presumption of paternity established
2	in the first sentence of the second paragraph of Civil Code Article 186, the state
3	registrar shall amend the birth certificate as follows:
4	(i) For the surname of the child, enter either that of the second husband of
5	the mother of the child or, if both he and the mother agree, her maiden name or
6	surname or a combination of his surname and her maiden name or surname.
7	(ii) For the name of the father of the child, his age, race, ethnicity, residence,
8	birthplace, and social security number, enter those of the second husband of the
9	mother.
10	B. Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause
11	shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the child, the maiden name
12	or surname of the mother or a combination of the surname of the man whose
13	surname should otherwise be given to the child under Subparagraph (A)(2)(b) of this
14	Section and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose,
15	even if that man does not concur.
16	Revision Comment - 2016
16 17 18 19 20 21	
17 18 19 20	Revision Comment - 2016 (a) Under Subparagraph (A)(2)(b) of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Revision Comment - 2016 (a) Under Subparagraph (A)(2)(b) of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. See the Official Revision Comments to R.S. 40:46.2. (b) The action provided in Subsection B of this Section is not a filiation action, that is, is not the kind of action provided for in Civil Code Articles 187, 191, 197, and 198 and in R.S. 9:401 et seq. This action concerns only the question of how the surname of the child should be recorded on the child's birth certificate and has
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	Revision Comment - 2016 (a) Under Subparagraph (A)(2)(b) of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. See the Official Revision Comments to R.S. 40:46.2. (b) The action provided in Subsection B of this Section is not a filiation action, that is, is not the kind of action provided for in Civil Code Articles 187, 191, 197, and 198 and in R.S. 9:401 et seq. This action concerns only the question of how the surname of the child should be recorded on the child's birth certificate and has no impact on the filiation of the child.
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Revision Comment - 2016 (a) Under Subparagraph (A)(2)(b) of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. See the Official Revision Comments to R.S. 40:46.2. (b) The action provided in Subsection B of this Section is not a filiation action, that is, is not the kind of action provided for in Civil Code Articles 187, 191, 197, and 198 and in R.S. 9:401 et seq. This action concerns only the question of how the surname of the child should be recorded on the child's birth certificate and has no impact on the filiation of the child. §46.5. Change of paternal filiation; contestation and establishment of paternity
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Revision Comment - 2016 (a) Under Subparagraph (A)(2)(b) of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. See the Official Revision Comments to R.S. 40:46.2. (b) The action provided in Subsection B of this Section is not a filiation action, that is, is not the kind of action provided for in Civil Code Articles 187, 191, 197, and 198 and in R.S. 9:401 et seq. This action concerns only the question of how the surname of the child should be recorded on the child's birth certificate and has no impact on the filiation of the child. §46.5. Change of paternal filiation; contestation and establishment of paternity If the surname of the child, the name of the father of the child, or other
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	Revision Comment - 2016 (a) Under Subparagraph (A)(2)(b) of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. See the Official Revision Comments to R.S. 40:46.2. (b) The action provided in Subsection B of this Section is not a filiation action, that is, is not the kind of action provided for in Civil Code Articles 187, 191, 197, and 198 and in R.S. 9:401 et seq. This action concerns only the question of how the surname of the child should be recorded on the child's birth certificate and has no impact on the filiation of the child. §46.5. Change of paternal filiation; contestation and establishment of paternity If the surname of the child, the name of the father of the child, or other information pertaining to the father as it was entered on the birth certificate was that
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Revision Comment - 2016 (a) Under Subparagraph (A)(2)(b) of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. See the Official Revision Comments to R.S. 40:46.2. (b) The action provided in Subsection B of this Section is not a filiation action, that is, is not the kind of action provided for in Civil Code Articles 187, 191, 197, and 198 and in R.S. 9:401 et seq. This action concerns only the question of how the surname of the child should be recorded on the child's birth certificate and has no impact on the filiation of the child. §46.5. Change of paternal filiation; contestation and establishment of paternity If the surname of the child, the name of the father of the child, or other information pertaining to the father as it was entered on the birth certificate was that of the man who was presumed to be the father of the child under Civil Code Article
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Revision Comment - 2016         (a) Under Subparagraph (A)(2)(b) of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. See the Official Revision Comments to R.S. 40:46.2.         (b) The action provided in Subsection B of this Section is not a filiation action, that is, is not the kind of action provided for in Civil Code Articles 187, 191, 197, and 198 and in R.S. 9:401 et seq. This action concerns only the question of how the surname of the child should be recorded on the child's birth certificate and has no impact on the filiation; contestation and establishment of paternity <u>If the surname of the child, the name of the father of the child, or other information pertaining to the father as it was entered on the birth certificate was that         of the man who was presumed to be the father of the child under Civil Code Article         185 or 186 and if the mother of the child, after the birth certificate was prepared,   </u>

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1	(1) Strikethroughs: Strike through the surname of the child, the name of the
2	father of the child, and the other information pertaining to the father, in particular,
3	his age, race, ethnicity, residence, birthplace, and social security number.
4	(2) Additions:
5	(a) For the surname of the child, enter either that of the present husband of
6	the mother or, if both agree, her maiden name or surname or a combination of his
7	surname and her maiden name or surname.
8	(b) For the name of the father and his age, race, ethnicity, residence,
9	birthplace, and social security number, enter those of the present husband of the
10	mother.
11	(c) Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause
12	shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the child, the maiden name
13	or surname of the mother or a combination of the surname of the man whose
14	surname should otherwise be given to the child under Subparagraph (a) of this
15	Paragraph and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may
16	choose, even if that man does not concur.
10	choose, even if that man does not concur.
17	Revision Comment - 2016
17 18 19 20 21 22	Revision Comment - 2016 Under Subparagraph (2)(a) of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child under that Subparagraph, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subparagraph (2)(c) of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. See the Official Revision Comments to R.S.
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Revision Comment - 2016 Under Subparagraph (2)(a) of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child under that Subparagraph, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subparagraph (2)(c) of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. See the Official Revision Comments to R.S. 40:46.2.
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Revision Comment - 2016 Under Subparagraph (2)(a) of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child under that Subparagraph, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subparagraph (2)(c) of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. See the Official Revision Comments to R.S. 40:46.2. <u>§46.6. Change of paternal filiation; marriage and formal acknowledgment</u>
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Revision Comment - 2016 Under Subparagraph (2)(a) of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child under that Subparagraph, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subparagraph (2)(c) of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. See the Official Revision Comments to R.S. 40:46.2. <u>\$46.6. Change of paternal filiation; marriage and formal acknowledgment</u> <u>Following the birth of a child, if Civil Code Article 195 applies, the state</u>
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	Revision Comment - 2016 Under Subparagraph (2)(a) of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child under that Subparagraph, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subparagraph (2)(c) of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. See the Official Revision Comments to R.S. 40:46.2. <u>\$46.6. Change of paternal filiation; marriage and formal acknowledgment</u> <u>Following the birth of a child, if Civil Code Article 195 applies, the state</u> registrar, upon receipt of (i) a certified copy of the certificate of the marriage of the
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Revision Comment - 2016 Under Subparagraph (2)(a) of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child under that Subparagraph, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subparagraph (2)(c) of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. See the Official Revision Comments to R.S. 40:46.2. <u>\$46.6. Change of paternal filiation; marriage and formal acknowledgment</u> <u>Following the birth of a child, if Civil Code Article 195 applies, the state</u> <u>registrar, upon receipt of (i) a certified copy of the certificate of the marriage of the</u> <u>mother of the child, (ii) a certified copy of the act in which her husband formally</u>
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Revision Comment - 2016 Under Subparagraph (2)(a) of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child under that Subparagraph, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subparagraph (2)(c) of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. See the Official Revision Comments to R.S. 40:46.2. <u>\$46.6. Change of paternal filiation; marriage and formal acknowledgment</u> <u>Following the birth of a child, if Civil Code Article 195 applies, the state</u> registrar, upon receipt of (i) a certified copy of the certificate of the marriage of the <u>mother of the child, (ii) a certified copy of the act in which her husband formally</u> <u>acknowledged the child, and (iii) if the mother did not sign the act of</u>
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	Revision Comment - 2016 Under Subparagraph (2)(a) of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child under that Subparagraph, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subparagraph (2)(c) of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. See the Official Revision Comments to R.S. 40:46.2. §46.6. Change of paternal filiation; marriage and formal acknowledgment Following the birth of a child, if Civil Code Article 195 applies, the state registrar, upon receipt of (i) a certified copy of the certificate of the marriage of the mother of the child, (ii) a certified copy of the act in which her husband formally acknowledged the child, and (iii) if the mother did not sign the act of acknowledgment, her affidavit that she concurs in this formal acknowledgment, shall

1	surname should be either the maiden name or surname of the mother, the surname
2	of her husband, or a combination of his surname and her maiden name or surname,
3	strike through the surname of the child.
4	(2) Additions:
5	(a) If the mother and her husband have agreed that the surname of the child
6	should be changed and, in addition, have agreed that the new surname should be
7	either the maiden name or surname of the mother, the surname of her husband, or a
8	combination of his surname and her maiden name or surname, enter the surname
9	upon which they have agreed.
10	(b) For the name of the father, his age, race, ethnicity, residence, birthplace,
11	and social security number, enter those of the husband of the mother.
12	§46.7. Change of paternal filiation; formal acknowledgment alone
13	A. In a case to which Civil Code Article 196 applies, the state registrar, upon
14	receipt of (i) a certified copy of the act of formal acknowledgment and (ii) if the
15	mother did not sign the act of acknowledgment, her affidavit that she concurs in this
16	formal acknowledgment, shall amend the birth certificate as follows:
17	(1) Strikethroughs: If the mother and the man who made the
18	acknowledgment have agreed that the surname of the child should be changed and,
19	in addition, have agreed that the new surname should be either the maiden name or
20	surname of the mother, the surname of the man who made the acknowledgment, or
21	a combination of his surname and her maiden name or surname, strike through the
22	surname of the child.
23	(2) Additions:
24	(a) If the mother and the man who made the acknowledgment have agreed
25	that the surname of the child should be changed and, in addition, have agreed that the
26	new surname should be either the maiden name or surname of the mother, the
27	surname of the man who made the acknowledgment, or a combination of his
28	surname and her maiden name or surname, enter the surname upon which they have
29	agreed.

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1	(b) For the name of the father and his age, race, ethnicity, residence,
2	birthplace, and social security number, enter those of the man who made the
3	acknowledgment.
4	B. If, after a birth certificate has been amended pursuant to Subsection A of
5	this Section, the man who made the formal acknowledgment should revoke or annul
6	it, the state registrar, upon receipt of the form described in R.S. $9:406(A)(1)(a)$ or a
7	final and definitive judgment recognizing that a revocation or annulment has been
8	accomplished, shall amend the birth certificate as follows: strike through any
9	information that was added to the birth certificate and restore any information that
10	was struck through when it was amended.
11	§46.8. Change of paternal filiation; judgment of paternity
12	A. Following a final and definitive judgment of paternal filiation, rendered
13	pursuant to Civil Code Article 197 or 198, the effect of which is to establish paternal
14	filiation between a man and a child whose birth certificate did not identify the father
15	of the child, the state registrar, upon receipt of a certified copy of that judgment,
16	shall amend the birth certificate as follows:
17	(1) Strikethroughs: If the mother of the child and the adjudged father have
18	agreed that the surname of the child should be changed and, in addition, have agreed
19	that the new surname should be either the maiden name or surname of the mother,
20	the surname of the adjudged father, or a combination of his surname and her maiden
21	name or surname, strike through the surname of the child.
22	(2) Additions:
23	(a) If the mother of the child and the adjudged father have agreed that the
24	surname of the child should be changed and, in addition, have agreed that the new
25	surname should be either the maiden name or surname of the mother, the surname
26	of the adjudged father, or a combination of his surname and her maiden name or
27	surname, enter the surname upon which they have agreed.
28	(b) For the name of the father and his age, race, ethnicity, residence,
29	birthplace, and social security number, enter those of the adjudged father.

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1	B. Following a final and definitive judgment of paternal filiation, rendered
2	pursuant to Civil Code Article 197 or 198, the effect of which is to establish paternal
3	filiation between a child and a man other than the man identified in the birth
4	certificate as the father of the child, the state registrar, upon receipt of a certified
5	copy of the judgment, shall amend the birth certificate as follows:
6	(1) Strikethroughs: If the mother of the child and the adjudged father have
7	agreed that the surname of the child should be changed and, in addition, have agreed
8	that the new surname should be either the maiden name or surname of the mother,
9	the surname of the adjudged father, or a combination of his surname and her maiden
10	name or surname, and if the man whom the birth certificate identified as the father
11	of the child does not object, strike through the surname of the child.
12	(2) Additions:
13	(a) If the mother of the child and the adjudged father have agreed that the
14	surname of the child should be changed and, in addition, have agreed that the new
15	surname should be either the maiden name or surname of the mother, the surname
16	of the adjudged father, or a combination of his surname and her maiden name or
17	surname, and if the man whom the birth certificate identified as the father of the
18	child does not object, enter the surname upon which they have agreed.
19	(b) For the name of the father and his age, race, ethnicity, residence,
20	birthplace, and social security number, enter above the existing entries those of the
21	adjudged father.
22	(3) Upon the petition of the mother or the adjudged father of the child, a
23	court may, for good cause shown, order that the surname of the child as it appears
24	on the birth certificate be changed in conformity with this Section despite the
25	objection of the man whom the birth certificate identified as the father of the child.
26	Revision Comment - 2016
27 28 29 30 31 32 33	(a) Under Subsection B of this Section, which addresses cases in which a judgment of paternal filiation under Civil Code Article 197 or 198 results in dual paternity, the surname of the child as it appears on the birth certificate ordinarily cannot be changed without the concurrence of "the man whom the birth certificate identified as the father", in other words, the child's "first" father (the presumed father). Nevertheless, there may be rare instances in which permitting the first father to "veto" a change of the child's surname to which the mother and the "second" father

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11       the surname of the child should be recorded on the child's birth certificate and has no impact on the filiation of the child.         13       §46.9. Married mother physically separated from husband prior to and at time of birth         14       birth         15       A. If, following the birth of a child to a married woman, a birth certificate         16       was prepared for the child in accordance with R.S. 40:34.2(B), if the husband and the         17       mother of the child lived separate and apart continuously for one hundred eighty         18       days prior to the time of conception of the child and did not reconcile since the         19       beginning of the one hundred eighty-day period, and if the biological father of the         20       child is a man other than the husband of the mother, then the birth certificate of the         21       child may be amended so that the surname of the child is the maiden name of the         22       mother, or, if the mother, her husband, and the biological father or a combination of the         23       the surname of the child may be that of the biological father or a combination of the         24       surname of the biological father and the maiden name of the mother. The         25       Department of Health and Hospitals, office of public health, shall develop a form for         26       the purposes of implementing this Section.         27       B. Upon the petition of the mother of the ch	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	(the adjudged father) have agreed would be unjust. Subsection (B)(3) addresses this unusual contingency. A court may, in effect, dispense with the first father's concurrence if the mother and the second father can show good cause for doing so. One instance of good cause is that in which the first father, as of the time of the petition by the mother and the second father, is by his own choice no longer involved in the child's life, that is, is not contributing to the child's support and is not regularly visiting with or at least communicating with the child.
14       birth         15       A. If, following the birth of a child to a married woman, a birth certificate         16       was prepared for the child in accordance with R.S. 40:34.2(B), if the husband and the         17       mother of the child lived separate and apart continuously for one hundred eighty         18       days prior to the time of conception of the child and did not reconcile since the         19       beginning of the one hundred eighty-day period, and if the biological father of the         20       child is a man other than the husband of the mother, then the birth certificate of the         21       child may be amended so that the surname of the child is the maiden name of the         22       mother, or, if the mother, her husband, and the biological father of the child agree,         23       the surname of the child may be that of the biological father or a combination of the         24       surname of the biological father and the maiden name of the mother. The         25       Department of Health and Hospitals, office of public health, shall develop a form for         26       the purposes of implementing this Section.         27       B. Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause         28       shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the biological father         30       and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose, even if      <		action, that is, is not the kind of action provided for in Civil Code Articles 187, 191, 197, and 198 and in R.S. 9:401 et seq. This action concerns only the question of how the surname of the child should be recorded on the child's birth certificate and has
15       A. If, following the birth of a child to a married woman, a birth certificate         16       was prepared for the child in accordance with R.S. 40:34.2(B), if the husband and the         17       mother of the child lived separate and apart continuously for one hundred eighty         18       days prior to the time of conception of the child and did not reconcile since the         19       beginning of the one hundred eighty-day period, and if the biological father of the         20       child is a man other than the husband of the mother, then the birth certificate of the         21       child may be amended so that the surname of the child is the maiden name of the         22       mother, or, if the mother, her husband, and the biological father of the child agree,         23       the surname of the child may be that of the biological father or a combination of the         24       surname of the biological father and the maiden name of the mother. The         25       Department of Health and Hospitals, office of public health, shall develop a form for         26       the purposes of implementing this Section.         27       B. Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause         28       shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the biological father         30       and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose, even if         31       that man does not concur.<	13	§46.9. Married mother physically separated from husband prior to and at time of
16       was prepared for the child in accordance with R.S. 40:34.2(B), if the husband and the         17       mother of the child lived separate and apart continuously for one hundred eighty         18       days prior to the time of conception of the child and did not reconcile since the         19       beginning of the one hundred eighty-day period, and if the biological father of the         20       child is a man other than the husband of the mother, then the birth certificate of the         21       child may be amended so that the surname of the child is the maiden name of the         22       mother, or, if the mother, her husband, and the biological father of the child agree,         23       the surname of the child may be that of the biological father or a combination of the         24       surname of the biological father and the maiden name of the mother. The         25       Department of Health and Hospitals, office of public health, shall develop a form for         26       the purposes of implementing this Section.         27       B. Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause         28       shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the biological father         30       and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose, even if         31       that man does not concur.         32       Revision Comment - 2016         33       Un	14	<u>birth</u>
17       mother of the child lived separate and apart continuously for one hundred eighty         18       days prior to the time of conception of the child and did not reconcile since the         19       beginning of the one hundred eighty-day period, and if the biological father of the         20       child is a man other than the husband of the mother, then the birth certificate of the         21       child may be amended so that the surname of the child is the maiden name of the         22       mother, or, if the mother, her husband, and the biological father of the child agree,         23       the surname of the child may be that of the biological father or a combination of the         24       surname of the biological father and the maiden name of the mother. The         25       Department of Health and Hospitals, office of public health, shall develop a form for         26       the purposes of implementing this Section.         27       B. Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause         28       shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the biological father         30       and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose, even if         31       that man does not concur.         32       Revision Comment - 2016         33       Under Subsection A of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without         4       subsection A	15	A. If, following the birth of a child to a married woman, a birth certificate
18       days prior to the time of conception of the child and did not reconcile since the         19       beginning of the one hundred eighty-day period, and if the biological father of the         20       child is a man other than the husband of the mother, then the birth certificate of the         21       child may be amended so that the surname of the child is the maiden name of the         22       mother, or, if the mother, her husband, and the biological father of the child agree,         23       the surname of the child may be that of the biological father or a combination of the         24       surname of the biological father and the maiden name of the mother. The         25       Department of Health and Hospitals, office of public health, shall develop a form for         26       the purposes of implementing this Section.         27       B. Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause         28       shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the biological father         30       and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose, even if         31       that man does not concur.         32       Revision Comment - 2016         33       Under Subsection A of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without         34       the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the         35       state regi	16	was prepared for the child in accordance with R.S. 40:34.2(B), if the husband and the
19       beginning of the one hundred eighty-day period, and if the biological father of the         20       child is a man other than the husband of the mother, then the birth certificate of the         21       child may be amended so that the surname of the child is the maiden name of the         22       mother, or, if the mother, her husband, and the biological father of the child agree,         23       the surname of the child may be that of the biological father or a combination of the         24       surname of the biological father and the maiden name of the mother. The         25       Department of Health and Hospitals, office of public health, shall develop a form for         26       the purposes of implementing this Section.         27       B. Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause         28       shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the biological father         30       and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose, even if         31       that man does not concur.         32       Revision Comment - 2016         33       Under Subsection A of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without         34       the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the         35       subsection A of this Section are exception to this general rule. On the <td>17</td> <td>mother of the child lived separate and apart continuously for one hundred eighty</td>	17	mother of the child lived separate and apart continuously for one hundred eighty
20       child is a man other than the husband of the mother, then the birth certificate of the         21       child may be amended so that the surname of the child is the maiden name of the         22       mother, or, if the mother, her husband, and the biological father of the child agree,         23       the surname of the child may be that of the biological father or a combination of the         24       surname of the biological father and the maiden name of the mother. The         25       Department of Health and Hospitals, office of public health, shall develop a form for         26       the purposes of implementing this Section.         27       B. Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause         28       shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the biological father         29       or surname of the mother or a combination of the surname of the biological father         30       and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose, even if         31       that man does not concur.         32       Revision Comment - 2016         33       Under Subsection A of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without         44       subsection A of this Section, the surname as the surname of the child, subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. On the	18	days prior to the time of conception of the child and did not reconcile since the
21child may be amended so that the surname of the child is the maiden name of the22mother, or, if the mother, her husband, and the biological father of the child agree,23the surname of the child may be that of the biological father or a combination of the24surname of the biological father and the maiden name of the mother. The25Department of Health and Hospitals, office of public health, shall develop a form for26the purposes of implementing this Section.27B. Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause28shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the biological father29or surname of the mother or a combination of the surname of the biological father30and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose, even if31that man does not concur.32Revision Comment - 201633Under Subsection A of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without34the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the35state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child, Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. On the	19	beginning of the one hundred eighty-day period, and if the biological father of the
22       mother, or, if the mother, her husband, and the biological father of the child agree,         23       the surname of the child may be that of the biological father or a combination of the         24       surname of the biological father and the maiden name of the mother. The         25       Department of Health and Hospitals, office of public health, shall develop a form for         26       the purposes of implementing this Section.         27       B. Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause         28       shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the child, the maiden name         29       or surname of the mother or a combination of the surname of the biological father         30       and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose, even if         31       that man does not concur.         32       Revision Comment - 2016         33       Under Subsection A of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without         34       the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the         35       subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. On the	20	child is a man other than the husband of the mother, then the birth certificate of the
23       the surname of the child may be that of the biological father or a combination of the         24       surname of the biological father and the maiden name of the mother. The         25       Department of Health and Hospitals, office of public health, shall develop a form for         26       the purposes of implementing this Section.         27       B. Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause         28       shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the child, the maiden name         29       or surname of the mother or a combination of the surname of the biological father         30       and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose, even if         31       that man does not concur.         32       Revision Comment - 2016         33       Under Subsection A of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without         34       the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the         35       state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child.         36       Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. On the	21	child may be amended so that the surname of the child is the maiden name of the
24       surname of the biological father and the maiden name of the mother. The         25       Department of Health and Hospitals, office of public health, shall develop a form for         26       the purposes of implementing this Section.         27       B. Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause         28       shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the child, the maiden name         29       or surname of the mother or a combination of the surname of the biological father         30       and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose, even if         31       that man does not concur.         32       Revision Comment - 2016         33       Under Subsection A of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without         34       the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the         35       state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child.         36       Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. On the	22	mother, or, if the mother, her husband, and the biological father of the child agree,
25       Department of Health and Hospitals, office of public health, shall develop a form for         26       the purposes of implementing this Section.         27       B. Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause         28       shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the child, the maiden name         29       or surname of the mother or a combination of the surname of the biological father         30       and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose, even if         31       that man does not concur.         32       Revision Comment - 2016         33       Under Subsection A of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without         34       the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the         35       state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child.         36       Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. On the	23	the surname of the child may be that of the biological father or a combination of the
26       the purposes of implementing this Section.         27       B. Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause         28       shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the child, the maiden name         29       or surname of the mother or a combination of the surname of the biological father         30       and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose, even if         31       that man does not concur.         32       Revision Comment - 2016         33       Under Subsection A of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without         34       the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the         35       state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child.         36       Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. On the	24	surname of the biological father and the maiden name of the mother. The
27       B. Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause         28       shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the child, the maiden name         29       or surname of the mother or a combination of the surname of the biological father         30       and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose, even if         31       that man does not concur.         32       Revision Comment - 2016         33       Under Subsection A of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without         34       the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the         35       state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child.         36       Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. On the	25	Department of Health and Hospitals, office of public health, shall develop a form for
<ul> <li>shown, order the state registrar to enter, as the surname of the child, the maiden name</li> <li>or surname of the mother or a combination of the surname of the biological father</li> <li>and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose, even if</li> <li>that man does not concur.</li> <li>Revision Comment - 2016</li> <li>Under Subsection A of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without</li> <li>the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the</li> <li>state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child.</li> <li>Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. On the</li> </ul>	26	the purposes of implementing this Section.
29or surname of the mother or a combination of the surname of the biological father30and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose, even if31that man does not concur.32Revision Comment - 201633Under Subsection A of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without34the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the35state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child.36Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. On the	27	B. Upon the petition of the mother of the child, a court may, for good cause
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31that man does not concur.32Revision Comment - 201633Under Subsection A of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without34the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the35state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child.36Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. On the	29	or surname of the mother or a combination of the surname of the biological father
32Revision Comment - 201633Under Subsection A of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without34the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the35state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child.36Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. On the	30	and the maiden name or surname of the mother, whichever she may choose, even if
Under Subsection A of this Section, the mother of the child may not, without the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. On the	31	that man does not concur.
<ul> <li>the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the</li> <li>state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child.</li> <li>Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. On the</li> </ul>	32	Revision Comment - 2016
	33 34 35 36 37	the concurrence of the man whose surname should be given to the child, compel the state registrar to enter any other name than his surname as the surname of the child. Subsection B of this Section carves out an exception to this general rule. On the

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1 2 3 4 5	if she can show good cause for doing so. An example of a case in which there may be good cause is that in which the father, as of the time of the petition by the mother, is by his own choice not involved in the child's life, that is, is not contributing to the child's support and is not regularly visiting with or at least communicating with the child, and has no intention of becoming so involved.
6	§46.10. Child born as a result of a surrogacy agreement
7	A. In the case of a child born of a surrogate birth parent who is related by
8	blood or affinity to a biological parent, the biological parents, proven to be so by
9	DNA testing, shall be considered the parents of the child.
10	B. In the case of a child born of a surrogate birth parent who is related by
11	blood or affinity to a biological parent, the surname of the biological parents of the
12	child shall be the surname of the child.
13	C. In the case of a child born of a surrogate birth parent who is related by
14	blood or affinity to a biological parent, the birth certificate of the child shall be
15	amended so that the full name of the biological parent who is proven to be the father
16	by DNA testing shall be listed as the father.
17	D. In the case of a child born of a surrogate birth parent who is related by
18	blood or affinity to a biological parent, the birth certificate of the child shall be
19	amended so that the full name, including the maiden name and other surname, of the
20	biological parent who is proved to be the mother by DNA testing shall be listed as
21	the mother, and the name of the surrogate birth parent shall be struck through.
22	§46.11. Review by district attorney
23	At the time at which the child requests the amendment of the existing birth
24	certificate under R.S. 40:46 et seq., the state registrar shall require an affidavit to be
25	obtained from the district attorney of the parish in which the child resides or is
26	domiciled stating any objection to the name change. If the district attorney does not
27	object, the state registrar shall prepare a new birth certificate for the major child. If
28	there is an objection, the state registrar may not proceed to prepare a new birth
29	certificate until the district attorney's objection has been resolved.

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1	<u>§46.12.</u> Hospital-based paternity program
2	A. Any hospital in the state which provides birthing services shall have a
3	program that allows for the voluntary acknowledgment of paternity during the period
4	immediately before or after the birth of a child.
5	B. During the period immediately before or after the birth of a child to an
6	unmarried woman, a hospital-based program established in accordance with this
7	Section shall, at a minimum:
8	(1) Provide to both the mother and alleged father, if he is present in the
9	hospital:
10	(a) Written materials about paternity establishment.
11	(b) The forms necessary to voluntarily acknowledge paternity.
12	(c) A written description of the rights, responsibilities, and alternatives as
13	provided in R.S. 9:392(A) which are involved in acknowledging paternity.
14	(d) The opportunity to speak with hospital personnel, either by telephone or
15	in person, who are trained to clarify information and answer questions about
16	paternity establishment.
17	(2) Provide the mother and alleged father, if he is present, the opportunity
18	to voluntarily acknowledge paternity in the hospital in accordance with the Civil
19	Code and R.S. 9:392.
20	(3) Afford due process safeguards.
21	(4) Forward completed acknowledgments to the state registrar.
22	C. Hospital support personnel that provide birthing services shall possess
23	notarial powers to administer oaths to and authenticate signatures of any persons in
24	connection with execution of a formal acknowledgment of paternity in accordance
25	with this Section. Any oaths administered or signatures authenticated pursuant to
26	this Section shall have the same force and effect as if taken or signed before a duly
27	commissioned notary public.
28	D. Hospital personnel shall forward an acknowledgment of paternity to the
29	state registrar who shall forward copies of same to the Department of Children and
30	Family Services, office of children and family services, child support enforcement

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1	section. A statewide database shall be maintained by the Department of Children
2	and Family Services in accordance with federal regulations.
3	E. A voluntary acknowledgment executed in accordance with this Section
4	shall be signed by both parents and the parents' signatures shall be authenticated by
5	a person possessing notarial powers in accordance with state laws.
6	F. The Department of Children and Family Services, office of children and
7	family services, child support enforcement section shall provide to all birthing
8	hospitals in the state:
9	(1) Written materials about paternity establishment.
10	(2) Forms necessary to voluntarily acknowledge paternity.
11	(3) Copies of a written description of the rights, responsibilities, and
12	alternatives as provided in R.S. 9:392(A) which are involved in acknowledging
13	paternity.
14	(4) Training, guidance, and written instructions relative to voluntary
15	acknowledgment of paternity, as necessary to operate the hospital-based program.
16	(5) An assessment of each birthing hospital's program on at least an annual
17	basis.
18	G. Except in the case of intentional misconduct, no hospital or any agent or
19	employee thereof shall be held civilly or criminally liable for any action or omission
20	arising out of the performance of, attempted performance of, or failure or inability
21	to perform the duties imposed herein.
22	<del>§46.2.</del> <u>§46.13.</u> Paternity establishment services
23	The state registrar shall provide voluntary paternity establishment services
24	in accordance with regulations prescribed by the secretary of the United States
25	Department of Health and Human Services. The state registrar may designate
26	specific employees in the offices of the vital records registry who shall possess
27	notarial powers to administer an oath to any person in connection with any document
28	required in the course of establishing paternity.
29	* * *

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1	§75. Notarial acts of Adult adoption; name changes
2	A. Adoptions effected by notarial acts pursuant to R.S. 9:461 Adult
3	<u>adoptions</u> and name changes resulting from the adoptions pursuant to $R.S. 9:462$
4	R.S. 9:465 shall have no effect on original birth certificates maintained by the Vital
5	Records Registry, except that when a name change is effected pursuant to $R.S. 9:462$
6	<u>R.S. 9:465</u> and an affidavit is presented from the district attorney of the parish or
7	place of residence of the requesting party indicating that there is no objection of the
8	district attorney to the adoptee's name change along with a certified copy of the
9	notarial act of adoption and the appropriate fee, the registrar of vital records shall
10	issue prepare a new birth certificate to reflect the new name. If there is an objection
11	from the district attorney, the registrar of vital records shall not seal the adopted
12	person's <del>original</del> birth certificate nor <del>issue</del> a new certificate <del>in the new name</del> until the
13	grounds for the objection have been removed and confirmed by a supplemental
14	affidavit from the district attorney.
15	* * *

16 Section 4. Children's Code Article 1142(C) is hereby repealed in its entirety.

#### SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

#### PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

#### GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

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