

PART 7

Uniform Parentage Act

[Added by Stats 1975 ch 1244 § 11.]

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- § 7017.1. Fee not to be charged for filing petition to terminate parental rights of father.
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§ 7000. [Title.] This part shall be known and may be cited as the "Uniform Parentage Act." [1975 ch 1244 § 11.]

§ 7001. ["Parent and child relationship."] As used in this part, "parent and child relationship" means the legal relationship existing between a child and his natural or adoptive parents incident to which the law confers or imposes rights, privileges, duties, and obligations. It includes the mother and child relationship and the father and child relationship. [1975 ch 1244 § 11.]

§ 7002. [Marital status of parents irrelevant.] The parent and child relationship extends equally to every child and to every parent, regardless of the marital status of the parents. [1975 ch 1244 § 11.]

§ 7003. [Establishment of parent and child relationship.] The parent and child relationship may be established as follows:

(1) Between a child and the natural mother it may be established by proof of her having given birth to the child, or under this part.

(2) Between a child and the natural father it may be established under this part.

(3) Between a child and an adoptive parent it may be established by proof of adoption. [1975 ch 1244 § 11.]

§ 7004. [Presumption of natural father-

hood.] (a) A man is presumed to be the natural father of a child if he meets the conditions as set forth in Section 621 of the Evidence Code or in any of the following subdivisions:

(1) He and the child's natural mother are or have been married to each other and the child is born during the marriage, or within 300 days after the marriage is terminated by death, annulment, declaration of invalidity, or divorce, or after a decree of separation is entered by a court.

(2) Before the child's birth, he and the child's natural mother have attempted to marry each other by a marriage solemnized in apparent compliance with law, although the attempted marriage is or could be declared invalid, and,

(i) If the attempted marriage could be declared invalid only by a court, the child is born during the attempted marriage, or within 300 days after its termination by death, annulment, declaration of invalidity, or divorce; or

(ii) If the attempted marriage is invalid without a court order, the child is born within 300 days after the termination of cohabitation.

(3) After the child's birth, he and the child's natural mother have married, or attempted to marry, each other by a marriage solemnized in apparent compliance with law,

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although the attempted marriage is or could be declared invalid, and

(1) With his consent, he is named as the child's father on the child's birth certificate, or

(ii) He is obligated to support the child under a written voluntary promise or by court order.

(4) He receives the child into his home and openly holds out the child as his natural child.

(b) Except as provided in Section 621 of the Evidence Code, a presumption under this section is a rebuttable presumption affecting the burden of proof and may be rebutted in an appropriate action only by clear and convincing evidence. If two or more presumptions arise under this section which conflict with each other, the presumption which on the facts is founded on the weightier considerations of policy and logic controls. The presumption is rebutted by a court decree establishing paternity of the child by another man. [1975 ch 1244 § 11.]

§ 7005. [Father of child conceived by artificial insemination.] (a) If, under the supervision of a licensed physician and with the consent of her husband, a wife is inseminated artificially with semen donated by a man not her husband, the husband is treated in law as if he were the natural father of a child thereby conceived. The husband's consent must be in writing and signed by him and his wife. The physician shall certify their signatures and the date of the insemination, and file the husband's consent with the State Department of Health, where it shall be kept confidential and in a sealed file. However, the physician's failure to do so does not affect the father and child relationship. All papers and records pertaining to the insemination, whether part of the permanent record of a court or of a file held by the supervising physician or elsewhere, are subject to inspection only upon an order of the court for good cause shown.

(b) The donor of semen provided to a licensed physician for use in artificial insemination of a woman other than the donor's wife is treated in law as if he were not the natural father of a child thereby conceived. [1975 ch 1244 § 11.]

§ 7006. [Actions with respect to existence of father and child relationship.] (a) A child, the child's natural mother, or a man presumed to be his father under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 7004, may bring an action as follows:

(1) At any time for the purpose of declaring the existence of the father and child relationship presumed under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 7004.

(2) For the purpose of declaring the nonexistence of the father and child relationship presumed under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 7004 only if the action is brought within a reasonable time after obtaining knowledge of relevant facts. After the presumption has been rebutted, paternity of the child by another man may be determined in the same action, if he has been made a party.

(b) Any interested party may bring an action at any time for the purpose of determining the existence or nonexistence of the father and child relationship presumed under paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 7004.

(c) An action to determine the existence of the father and child relationship with respect to a child who has no presumed father under Section 7004 or whose presumed father is deceased may be brought by the child or personal representative of the child, the State Department of Health, the mother or the personal representative or a parent of the mother if the mother has died or is a minor, a man alleged or alleging himself to be the father, or the personal representative or a parent of the alleged father if the alleged father has died or is a minor.

(d) Regardless of its terms, an agreement between an alleged or presumed father and the mother or child does not bar an action under this section.

(e) An action under this section may be brought before the birth of the child.

(f) The district attorney may also bring an action under this section in any case in which he believes that the interests of justice will be served thereby. [1975 ch 1244 § 11.]

§ 7007. [Jurisdiction and venue.] (a) The superior court has jurisdiction of an action brought under this part.

(b) A person who has sexual intercourse in this state thereby submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state as to an action brought under this part with respect to a child who may have been conceived by that act of intercourse.

(c) The action may be brought in the county in which the child resides or is found or, if the father is deceased, in which proceedings for probate of his estate have been

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oath as required by the court. The court may examine the parties under oath as to details of the information furnished and as to other matters pertinent to the court's jurisdiction and the disposition of the case.

(3) Each party has a continuing duty to inform the court of any custody proceeding concerning the child in this or any other state of which he obtained information during this proceeding.

Leg.H. 1973 ch. 693.

§5159. Joinder of Parties.

If the court learns from information furnished by the parties pursuant to Section 5158 or from other sources that a person not a party to the custody proceeding has physical custody of the child or claims to have custody or visitation rights with respect to the child, it shall order that person to be joined as a party and to be duly notified of the pendency of the proceeding and of his joinder as a party. If the person joined as a party is outside this state he shall be served with process or otherwise notified in accordance with Section 5154.

Leg.H. 1973 ch. 693.

§5160. Order for Personal Appearance Before Court.

(1) The court may order any party to the proceeding who is in this state to appear personally before the court. If that party has physical custody of the child the court may order that he appear personally with the child. If the party who is ordered to appear with the child cannot be served or fails to obey the order, or it appears the order will be ineffective, the court may issue a warrant of arrest against such party to secure his appearance with the child.

(2) If a party to the proceeding whose presence is desired by the court is outside this state with or without the child the court may order that the notice given under Section 5154 include a statement directing that party to appear personally with or without the child and declaring that failure to appear may result in a decision adverse to that party.

(3) If a party to the proceeding who is outside this state is directed to appear under subdivision (2) or desires to appear personally before the court with or without the child, the court may require another party to pay to the clerk of the court travel and other necessary expenses of the party so ap-

pearing and of the child proper under the circuit.

Leg.H. 1973 ch. 693.

§5161. Binding Nature of Custody Decree.

A custody decree rendered in this state which had jurisdiction 5152 binds all parties served in this state or in another state with Section 5154 or with the jurisdiction of the court. If a party has been given an opportunity to be heard on these parties the custody decree is binding as to all issues of law and as to the custody of the child unless and until that decree is modified pursuant to law, in accordance with the provisions of this title.

Leg.H. 1973 ch. 693.

§5162. Enforcement of Custody Decree of Other States.

The courts of this state may enforce an initial or a modified custody decree of a court of another state which has assumed jurisdiction under circumstances substantially in a title or which was made in accordance with the standards of the title, if the court has not been modified in accordance with jurisdictional standards substantially in accordance with those of this title.

Leg.H. 1973 ch. 693.

§5163. Modification of Custody Decree of Another State.

(1) If a court of another state has rendered a custody decree, a court of this state may modify that decree unless the court of this state has rendered a custody decree under jurisdiction substantially in accordance with the standards of this state has declined to assume jurisdiction to modify the decree and the court of this state has jurisdiction.

(2) If a court of this state has jurisdiction under subdivision (1) to modify a custody decree, the court shall give due consideration to the transcript of the record and all previous proceedings in accordance with Section 5154.

Leg.H. 1973 ch. 693.

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