

printed in full at page 1450 of the Journal. This is a technical matter and I have summarized that on a sheet of paper which has been distributed to all of you and I'm going to take just a few minutes to go over the four most significant amendments to this bill which make it a great deal better than it was on General File and I think primarily meets all of those objections that have previously been raised. I'm going to divide my comments into four sections. The first section I want to deal with is Section 2 of the bill. Section 2 of the original bill required that the biological mother sign an affidavit identifying the father. There was some question about what that would involve. So what we did with the help of Senator Jensen, whose office did research on this, was adopt an affidavit form which can be used by the adoption agencies or the attorney that is handling the adoption. It's succinct. It does not invade anybody's privacy. It states the facts that are necessary to give proper and due process notice. The affidavit form is set forth in full in the amendment. What this does is a matter of practicality. It lays out a form that lawyers and adoption agencies can use. Sometimes lawyers get a little bit carried away and end up putting together five and six page documents and that isn't necessary in this case, so we set forth just the essential information that is necessary. The second major change brought forth by this amendment is to Section 7. Section 7 includes the provision for notice to the biological father by publication. There were questions raised about this in the prior discussion of this bill. That section has been substantially changed and as listed in the outline that I submitted to you the first thing it did was change the way the father is identified. The original bill just said by first name. Under the amendment it's by first name or by initials or by the term John Doe, real name unknown if, in fact, the name of the biological father is unknown. Secondly, it eliminates the designates of the place of conception. This was considered to be somewhat of an invasion of privacy. Thirdly, it eliminates from the notice by publication, the name of the mother. This makes it even more confidential and then it does two other things. It informs the biological father of the right to file a notice of intent to claim paternity within five business days after birth or receiving notice. In other words, it gives him published notice of his right to use the present registry and, fifth, it informs him of his right to deny paternity, to waive his parental rights, to relinquish and consent to the adoption or receive additional information and he can then contact the adoption agency or attorney that will be listed in the published