

SENATOR MATZKE: Yes, it was mandatory to the extent that the law...

PRESIDENT ROBAK: One minute.

SENATOR MATZKE: ...was enforceable, but the courts have said that, of course, it wasn't constitutional because it didn't contain any notice provision.

SENATOR HALL: Thank you.

PRESIDENT ROBAK: Thank you, Senator Hall. Senator Bernard-Stevens, followed by Senators Witek, Matzke and Schimek.

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: Thank you, Madam President, members of the body. Senator Matzke, would you yield to a couple of questions.

SENATOR MATZKE: Certainly.

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: You answered part of it, that the biological father would...only if...they would have to know, and if they did not know, they would not waive their right until they actually did. But you said something that caused me again to rethink on this amendment, and that is you mentioned that the biological father will know...I mean if he doesn't know, will be notified by mail, certified letter, or you said publication, I think is what you said. And would you just take a minute and explain if I were in California or New York and it was public...or publicized by this publication, would that be due notice and would I have to be...subscribe to that and be reading that daily to see if I am a biological father of any child that's out there? I mean would you explain that portion, please.

PRESIDENT ROBAK: Senator Matzke.

SENATOR MATZKE: Yes, there are really three steps involved. The first step is that the mother is required to sign an affidavit identifying the father, so that there is a basis to give actual notice, by registered mail, to the biological father. That's possible where you know the address of the biological father and know where to send the notice. Now, in the case, the hypothetical case we're talking about, the young man moves to California, he did not know that the young woman