

The Senate Committee on Children and Families offered the following substitute to SB 135:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT

1 To amend Article 3 of Chapter 7 of Title 19 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated,
2 relating to determination of paternity, so as to align evidentiary medical and genetic testing
3 with the Uniform Parentage Act of 2017; to provide for related matters; to repeal conflicting
4 laws; and for other purposes.

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

6 **SECTION 1.**

7 Article 3 of Chapter 7 of Title 19 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to
8 determination of paternity, is amended by revising Code Section 19-7-45, relating to genetic
9 tests, as follows:

10 "19-7-45.

11 (a) All orders requiring parties to submit to genetic ~~tests~~ testing shall be issued in
12 conformance with Code Sections 19-7-43, 19-7-46, and 19-7-54. In all cases ~~such tests~~
13 genetic testing shall be of a type reasonably relied upon by experts in the field of genetic
14 testing and shall be conducted by a laboratory certified by the American Association of
15 ~~Blood Banks and shall be conducted so that the results meet the standards the American~~

16 ~~Association of Blood Banks requires in order for such results to be admitted as evidence~~
17 ~~in a court of law by a laboratory accredited by:~~

18 (1) The AABB, formerly known as the American Association of Blood Banks, or a
19 successor to its functions; or

20 (2) An accrediting body designated by the Secretary of the United States Department of
21 Health and Human Services.

22 (b) When an action to determine paternity is initiated prior to the birth of a child, the court
23 shall order that the genetic tests testing be ~~made~~ conducted as soon as medically feasible
24 after the birth.

25 (c) Genetic tests testing shall be performed by a duly qualified licensed practicing
26 physician, duly qualified immunologist, or other qualified person. In all cases, however,
27 the court shall determine the number and qualifications of the experts. In all cases the
28 results shall be made known to all parties at interest as soon as available.

29 (d) An order issued under this Code section is enforceable by contempt, provided that, if
30 the petitioner refuses to submit to an order for a genetic test testing, the court may dismiss
31 the action upon motion of the respondent.

32 (e)(1) The Department of Human Services and any court issuing an order with respect
33 to a determination of paternity shall not, insofar as possible, attach the written results
34 from a genetic test testing to any pleading or court order.

35 (2) The genetic material collected for a genetic test testing shall be destroyed within a
36 reasonable time, as set forth by rule of the Department of Human Services.

37 (3) The genetic material collected for a genetic test testing shall not be shared with any
38 other person or entity."

39

SECTION 2.

40 Said article is further amended by revising Code Section 19-7-46, relating to evidence at trial,
41 as follows:

42 "19-7-46.

43 (a) The results of medical tests and genetic testing and comparisons ordered by the court,
44 including the statistical likelihood of the alleged parent's parentage, if available, ~~unless a~~
45 ~~party to the paternity genetic test objects in writing at least 30 days prior to a hearing at~~
46 ~~which the results of the testing may be introduced into evidence~~ shall be admitted in
47 evidence without the need for foundation testimony or other proof of authenticity or
48 accuracy unless a party to the paternity genetic test objects in writing at least 30 days prior
49 to a hearing at which the results of the testing may be introduced into evidence. When an
50 objection is filed at least 30 days prior to a hearing at which the results may be introduced
51 into evidence, the results of medical tests and genetic testing and comparisons ordered by
52 the court including the statistical likelihood of the alleged parent's parentage, if available,
53 shall be admitted in evidence when offered by a duly qualified, licensed practicing
54 physician, duly qualified immunologist, duly qualified geneticist, or other duly qualified
55 person.

56 (b) The results of genetic testing ordered by the court in a record and signed under penalty
57 of perjury by a designee of the testing laboratory is self-authenticating and shall be
58 admissible into evidence in any civil action if documentation from a testing laboratory
59 contains:

60 (1) The name and photograph of each individual whose specimen has been taken;

61 (2) The name of the individual who collected each specimen;

62 (3) The place and date each specimen was collected;

63 (4) The name of the individual who received such specimen in the testing laboratory; and

64 (5) The date the specimen was received.

65 ~~(b)~~(c) There shall exist a rebuttable presumption of paternity of a child born out of
66 wedlock if there has been performed scientifically credible parentage-determination genetic
67 testing which establishes at least a 97 percent probability of paternity. The rebuttable
68 presumption of paternity can be overcome by the presentation of clear and convincing

69 evidence as determined by the trier of fact. Parentage-determination testing shall include,
70 but not necessarily be limited to, red cell antigen, human leucocyte antigen (HLA), red cell
71 enzyme, and serum protein electrophoresis tests or testing by deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)
72 probes.

73 ~~(e)~~(d) Evidence of a refusal to submit to a genetic test or other ordered medical or
74 anthropological test is admissible to show that the alleged father is not precluded from
75 being the father of the child.

76 ~~(d)~~(e) An expert's opinion concerning the time of conception is as admissible as is other
77 expert testimony.

78 ~~(e)~~(f) Testimony relating to sexual access to the mother by any person on or about the
79 probable time of conception of the child is admissible in evidence.

80 ~~(f)~~(g) Other relevant evidence shall be admitted as is appropriate."

81

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SECTION 3.

83 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.