

substitution rather, the provisions for any costs being, I guess, spread to individuals is stripped from the amendment. Is that not correct?

SENATOR MATZKE: That's correct, that's the reason we rewrote this amendment, that's one of the things that came out. We were concerned that...well originally the Department of Social Services would have been given the authority to impose a charge on making a...filing of a claim of paternity.

SENATOR HALL: Right.

SENATOR MATZKE: That has been eliminated.

SENATOR HALL: That's been taken...

SENATOR MATZKE: That's one of the things.

SENATOR HALL: ...out of this version.

SENATOR MATZKE: Right.

SENATOR HALL: Now, just for purposes of understanding how the registry works, is it a requirement that I, as a putative father, file with the registry in order to put on notice the biological mother that I intend to claim paternity?

SENATOR MATZKE: Yes, you have to file with the registry, either within five days of the date of birth, or if you do not know about the birth of the child and you are later given notice, then you have five days after receiving notice to file. But in either event you have to file with the registry to protect your rights.

SENATOR HALL: So in other words, the first step would be that filing that the...now we changed it to...well we took putative out and we just...anyone who claims or has been adjudicated to be the father, that would be the first step that they would have to undertake.

SENATOR MATZKE: Yes, it really doesn't change the procedure much from what we already have. We presently have a law where you can file up to five days after the birth of the child. And this is the way a father who wants to claim paternity can protect his rights by filing.