

Judicial Council of California • Administrative Office of the Courts

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INVITATION TO COMMENT SPR14-11

| | |
|--|--|
| Title | Action Requested |
| Family and Juvenile Law: Parentage | Review and submit comments by June 18, 2014 |
| Proposed Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes | Proposed Effective Date |
| Amend Cal. Rules of Court, rules 5.510, 5.635, 5.668, 5.695, 5.725; revise Judicial Council forms FL-210, FL-240 | January 1, 2015 |
| Proposed by | Contact |
| Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee | Corby Sturges |
| Hon. Jerilyn L. Borack, Cochair | 415-865-4507 |
| Hon. Kimberly J. Nystrom-Geist, Cochair | corby.sturges@jud.ca.gov |

Executive Summary and Origin

The Family and Juvenile Advisory Committee proposes amending five rules of court and revising two mandatory Judicial Council forms in response to recent legislation. Assembly Bill 1403 updated California's version of the Uniform Parentage Act to clarify that a *natural parent* need not be biologically related to his or her child and to replace the terms *mother*, *father*, and *paternity* with the gender-neutral terms *parent* and *parentage* where appropriate. The proposed amendments and revisions would ensure that the rules and forms conform to the statutory usage, as well as ensuring that the rules and forms are internally consistent.

Background

Assembly Bill 1403 (Stats. 2013, ch. 510) codified a decade's worth of case law construing the Uniform Parentage Act (UPA)¹ as allowing a man or a woman without a biological relationship to a child to be the child's presumed natural parent,² allowing a man or a woman who "receives [a] child into his or her home and openly holds out the child as his or her natural child" to qualify as the child's presumed father or mother under section 7611(d) of the Family Code,³ and allowing two women or two men to be a child's natural parents.⁴ Although the statutory

¹ Fam. Code, §§ 7600–7720.

² *In re Nicholas H.* (2002) 28 Cal.4th 56; *In re Karen C.* (2002) 101 Cal.App.4th 932, 938.

³ *Elisa B. v. Super. Ct.* (2005) 37 Cal.4th 108, 119–121; *In re Karen C.*, *supra*, 101 Cal.App.4th at 938; *In re Salvador M.* (2003) 111 Cal.App.4th 1353, 1357.

⁴ *Elisa B.*, *supra*, 37 Cal.4th at 119–121.

The proposals have not been approved by the Judicial Council and are not intended to represent the views of the council, its Rules and Projects Committee, or its Policy Coordination and Liaison Committee. These proposals are circulated for comment purposes only.

language had not until now kept pace with the case law, many of the California Rules of Court and Judicial Council forms have already been amended or revised to replace gender-specific terms with gender-neutral language where appropriate.

The Proposal

AB 1403 updated the language of the UPA to conform to the judicial recognition that the act applies neutrally to a man or a woman. In particular, the bill replaced “presumed father” with “presumed parent”; replaced “mother” and “father,” when appropriate, with “parent”; and replaced “paternity,” when appropriate, with “parentage.” In some instances, for example, with respect to the voluntary declaration of paternity, the bill retained the gender-specific terms.

In light of the fact that AB 1403 is declarative of existing law and that many of the family and juvenile rules and forms have been updated in previous cycles to reflect law, the committee proposes only limited amendments and technical corrections. In particular, the committee has proposed revising only two mandatory forms for use in parentage actions. These forms have not been revised for several years and are, therefore, out of date. They also use language inconsistent with the language in other Judicial Council forms mandated for use in parentage actions.

The committee proposes the following specific amendments to the rules of court and revisions to Judicial Council forms.

- Amend rule 5.510 to replace “paternity” with “parentage”;
- Amend rule 5.635(a) to clarify that the juvenile court’s authority to enter a judgment of parentage rests on the Uniform Parentage Act;
- Amend rule 5.625(b) to clarify when in a delinquency case the court’s duty to inquire about a youth’s parentage begins;
- Amend rule 5.635(c) to clarify that a man who has properly executed a voluntary declaration of paternity of a child is a presumed father of the child subject to the limits in section 7612 of the Family Code;
- Amend rule 5.635(d)–(g) to make technical corrections;
- Amend rule 5.668(b) to replace “paternity” with “parentage” and “man” with “adult” or “anyone”;
- Amend rule 5.695(a)(7) to make a technical correction;
- Amend rule 5.695(h) to change “father” to “parent” and “paternity” to “parentage,” where appropriate, and to make technical corrections;
- Amend rule 5.725(d) and (g) to make technical corrections;
- Amend rule 5.725(e) to change “natural parents” to “current parents” in the context of a juvenile court adoption;
- Revise *Summons—Uniform Parentage—Petition for Custody and Support* (form FL-210) to replace “mother and father” with “each parent” and to replace other language, including the form’s name, with terms consistent with those used in *Summons (Family Law)* (form FL-110); and

- Revise *Stipulation for Entry of Judgment re: Establishment of Parental Relationship* (form FL-240) so that item 2 allows for the identification of more than one mother or more than one father.⁵

Alternatives Considered

The committee considered several alternatives to the proposed amendments and revisions. First, the committee examined existing rules and forms to determine whether they could continue to serve the public without any amendment or revision. However, because one of the purposes of AB 1403 was to promote understanding of the law and legal processes by parties, the committee elected to propose limited changes to those rules and mandatory forms that showed not only lingering inconsistencies with statute and case law, but inconsistencies among the rules and forms themselves. A consistent set of rules and forms will help court users avoid unnecessary confusion.

The committee also considered eliminating all instances of gender-specific language in title 5 of the rules and the family and juvenile forms. As the Legislature recognized, though, many provisions exist in which gender-specific language continues to be appropriate or even required. Furthermore, the sheer volume of forms—particularly optional forms—that use gender-specific terminology is daunting. The committee determined that the benefit to the public from updating these forms would almost certainly be outweighed by the cost to the trial courts of reproducing and providing these revised forms to the public. Because the forms are optional, courts may, if they wish, develop local forms that use gender-neutral language if they identify that as a pressing local need.

Some mandatory forms—for example, *Custody Order—Juvenile—Final Judgment* (form JV-200) and *Juvenile Court Transfer Orders* (form JV-550)—would benefit from revisions using gender-neutral language. However, the committee anticipates that these forms will require additional, substantive revisions within the next year and has elected to defer proposing any revisions.

Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts

The family and juvenile courts are already proceeding under the law as articulated in the proposed rules as amended. If anything, the amendments should lead to more understandable and timely proceedings. Courts will incur some costs to reproduce and distribute the two revised forms and to integrate them into case management systems, but there should otherwise be no impact on court operations.

⁵ This proposal would also revise forms FL-210 and FL-240 to accommodate the possibility that a court might now, in certain circumstances, find that more than two persons are a child's parents. (Sen. Bill 274; Stats. 2013, ch. 564.) The committee will consider revising additional forms to accommodate this possibility as needed.

Request for Specific Comments

In addition to comments on the proposal as a whole, the advisory committee is interested in comments on the following:

- Does the proposal appropriately address the stated purpose?
- Are there any other mandatory Judicial Council forms in the FL or JV series that use gender-specific language and urgently require revision to prevent confusion?

The advisory committee also seeks comments from *courts* on the following cost and implementation matters:

- Would the proposal provide cost savings? If so please quantify.
- What would the implementation requirements be for courts? For example, training staff (please identify position and expected hours of training), revising processes and procedures (please describe), changing docket codes in case management systems, or modifying case management systems.
- Would two months from Judicial Council approval of this proposal until its effective date provide sufficient time for implementation?

Attachments and Links

1. Text of proposed amendments to Cal. Rules of Court, rules 5.510, 5.635, 5.668, 5.695, and 5.725, at pages 5–11
2. Forms FL-210 and FL-240, at pages 12–14
3. Assembly Bill 1403 (Stats. 2013, ch. 510),
leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201320140AB1403&search_key=words

Rules 5.510, 5.635, 5.668, 5.695, and 5.725 of the California Rules of Court would be amended, effective January 1, 2015, to read:

1 **Rule 5.510. Proper court; determination of child's residence; exclusive jurisdiction**

2
3 (a)–(b) * * *

4
5 (c) **Exclusive jurisdiction (§§ 304, 316.2, 726.4)**

6
7 (1) Once a petition has been filed under section 300, the juvenile court has
8 exclusive jurisdiction of the following:

9
10 (A) * * *

11
12 (B) All issues and actions regarding ~~paternity~~ the parentage of the child
13 under rule 5.635 and Family Code section 7630 or 7631.

14
15 (2) * * *

16
17 **Rule 5.635. Parentage**

18
19 (a) **Authority to declare; duty to inquire (§ 316.2, 726.4)**

20
21 The juvenile court has a duty to inquire about and, if it has not otherwise been
22 determined, to attempt to determine the parentage of each child who is the subject
23 of a petition filed under section 300, 601, or 602. The court may establish and enter
24 a judgment of parentage- under the Uniform Parentage Act. (Fam. Code, § 7600 et
25 seq.) Once a petition has been filed to declare a child a dependent or ward, and until
26 the petition is dismissed or dependency or wardship is terminated, the juvenile
27 court with jurisdiction over the action has exclusive jurisdiction to hear an action
28 filed under Family Code section 7630 ~~or 7631~~.

29
30 (b) **Parentage inquiry (§§ 316.2, 726.4)**

31
32 At the initial hearing on a petition filed under section 300 or at the dispositional
33 hearing on a petition filed under section; 601; or 602, and at hearings thereafter
34 until or unless parentage has been established, the court must inquire of the child's
35 parents present at the hearing and of any other appropriate person present as to the
36 identity and address of any and all presumed or alleged parents of the child.
37 Questions, at the discretion of the court, may include the following and others that
38 may provide information regarding parentage:

39
40 (1)–(8) * * *

1 (c) **Voluntary declaration**

2
3 If a voluntary declaration as described in Family Code section 7570 et seq. has
4 been executed and filed with the California Department of ~~Social~~ Child Support
5 Services, the declaration establishes the paternity parentage of a child and has the
6 same force and effect as a judgment of paternity parentage by a court. A man is
7 presumed to be the father of the child under Family Code section 7611, subject to
8 rebuttal under section 7612, if the voluntary declaration has been properly executed
9 and filed.

10
11 (d) **Issue raised; inquiry**

12
13 If, at any proceeding regarding the child, the issue of parentage is addressed by the
14 court:

15
16 (1) * * *

17
18 (2) The court must direct the court clerk to prepare and transmit *Parentage*
19 *Inquiry—Juvenile* (form JV-500) to the local child support agency requesting
20 an inquiry regarding whether ~~or not~~ parentage has been established through
21 any superior court order or judgment or through the execution and filing of a
22 voluntary declaration under the Family Code;

23
24 (3) The office of child support enforcement must prepare and return the
25 completed *Parentage Inquiry—Juvenile* (form JV-500) within 25 judicial
26 days, with certified copies of any such order or judgment or proof of the
27 filing of any voluntary declaration attached; and

28
29 (4) * * *

30
31 (e) **No prior determination**

32
33 ***

34
35 (1) ~~The~~ Any alleged father and his counsel must complete and submit *Statement*
36 *Regarding Paternity Parentage (Juvenile-Dependency)* (form JV-505). Form
37 JV-505 must be made available in the courtroom.

38
39 (2) * * *

40
41 (3) The court may make its determination of parentage or nonparentage based on
42 the testimony, declarations, or statements of the alleged parents. The court
43 must advise any alleged parent ~~indicating a wish to be declared the parent of~~

1 ~~the child~~ that if parentage is ~~declared~~ determined, the ~~declared~~ parent will
2 have responsibility for the financial support of the child, and, if the child
3 receives welfare benefits, the ~~declared~~ parent may be subject to an action to
4 obtain support payments.

5
6 **(f) Notice to office of child support enforcement**

7
8 If the court establishes parentage of the child, the court must sign ~~and then direct~~
9 ~~the clerk to transmit~~ *Parentage—Finding and Judgment (Juvenile)* (form JV-501)
10 and direct the clerk to transmit the signed form to the local child support agency.

11
12 **(g) Dependency and delinquency; notice to alleged parents**

13
14 If, after inquiry by the court or through other information obtained by the county
15 welfare department or probation department, one or more persons are identified as
16 alleged parents of a child for whom a petition under section 300, 601, or 602 has
17 been filed, the clerk must provide to each named alleged parent, at the last known
18 address, by certified mail, return receipt requested, a copy of the petition, notice of
19 the next scheduled hearing, and *Statement Regarding Parentage—(Juvenile)* (form
20 JV-505) unless:

21
22 (1)–(2) * * *

23
24 (3) The alleged parent has previously filed a form JV-505 denying parentage and
25 waiving further notice; or

26
27 (4) The alleged parent has relinquished custody of the child to the county welfare
28 department.

29
30 **(h) * * ***

31
32
33 **Rule 5.668. Commencement of hearing—explanation of proceedings (§§ 316, 316.2)**

34
35 **(a) * * ***

36
37 **(b) Paternity Parentage inquiry**

38
39 The court must also inquire of the child’s mother and of any other appropriate
40 person present as to the identity and address of any and all presumed parents and
41 alleged fathers of the child. Questions, at the discretion of the court, may include:

42
43 (1) Has there been a judgment of paternity parentage?

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(2) * * *

(3) Was the mother cohabiting with ~~a man~~ an adult at the time of conception?

(4) * * *

(5) Has ~~a man~~ anyone formally or informally acknowledged ~~paternity~~ parentage, including through the execution of a voluntary declaration of ~~paternity~~ under Family Code section 7571?

(6) Have ~~paternity~~ tests to determine biological parentage been administered and, if so, what were the results?

(c) * * *

Rule 5.695. Findings and orders of the court—disposition

(a) Orders of the court (§§ 245.5, 358, 360, 361, 361.2, 390)

At the disposition hearing, the court may:

(1)–(6) * * *

(7) Declare dependency, remove physical custody from the parent or guardian, and

(A) After stating on the record or in writing the factual basis for the order, order custody to ~~the~~ a noncustodial parent, terminate jurisdiction, and direct that *Custody Order—Juvenile—Final Judgment* (form JV-200) be prepared and filed under rule 5.700;

(B) After stating on the record or in writing the factual basis for the order, order custody to ~~the~~ a noncustodial parent with services to one or both parents; or

(C) * * *

(b)–(g) * * *

1 (h) **Provision of reunification services (§ 361.5)**

2
3 (1) Except as provided in (6), if a child is removed from the custody of a parent
4 or legal guardian, the court must order the county welfare department to
5 provide reunification services to the child and the child's mother and
6 statutorily presumed ~~father~~ parent, or the child's legal guardian, to facilitate
7 reunification of the family. [* * *]
8

9 (2) * * *

10
11 (3) On a finding and declaration of paternity parentage by the juvenile court or
12 proof of a prior declaration of paternity parentage by any court of competent
13 jurisdiction, the juvenile court may order services for the child and the
14 biological father, if the court determines that such services will benefit the
15 child.
16

17 (4)–(5) * * *

18
19 (6) Reunification services must not be provided when the parent has voluntarily
20 relinquished the child and the relinquishment has been filed with the State
21 Department of Social Services, or if the court has appointed a guardian under
22 section 360. Reunification services need not be provided to a mother,
23 statutorily presumed ~~father~~ parent, or guardian if the court finds, by clear and
24 convincing evidence, any of the following:
25

26 (A)–(O) * * *

27
28 (7)–(12) * * *

29
30 (13) If the mother, statutorily presumed ~~father~~ parent, or guardian is
31 institutionalized, incarcerated, or detained by the United States Department of
32 Homeland Security, or has been deported to his or her country of origin, the
33 court must order reunification services unless it finds by clear and convincing
34 evidence that the services would be detrimental to the child, with
35 consideration of the factors in section 361.5(e). [* * *]
36

37 (14) * * *

38
39 (15) A judgment, order, or decree setting a hearing under section 366.26 is not an
40 immediately appealable order. Review may be sought only by filing *Petition*
41 *for Extraordinary Writ (California Rules of Court, Rules 8.452, 8.456)* (form
42 JV-825) or other petition for extraordinary writ. If a party wishes to preserve
43 any right to review on appeal of the findings and orders made under this rule,

1 the party must seek an extraordinary writ under rules 8.450, and 8.452, and
2 ~~5.600~~.

3
4 (16)–(17) * * *

5
6 (18) Failure to file a petition for extraordinary writ review within the period
7 specified by rules 8.450, and 8.452, and ~~5.600~~ to substantively address the
8 issues challenged, or to support the challenge by an adequate record,
9 precludes subsequent review on appeal of the findings and orders made under
10 this rule.

11
12 (19) * * *

13
14 **(i)–(l)** * * *

15
16
17 **Rule 5.725. Selection of permanent plan (§§ 366.26, 727.31)**

18
19 **(a)–(c)** * * *

20
21 **(d) Conduct of hearing**

22 * * *

23
24
25 (1)–(3) * * *

26
27 (4) The party claiming that termination of parental rights would be detrimental to
28 the child ~~must have~~ has the burden of proving the detriment.

29
30 (5)–(10) * * *

31
32 **(e) Procedures—adoption**

33
34 (1)–(2) * * *

35
36 (3) If the court declares the child free from custody and control of the parents,
37 the court must at the same time order the child referred to a licensed county
38 adoption agency for adoptive placement. A petition for adoption of the child
39 may be filed and heard in the juvenile court but may not be granted until the
40 appellate rights of the ~~natural~~ current parents have been exhausted.

41
42 (4) * * *

1 (f) ***

2

3 (g) **Purpose of termination of parental rights**

4

5 The purpose of termination of parental rights is to free the ~~dependent~~ child for
6 adoption. Therefore, the court must not terminate the rights of only one parent
7 unless that parent is the only surviving parent, or the rights of the other parent have
8 been terminated by a California court of competent jurisdiction or by a court of
9 competent jurisdiction of another state under the statutes of that state, or the other
10 parent has relinquished custody of the child to the county welfare department. The
11 rights of the mother, any presumed ~~father~~ parent, any alleged father, and any
12 unknown father or fathers must be terminated in order to free the child for
13 adoption.

14

15 (h) * * *

SUMMONS
(Parentage—Custody and Support)

CITACIÓN (Paternidad—Custodia y Manutención)

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT (Name):

AVISO AL DEMANDADO (Nombre):

FOR COURT USE ONLY
(SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

DRAFT

**NOT APPROVED BY THE
JUDICIAL COUNCIL**

You have been sued. Read the information below and on the next page.
Lo han demandado. Lea la información a continuación y en la página siguiente.

Petitioner's name:
El nombre del demandante:

CASE NUMBER: (Número de caso)

You have **30 calendar days** after this *Summons* and *Petition* are served on you to file a *Response* (form FL-220 or FL-270) at the court and have a copy served on the petitioner. A letter, phone call, or court appearance will not protect you.

Tiene 30 días de calendario después de haber recibido la entrega legal de esta Citación y Petición para presentar una Respuesta (formulario FL-220 o FL-270) ante la corte y efectuar la entrega legal de una copia al demandante. Una carta o llamada telefónica o una audiencia de la corte no basta para protegerlo.

If you do not file your *Response* on time, the court may make orders affecting your right to custody of your children. You may also be ordered to pay child support and attorney fees and costs. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the clerk for a fee waiver form.

Si no presenta su Respuesta a tiempo, la corte puede dar órdenes que afecten la custodia de sus hijos. La corte también le puede ordenar que pague manutención de los hijos, y honorarios y costos legales. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario un formulario de exención de cuotas.

For legal advice, contact a lawyer immediately. Get help finding a lawyer at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp), at the California Legal Services website (www.lawhelpca.org), or by contacting your local bar association.

Para asesoramiento legal, póngase en contacto de inmediato con un abogado. Puede obtener información para encontrar un abogado en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en el sitio web de los Servicios Legales de California (www.lawhelpca.org), o poniéndose en contacto con el colegio de abogados de su condado.

NOTICE: The restraining order on page 2 remains in effect against each parent until the petition is dismissed, a judgment is entered, or the court makes further orders. This order is enforceable anywhere in California by any law enforcement officer who has received or seen a copy of it.

AVISO: La orden de protección que aparecen en la página 2 continuará en vigencia en cuanto a cada parte hasta que se emita un fallo final, se despida la petición o la corte dé otras órdenes. Cualquier agencia del orden público que haya recibido o visto una copia de estas orden puede hacerla acatar en cualquier lugar de California.

- The name and address of the court are: (El nombre y dirección de la corte son:)
- The name, address, and telephone number of petitioner's attorney, or petitioner without an attorney, are: (El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante si no tiene abogado, son:)

[SEAL]

Date (Fecha): _____ Clerk, by (Secretario, por) _____, Deputy (Asistente)

NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served (**AVISO AL DESTINATARIO:** Se le entrega)

- a. as an individual
- b. on behalf of respondent
 under: Code Civ. Proc., § 416.60 (minor) Code Civ. Proc., § 416.90 (individual)
 Code Civ. Proc., § 416.70 (ward or conservatee) other:
- c. by personal delivery on (date): _____

(Read page 2 for important information)
(Lea el pagina 2 para obtener información de importancia)

STANDARD RESTRAINING ORDER—SUMMONS
(Parentage—Custody and Support)

ORDEN DE RESTRICCIÓN ESTANDAR
(Paternidad—Custodia y Manutención)

Starting immediately, you and every other party are restrained from removing from the state, or applying for a passport for, the minor child or children for whom this action seeks to establish a parent-child relationship or a custody order without the prior written consent of every other party or an order of the court.

This restraining order takes effect against the petitioner when he or she files the petition and against the respondent when he or she is personally served with the *Summons* and *Petition* OR when he or she waives and accepts service.

This restraining order remains in effect until the judgment is entered, the petition is dismissed, or the court makes other orders.

This order is enforceable anywhere in California by any law enforcement officer who has received or seen a copy of it.

En forma inmediata, usted y cada otra parte tienen prohibido llevarse del estado a los hijos menores para quienes esta acción judicial procura establecer una relación entre hijos y padres o una orden de custodia, ni pueden solicitar un pasaporte para los mismos, sin el consentimiento previo por escrito de cada otra parte o sin una orden de la corte.

Esta orden de restricción entrará en vigencia para el demandante una vez presentada la petición, y para el demandado una vez que éste reciba la notificación personal de la Citación y Petición, o una vez que renuncie su derecho a recibir dicha notificación y se dé por notificado.

Esta orden de restricción continuará en vigencia hasta que se emita un fallo final, se despida la petición o la corte dé otras órdenes.

Cualquier agencia del orden público que haya recibido o visto una copia de esta orden puede hacerla acatar en cualquier lugar de California.

| | |
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| ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (<i>Name, State Bar number, and address</i>): TELEPHONE NO.: _____ FAX NO. : _____ E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____ ATTORNEY FOR (<i>Name</i>): _____ | FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT NOT APPROVED BY THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL |
| SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: _____ MAILING ADDRESS: _____ CITY AND ZIP CODE: _____ BRANCH NAME: _____ | |
| PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: OTHER: _____ | |
| STIPULATION FOR ENTRY OF JUDGMENT RE: ESTABLISHMENT OF PARENTAL RELATIONSHIP | CASE NUMBER: _____ |

THE PARTIES STIPULATE THAT

1. The parties have read and understand the *Advisement and Waiver of Rights Re: Establishment of Parental Relationship* (form FL-235), which is submitted with this *Stipulation for Entry of Judgment*. The parties give up those rights and freely agree that a judgment may be entered in accordance with this stipulation.
2. Name: _____ Mother Father
 Name: _____ Mother Father
 Name: _____ Mother Father
 are the parents of the following children:

| | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| <u>Name</u> | <u>Date of Birth</u> |
|-------------|----------------------|
3. Child custody and visitation shall be ordered as set forth in the proposed *Judgment (Uniform Parentage)* (form FL-250).
4. Child support shall be ordered as set forth in the proposed *Judgment (Uniform Parentage)* (form FL-250).
5. Attorney fees shall be ordered as set forth in the proposed *Judgment (Uniform Parentage)* (form FL-250).
6. Names of the children shall be changed as set forth in the proposed *Judgment (Uniform Parentage)* (form FL-250).
7. Reasonable costs of pregnancy and birth shall be paid as ordered in the proposed *Judgment (Uniform Parentage)* (form FL-250).
8. Other orders shall be as set forth in the proposed *Judgment (Uniform Parentage)* (form FL-250).
9. The parties further agree that the court make the following orders:

See attached.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Date: _____ _____ (TYPE OR PRINT NAME) | ▶ | _____ (SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER) |
| Date: _____ _____ (TYPE OR PRINT NAME) | ▶ | _____ (SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT) |
| Date: _____ _____ (TYPE OR PRINT NAME) | ▶ | _____ (SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER) |
| Date: _____ _____ (TYPE OR PRINT NAME) | ▶ | _____ (SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT) |
| Date: _____ _____ (TYPE OR PRINT NAME) | ▶ | _____ (OTHER REQUIRED SIGNATURE) |