

Supplemental Written Testimony by Nancy D. Polikoff on  
"Domestic Partnership Judicial Determination of Parentage Act of 2008" Bill 17-727"  
Responding to the July 10 letter from the DC Office of the Attorney General

D.C. City Council Committee on Public Safety and the Judiciary  
(supplementing oral and written testimony given on July 11, 2008)

The July 10, 2008 letter from the DC Office of the Attorney General on Bill 17-727 evidences shocking ignorance of state and federal law affecting parentage for same-sex couples and parentage that results from assisted reproduction, specifically use of donor semen. It deems "unprecedented" law reforms that have been in place for several years in the states that fully value gay and lesbian families, a list that the District of Columbia has been in the process of joining thanks to the work of this Committee. The OAG further seems unaware that the majority of states have statutes on assisted reproduction that create legal parentage for individuals with no biological connection to a child while simultaneously denying legal parentage to a gamete donor. These statutes, often based on Uniform Laws or Model Laws, have never caused problems with states' compliance with federal law, and the provisions of Bill 17-727 will not either.

Perhaps more outrageously, the OAG letter reflects ignorance of the actual families that gay and lesbian couples form. The letter continually refers to a biological mother's domestic partner as "unrelated," and assumes that she would want to end her parental relationship if the domestic partnership ended. To the contrary, for at least 25 years same-sex couples in the District of Columbia have been raising children together, starting with the planning for those children, and many have tried to safeguard a child's relationship with both parents in the context of laws often not designed to do so. The idea that only biological parenthood is real parenthood belies and demeans those families, as well as the many heterosexual-parent families created by adoption and assisted reproduction, both here in the District of Columbia and across the nation.

And perhaps *most* outrageously, the OAG is ignorant about the current practices *in this city* that affect same-sex couples and their children; the OAG complains that this legislation will require the Department of Health to change DC birth certificate forms, *when those changes have already been made*. The Department of Health already uses forms that say "PARENT ONE" AND "PARENT TWO" on the birth certificate issued to a child after a second-parent or joint adoption; those same forms will work perfectly well when two people become the legal parents of a child through the provisions of Bill 17-727. What's more, for all the OAG's posturing about the preeminence of biology, the "parent one" and "parent two" birth certificates *do not say which, if either, parent is the biological parent*. While it does not seem like it is asking too much to expect the OAG to know about same-sex couples and their children generally, it is infuriating and outrageous that they are wasting the time of this Committee and the supporters of this legislation by making inaccurate assertions about the District of Columbia.

I will respond to the specifics in the OAG letter by dividing the proposed changes into two categories: the determination of parentage for domestic partners and the determination of parentage when a child is born of donor insemination. Before I do so, I will make some overarching comments about the problems with the OAG letter.

The letter confuses biological parentage with legal parentage. Unquestionably, the legal parents of a child are most often the two people whose genetic material makes up that child. But that is not always the case. When a woman is married no DNA test is performed to determine if her husband is the child's biological father, but he is immediately the child's legal father. If neither he nor anyone else disputes his legal status, the law is indifferent to the question of whether he is the biological father. When a woman gives birth she is immediately the legal mother, although her child might be the result of in vitro fertilization with her husband's semen and a donor egg, in which case she is not the child's genetic mother.

The OAG letter misuses -- frequently -- the terms "unrelated" and "not related." The *legal* relationship between parent and child is created by law, not biology, and always has been.<sup>1</sup> Adoptive parents are legally related to their children. Nonbiological fathers, as described in the above paragraph, are legally related to their children. Biological fathers are sometimes not legally related to their children. (*Lehr v. Robertson, Michael H. v. Gerald D.*, discussed below). Semen donors are usually not legally related to children conceived through insemination. A woman who gives birth is legally related to her child even when she lacks any genetic connection to that child because conception occurred using a donor egg; the egg donor, though the biological progenitor, is usually not legally related to the child. Biological parents are not legally related to their children if their parental rights are terminated. In all of these instances it is law, not biology, that creates or severs the legal parent-child relationship. Bill 17-727 will be a law and will create legal relationships. The constant use of the term "unrelated" to describe the parent-child relationship in a domestic partnership is no more appropriate than it would be to call a mother's husband "unrelated" if he was not the child's biological father, a mother "unrelated" if she gave birth to a child conceived using a donor egg, or adoptive parents "unrelated" because they are not biological parents.

Perhaps because the District of Columbia is one of a minority of jurisdictions with no statute on conception through insemination with donor semen, the OAG is unaware that assisted reproduction is a routine practice that results in a woman giving birth to a child who is not her husband's biological child. The birth certificate does not record the name of the person whose semen helped create that child. It is one of the anachronisms of the current DC Code that such a husband, even if he fully consented to and participated in his wife's insemination with donor semen, could walk away from the child by using existing statutes to rebut the presumption of his parenthood, unless the DC Court of Appeals applied the equitable principle of estoppel to prevent him from doing so. That will no longer be true after passage of this bill.

The OAG's insistence that a birth certificate is necessarily a record of biological connection is similarly flawed.<sup>2</sup> A birth certificate indicates a child's *legal*

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<sup>1</sup> For most of history, in this country and elsewhere, a biological father was not *legally* related to any child born to a woman who was not his wife.

<sup>2</sup> The OAG letter says that the DC birth certificate contains information about the race, education level, etc of the parents. This is inaccurate. See attached DC birth certificate. The birth certificates from other states do not contain this information either. See attached birth certificates from California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Vermont. The hospital does have a form that asks for information in order to prepare a birth certificate. It asks for race and education of the mother and father. Collection of such data is common across the country and has not prevented the majority of states from issuing birth certificates with the names of the child's legal parents even if the child is not genetically related to both parents, including

parents. Lesbians and single heterosexual women have been conceiving with donor semen in the District of Columbia for more than two decades. The donor's name does not appear on the birth certificate. A married mother's husband's name goes on the birth certificate even if he is not the genetic father. The name of a woman who gives birth goes on a birth certificate even if she is not the genetic mother. A child receives a new birth certificate after an adoption; although the original one is maintained in court records, it cannot be viewed without court order and the parents are not required to disclose to their child or anyone else that they are not the child's biological parents.

In fact, right now in the District of Columbia a child who has two same-sex parents has a birth certificate identifying those parents as "parent one" and "parent two." Even if the child was born to one of the women and adopted by the other (rather than adopted by both of them), the birth certificate does not say which woman is the biological parent.

Pursuant to the provisions of Bill 17-727, a child born to domestic partners or to a woman whose partner has consented to her insemination with the intent to be a parent of the child will have a birth certificate with the name of his or her *two* legal parents on it; the OAG letter's reference to three or four parents for a child is bizarre and reflects no awareness that other states are issuing birth certificates listing two same-sex parents under the analogous circumstances contemplated in this bill. I have attached to this testimony sample birth certificate forms used by the states of California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Vermont when a child is born to a same-sex couple.

The OAG's confusion between legal parentage and biology continues in its suggestion that the statutory change proposed in this bill might be unconstitutional. Biology by itself creates no constitutional rights. Lehr v. Robertson, 463 US 248 (1983). Indeed, in Michael H. v. Gerald D., 491 US 110 (1989), the US Supreme Court ruled that it was constitutional for California to assign legal parenthood to a mother's husband rather than to the biological father, even though the biological father had lived with the child for some period of time and had a relationship with her. The District of Columbia can follow other states (see below) and assign legal parentage when a child is born to registered domestic partners and when a child is born through donor insemination without fear that it is violating anybody's constitutional rights in doing so.<sup>3</sup>

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children born through donor insemination, and including the seven states that list both same-sex parents on the birth certificate when a child is born to a same-sex couple under specified circumstances analogous to those set forth in Bill 17-727.

<sup>3</sup> Troxel v. Granville, cited in the OAG letter, is a Supreme Court plurality opinion holding a third party visitation statute unconstitutional *as applied* to a court order giving grandparents visitation over a mother's objection based solely on "best interests" in the absence of any special factors. The opinion does not define who is a parent as that was not an issue in the case. No court anywhere has found that Troxel prevents a state from assigning parentage to a same-sex spouse, domestic partner, or civil union partner or to a person who consents to another's insemination with the intent to be a parent of the child conceived. Indeed, the Supreme Court of Vermont has held to the contrary, that Troxel does not prevent such a designation of parentage. Miller-Jenkins v. Miller-Jenkins, 921 A.2d 951 (VT. 2006), cert. denied, 127 S. Ct. 2130 (2007).

## Parentage for Domestic Partners

The bill creates a presumption that when a woman in a registered domestic partnership gives birth, her domestic partner is the child's other parent. The following states already create such a presumption for same-sex couples: California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, and Vermont.<sup>4</sup> The oldest of these presumptions is that in Vermont, which dates to 2000.

The analogy that the OAG's letter fails to understand is that the legal status of a child of such couples is no different from the legal status of a child born to a heterosexual married couple that uses donor semen to conceive. In both instances there is no biological relationship between the biological mother's spouse/partner and the child. Nonetheless, the spouse/partner is a legal parent, and the spouse's/partner's name appears on the birth certificate as such.

When the OAG writes that "it is not clear that every domestic partner will want to be the presumed parent of a child to which there is no biological attachment," it shows how out of touch that office is with the real lives of same-sex couples raising children. What such couples long for is a law that recognizes them both as the parents of a child they already consider the child of both of them. That is what this bill does. With the addition in my original testimony of the specific basis for rebutting the presumption of parentage, limited to situations in which the domestic partner did not intend to be a parent and did not hold herself out as the child's parent, this bill will hit the mark precisely. And as for the specific legal issue of inheritance discussed in paragraph 8 of the OAG's letter, *of course the children will inherit by intestate succession from the domestic partner and her relatives, and vice-versa. That is the point, to create a parent-child relationship indistinguishable from the one created when a married couple, even one using donor semen, has a child.*

The specter of running afoul of federal law raised in the OAG letter is misplaced. None of the states that already have the presumption this bill creates have had difficulty with their IV-D programs. According to Robin Arnell, Supervising Attorney, Vermont Office of Child Support, their agency treats children born of civil unions the same as children born of marriages, and the Vermont Office of Child Support has pursued nonbiological same-sex parents for child support. Ms. Arnell reports that no issue has arisen about the funding of the state's child support enforcement program in the 8 years that the parental presumption for civil union partners has been in place.

Indeed, the federal Social Security Administration recognizes the parent-child relationship created between a child and a nonbiological mother in a Vermont civil union. The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice has issued an opinion that payment of child insurance social security benefits to the nonbiological child of a disabled woman in a civil union with the child's biological mother does not violate the federal Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA).

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<sup>4</sup> The name of the legal status for same-sex partners varies among these states. Massachusetts and California allow same-sex couples to marry (California also allows them to enter domestic partnerships); Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Vermont call the status "civil unions;" Oregon calls it "domestic partnership."

The child, Elijah, was born to Monique, who was in a civil union under Vermont law with Karen. Karen's name appears as a parent on Elijah's birth certificate. Because of the presumption of parentage created for a child born to a couple in a Vermont civil union, Elijah has the right to inherit by intestate succession from both Monique and Karen. Because entitlement to child insurance social security benefits turns on whether the child can inherit as a child by intestate succession, the Social Security Administration found Elijah eligible for benefits. The full text of the opinion can be found at: <http://www.justice.gov/olc/2007/saadomaopinion10-16-07final.pdf>

#### Parentage in the circumstances of AID (Artificial Insemination by Donor)

Donor insemination is a common practice. The first statutes on the subject were enacted in the 1970's. At the time, the practice was thought of primarily as something used by a married woman whose husband was infertile, and some of the statutes were limited to insemination of married women. This was the case with the first Uniform Act on the subject, passed in 1973. Modern statutes, including the 2002 Uniform Parentage Act,<sup>5</sup> apply to unmarried as well as married women.

The District of Columbia is one of a minority of jurisdictions with no AID statute at all, in spite of the fact that fertility services are routinely provided to married and unmarried, partnered and single women in the District of Columbia. DC Code §16-909, read literally, allows a husband whose wife conceives with donor semen – even with his full consent and participation -- to disestablish his parenthood based on the lack of a biological relationship with the child. While the DC Court of Appeals could estop a man from denying paternity in such a situation, it would be best to establish this principle by statute. Bill 17-727 accomplishes this.

This bill clarifies parentage of a child born using AID by saying both who is and who is not a parent. A semen donor is not a parent absent an agreement in writing signed by the donor and the recipient. This provision currently exists in the parentage laws in Kansas, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas and Wyoming. The statutes of five additional states provide that a donor is not a parent with no exception for a written agreement to the contrary.

The 2002 Uniform Parentage Act states that a semen donor is not a parent. (Section 702). The comment that follows explains that “in light of present [assisted reproductive technology] practices and the constitutional protections of the procreative rights of unmarried as well as married women,” the provision applies whether the woman receiving the semen is married or unmarried. The Model Act Governing Assisted Reproductive Technology, passed in 2008 by the American Bar Association, also states that a semen donor is not a parent. (Section 602). Both these model laws provide that a semen donor who intends to be a parent is a parent. The proposal in Bill 17-727 adopts this approach but, like the states listed in the preceding paragraph, requires that the intent be in writing.

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<sup>5</sup> Uniform Acts are written and adopted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL), a 116-year-old organization that “provides states with non-partisan, well-conceived and well-drafted legislation that brings clarity and stability to critical areas of state statutory law.” Uniform Acts do not have the force of law themselves, but they do represent the best thinking of a collection of legal experts.

Original donor insemination statutes, including the 1973 UPA, provide that a husband who consents to his wife's insemination with donor semen is the father of a child born as a result. The modern approach extends this to unmarried women. The 2002 UPA provides that "a man" who consents to a woman's insemination with the intent to be a parent of her child is a parent of the child. (Section 703). The 2008 ABA Model Act extends this to "an individual" who consents to a woman's insemination, thus making it clear that the same-sex partner of a woman who conceives using donor semen is a parent of the child. This is the approach taken in Bill 17-727.<sup>6</sup>

As with the presumption of parentage for a domestic partner, assisted conception statutes do not run afoul of federal law. In one reported opinion, a state child support agency filed an action against Elisa, a non-biological mother of twins (one with Down's syndrome) born to a California mother, Emily, who later applied for public assistance. In that case the couple was not registered as domestic partners, but the state's parentage statutes, based on the Uniform Parentage Act, allowed a finding that Elisa was the twins' parent. *Elisa B. v. Superior Court*, 33 Cal. Rptr. 3d 46 (Cal. 2005). The statute made applicable to the determination of a mother-child relationship those provisions applicable to determining the father-child relationship, a gender neutral approach similar to one of the provisions in Bill 17-727. There is no indication that pursuing this case, or its underlying law, caused any problems with California's compliance with federal law.

Planning for, conceiving, and parenting children has become more complex as more parents use assisted reproduction to create families and as more same-sex couples openly and proudly add children to their families. The law has struggled to keep up. The District of Columbia has remained on the sidelines as these changes have taken place, but it now can benefit from the experience of other jurisdictions and from models developed by nationally-recognized organizations such as the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the American Bar Association. The District can pick from among the most effective models available elsewhere to address the legal status of children in these families. The OAG's unfamiliarity with legal developments across the country makes them less useful than one would wish in contributing to this effort. I urge the Council to enact Bill 17-727, with the changes I proposed in my testimony of July 11, 2008.

Respectfully submitted,

Nancy D. Polikoff  
Professor of Law  
American University Washington College of Law  
4801 Massachusetts Ave NW  
Washington, DC 20016  
202-274-4232 (phone) 202-274-4130 (fax)  
[npoliko@wcl.american.edu](mailto:npoliko@wcl.american.edu)

Attachments

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<sup>6</sup> Given that the District of Columbia has been supportive of parenting by lesbians and gay men for more than 30 years, from the non-discrimination custody provision enacted in 1976 through the second-parent adoptions granted beginning in 1991 and approved by the Court of Appeals in 1995, it is inconceivable that the Council would limit the protection of children born of assisted reproduction to those with heterosexual parents.

Attachments to Polikoff Supplemental Written Testimony  
On Bill 17-727

These attachments consist of birth certificates from the District of Columbia, California, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Jersey. All of these are real birth certificates issued to same-sex couples, although most or all identifying information has been removed from them.

District of Columbia. This attached birth certificate was issued to a couple that completed a second-parent adoption as soon as legally possible after the child's birth. The form certificate lists the parents as "parent one" and "parent two." It does not say which parent gave birth to the child.

The attached birth certificates from California, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Jersey were issued to same-sex couples who were married or in civil unions or registered domestic partnerships.

California. All children in California receive a birth certificate that lists "father/parent" and "mother/parent." This birth certificate is from a same-sex couple that was in a registered domestic partnership at the time of the child's birth.

Massachusetts. Children of married same-sex couples receive a birth certificate with the designation "father" x-ed out, an asterisk inserted, and the words "second parent" typed in below.

New Jersey. Children of civil union couples receive a birth certificate that lists "parent" and "parent."

Vermont. Children of civil union couples receive a birth certificate that lists "mother's" name and "parent's" name.

Because of the time constraints in preparing this supplemental testimony, these attachments do not include sample birth certificates from Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Oregon, the other states in which same-sex couples who are in civil unions/domestic partnerships are both parents of their child from the time of the child's birth. If the committee wishes, I would be happy to obtain them at a later date.

**CERTIFICATION OF VITAL RECORD**

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
 GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
 Department of Health  
**CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH**

State Center for Health Statistics  
 Vital Records Division

AUG. 30, 2007

Date Registered

Certificate No. 108 07-009138

**Certificate of LIVE Birth**

1. CHILD'S NAME (First, Middle, Last) SAMUEL		2. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year) AUGUST 23, 2007		3. TIME OF BIRTH		4. SEX MALE	
5. PLACE OF BIRTH IN WASHINGTON, D.C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hospital <input type="checkbox"/> Free-standing birth Clinic <input type="checkbox"/> Other Clinic <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's Office <input type="checkbox"/> Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)				6. FACILITY NAME (If Not in institution Give Street and No.) WASHINGTON D.C.			
7. I CERTIFY THAT THIS CHILD WAS ALIVE AND AT THE PLACE AND TIME AND ON THE DATE STATED. Certifier's Signature: CRYSTAL WILLIS				8. DATE SIGNED (Month, Day, Year) 08/29/07		9. ATTENDANT'S NAME AND TITLE (If other than certifier) Name: <input type="checkbox"/> MD Private <input type="checkbox"/> MD Resident <input type="checkbox"/> D.O. <input type="checkbox"/> Other Midwife <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C.N.M. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify):	
10. CERTIFIER'S NAME AND TITLE Name: CRYSTAL WILLIS, BIRTH REGISTRAR <input type="checkbox"/> MD Private <input type="checkbox"/> MD Resident <input type="checkbox"/> D.O. <input type="checkbox"/> Other Midwife <input type="checkbox"/> C.N.M. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hospital Administrator <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):				11. ATTENDANT'S MAILING ADDRESS (Street, and No. or Rural Route No.) (City, Town, State, Zip Code) WASHINGTON D.C.			
12. PARENT ONE NAME (First, Middle, Last) ALYSSA		13. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year)					
14. NO. OF PREVIOUS LIVING CHILDREN 0		15. BIRTHPLACE (State or Foreign Country) D.C.		16a. RESIDENCE		16b. COUNTY WASHINGTON	
16d. STREET AND NUMBER		16e. INSIDE CITY LIMITS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		17. PARENTS MAILING ADDRESS (if same as residence, enter zip code only) 20010			
18. PARENT TWO NAME (First, Middle, Last) JOYCE		19. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year)		20. BIRTHPLACE (State or Foreign County)			
21. NO. OF PREVIOUS LIVING CHILDREN		22a. I CERTIFY THAT THE PERSONAL INFORMATION ON THIS CERTIFICATE IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. Signature:		22b. TYPE NAME OF INFORMANT First: Last:		22c. RELATION TO CHILD PARENT 1	
		D.O.D.		HOSPITAL ID#		2671995	

DC836445

This is to certify that this is a true and correct reproduction or abstract of the official record filed with the Vital Records Division, Department of Health, District of Columbia.

DATE ISSUED  
 MAY 30, 2008

*Julia E. Davidson-Randall*  
 Julia E. Davidson-Randall, Registrar

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ANY ALTERATION OR ERASURE VOIDS THIS CERTIFICATE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CERTIFICATION OF VITAL RECORD

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
USE BLACK INK ONLY

1200838003072

STATE FILE NUMBER

LOCAL REGISTRATION NUMBER

THIS CHILD	1A. NAME OF CHILD - FIRST Benjamin		1B. MIDDLE	1C. LAST	
	2. SEX Male	3A. THIS BIRTH, SINGLE, TWIN, ETC. Single	3B. IF MULTIPLE, THIS CHILD 1ST, 2ND, ETC.		4A. DATE OF BIRTH - MM/DD/YYYY /2008
PLACE OF BIRTH	5A. PLACE OF BIRTH - NAME OF HOSPITAL OR FACILITY California Pacific Medical Center		5B. STREET ADDRESS - STREET AND NUMBER, OR LOCATION 3700 California Street		
	5C. CITY San Francisco		5D. COUNTY San Francisco		
FATHER PARENT	6A. NAME OF FATHER/PARENT - FIRST Catherine	6B. MIDDLE	6C. LAST	7. BIRTHPLACE - STATE/COUNTRY NH	8. DATE OF BIRTH - MM/DD/YYYY
MOTHER PARENT	9A. NAME OF MOTHER/PARENT - FIRST Vanessa	9B. MIDDLE	9C. LAST - BIRTH NAME	10. BIRTHPLACE - STATE/COUNTRY MD	11. DATE OF BIRTH - MM/DD/YYYY
INFORMANT AND BIRTH CERTIFICATION	I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE REVIEWED THE STATED INFORMATION AND THAT IT IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.		12A. PARENT OR OTHER INFORMANT - SIGNATURE <i>Vanessa</i>		12B. RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD Mother
	I CERTIFY THAT THE CHILD WAS BORN ALIVE AT THE DATE, HOUR, AND PLACE STATED		13A. ATTENDANT/CERTIFIER - SIGNATURE AND DEGREE OR TITLE <i>Shannon Thomas RN MSN</i>		12C. DATE SIGNED - MM/DD/YYYY /2008
	13D. TYPED NAME, TITLE AND MAILING ADDRESS OF ATTENDANT Jeanne-Marie E. Crowe, C.N.M., 450 Sutter Street, #1108, SF, CA 94108		13B. LICENSE NUMBER 1210		13C. DATE SIGNED - MM/DD/YYYY /2008
LOCAL REGISTRAR	15A. DATE OF DEATH - MM/DD/YYYY	15B. STATE FILE NO. - STATE USE ONLY	16. LOCAL REGISTRAR - SIGNATURE MITCHELL KATZ, M.D. <i>Mitchell Katz</i>		17. DATE ACCEPTED FOR REGISTRATION - MM/DD/YYYY /2008



STATE OF CALIFORNIA, CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO  
This is to certify that the image reproduced hereupon is a true copy of the record on file in the SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH as of the date **2008 JUN 11 P 2:18**  
DATE ISSUED



*Mitchell Katz*  
Mitchell Katz, M.D.  
Health Officer and Local Registrar



This copy is not valid unless prepared on an engraved border, displaying the date, seal and signature of the City and County Health Officer.



# REGISTRY DIVISION OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Certificate R N<sup>o</sup> 007459

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I hold the office of .....  
City Registrar of the City of Boston and I certify the following facts appear on the  
records of Births, Marriages and Deaths kept in said City as required by law.

C H I L D	3C. CITY/TOWN BOSTON	The Commonwealth of Massachusetts DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH REGISTRY OF VITAL RECORDS AND STATISTICS STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH		STATE USE ONLY	
	3B. COUNTY SUFFOLK			3D. REGISTERED NUMBER 14209	
D E M O G R A P H I C	3A. FACILITY NAME-IF NOT IN FACILITY, NUMBER AND STREET BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENTER			4C. LAST	
	NAME 4A. FIRST [REDACTED]	4B. MIDDLE [REDACTED]	7. TIME 10:49 AM		
C E R T I F I E R	5. SEX FEMALE	6A. PLURALITY SINGLE	6B. BIRTH ORDER ---	8. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year) AUGUST 22, 2007	
	9A. NAME SANDRA MASON			9B. TITLE MD	
M O T H E R	9C. CERTIFIER TYPE AT-BIRTH		9D. LICENSE NUMBER 268100		
	9E. NUMBER AND STREET 330 BROOKLINE AV		9F. CITY/TOWN BOSTON	9G. STATE MA	9H. ZIP CODE 02215
I N F O R M A N T C L E R K	NAME 10A. FIRST [REDACTED]	10B. MIDDLE [REDACTED]	10C. LAST [REDACTED]	10D. MAIDEN SURNAME [REDACTED]	
	BIRTHPLACE 11A. CITY/TOWN PITTSBURGH		11B. STATE/COUNTRY PENNSYLVANIA		12. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year) DECEMBER 27, 1970
C L E R K	RESIDENCE 13A. NUMBER AND STREET (Do not use mailing address) [REDACTED]		13B. CITY/TOWN BOSTON	13C. COUNTY SUFFOLK	13D. STATE MA
	NAME * 14A. FIRST [REDACTED]		14B. MIDDLE [REDACTED]	14C. LAST [REDACTED]	
C L E R K	BIRTHPLACE 15A. CITY/TOWN BROWNSVILLE		15B. STATE/COUNTRY TEXAS		16. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year) JUNE 7, 1964
	17A. I (WE) CERTIFY THAT THE PERSONAL INFORMATION APPEARING ABOVE IS TRUE AND CORRECT.				17B. RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD PARENT'S
C L E R K	17C. DATE SIGNED (Month, Day, Year) AUGUST 31, 2007	17D. MAILING ADDRESS (If different from item # 13 above)	NUMBER AND STREET ---	CITY ---	STATE ---
	18. DATE OF RECORD (Month, Day, Year) SEP 11 2007		19. SUPPLEMENT FILED (Month, Day, Year)		20. CLERK/REGISTRAR Judith A. McCarthy
21. DPH USE ONLY * SECOND PARENT					

New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services

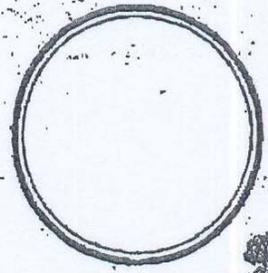
**Certificate of Live Birth**

1. NAME OF CHILD (First)			(Middle)			(Last)		
2a. DATE OF BIRTH	2b. HOUR	3. SEX <input type="checkbox"/> MALE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FEMALE	4a. PLURALITY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> TWIN <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER			4b. THIS CHILD BORN - <input type="checkbox"/> 1st <input type="checkbox"/> 2nd <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		
5a. PLACE OF BIRTH:			3 <input type="checkbox"/> CLINIC/DOCTOR'S OFFICE			5 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER - Specify:		
1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL			2 <input type="checkbox"/> FREESTANDING BIRTHING CENTER			4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RESIDENCE		
5b. NAME OF FACILITY					5c. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION OF BIRTH		5d. COUNTY OF BIRTH	
6a. PARENT - Maiden Name					6b. DATE OF BIRTH		6c. BIRTHPLACE	
7a. RESIDENCE - State		7b. RESIDENCE - County		7c. RESIDENCE - City, Township, or Ward in which parent actually lives		7d. STREET AND NUMBER		8. Precinct, CITY LIMITS
9a. PARENT'S MAILING ADDRESS					9b. CITY OR TOWNSHIP		9c. STATE	9d. ZIP CODE
10a. PARENT - Name					10b. DATE OF BIRTH		10c. BIRTHPLACE	
11a. NAME OF INFORMANT					11b. RELATIONSHIP TO CHILD			
12a. CERTIFIER - Name					12b. MAILING ADDRESS			
13a. I CERTIFY THE CHILD WAS BORN ALIVE AT THE PLACE, TIME, AND DATE SHOWN					13b. DATE OF SIGNATURE	14. ATTENDANT	1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MD 2 <input type="checkbox"/> DO 3 <input type="checkbox"/> CNM 4 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER MIDWIFE	
Signature					5 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify):		15b. DATE RECEIVED: <b>JAN 29 2008</b>	
15a. REGISTRAR - Signature								

February 5, 2008  
 Issued by:  
 Township of Livingston  
 Health Department  
 Rose S. Virgadamo, Registrar

This is to certify that the above is correctly copied from a record on file in my office.  
 Certified copy not valid unless the raised Great Seal of the State of New Jersey or the seal of the issuing municipality or county, is affixed hereon.

*Joseph A. Komosinski*  
 Joseph A. Komosinski, State Registrar  
 Bureau of Vital Statistics



REG-42A  
 JULY 04

THIS DOCUMENT HAS MULTIPLE SECURITY FEATURES TO DETECT FRAUD AND IF ALTERED

STATE OF VERMONT

14-PHS-BIR-2005

15901

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
VERMONT CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH

2269

144

STATE FILE NUMBER

LOCAL FILE NUMBER

<b>CHILD</b>			
1. CHILD'S NAME - (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST, SUFFIX)		2a. DATE OF BIRTH - (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)	2b. TIME OF BIRTH
3. SEX	4a. PLURALITY - SINGLE, TWIN, ETC. (SPECIFY)	4b. IF NOT SINGLE BIRTH - BORN FIRST, SECOND, ETC. (SPECIFY)	5a. PLACE OF BIRTH
5b. CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH		5c. FACILITY NAME - (IF NOT IN FACILITY, GIVE STREET ADDRESS AND NUMBER)	
<b>PARENTS</b>			
6. MOTHER'S NAME - (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST, SUFFIX)		7. DATE OF BIRTH - (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)	
8. MOTHER'S BIRTH NAME - (LAST NAME ONLY)		9. MOTHER'S BIRTHPLACE - (STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY)	
10a. RESIDENCE OF MOTHER - STREET AND NUMBER		10b. CITY OR TOWN	10c. STATE
11. FATHER'S NAME - (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST, SUFFIX)		12. DATE OF BIRTH - (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)	
13. FATHER'S BIRTHPLACE - (STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY)			
<b>CERTIFIER</b>			
14a. CERTIFIER'S NAME		14b. TITLE	14c. DATE CERTIFIED - (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)
15a. ATTENDANT'S NAME - (IF OTHER THAN CERTIFIER)		15b. TITLE	
<b>REGISTRAR</b>			
16a. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE		16c. DATE RECEIVED BY LOCAL REGISTRAR - (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)	
Vital Records Clerk			
17a. TRUE COPY - CLERK SIGNATURE		17b. TOWN	17c. DATE - (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)
ATTEST			

CITY CLERK  
BURLINGTON, VT.  
A TRUE COPY, ATTEST:

THIS IS A TRUE AND EXACT REPRODUCTION OF THE DOCUMENT OFFICIALLY REGISTERED AND PLACED ON FILE IN THIS OFFICE.

PLACE ISSUED \_\_\_\_\_ ATTEST:

DATE ISSUED:

*J. K. [Signature]*

This copy not valid unless prepared on engraved border displaying State Seal.