

House Bill 264

By: Representatives Quick of the 117<sup>th</sup>, Barr of the 103<sup>rd</sup>, Mabra of the 63<sup>rd</sup>, Nix of the 69<sup>th</sup>,  
Oliver of the 82<sup>nd</sup>, and others

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT

1 To amend Code Section 15-11-2, Title 19, and Chapter 10 of Title 31 of the Official Code  
2 of Georgia Annotated, relating to definitions for the Juvenile Code, domestic relations, and  
3 vital records, respectively, so as to repeal voluntary acknowledgments of legitimation; to  
4 provide for conforming cross-references relating to the elimination of administrative  
5 legitimation; to provide for and revise definitions; to clarify provisions relating to judicial  
6 petitions for legitimation; to provide for witnesses to the signing of acknowledgments of  
7 paternity; to provide for access to signed acknowledgments of paternity and voluntary  
8 acknowledgments of legitimation; to change provisions relating to hospital programs for  
9 establishing paternity; to provide for a savings clause; to provide for related matters; to repeal  
10 conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

11 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

12 style="text-align:center">**SECTION 1.**

13 Code Section 15-11-2 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to definitions for  
14 the Juvenile Code, is amended by revising paragraph (43) as follows:

15 "(43) 'Legal father' means a male who has not surrendered or had terminated his rights  
16 to a child and who:

17 (A) Has legally adopted a such child;

18 (B) Was married to the biological mother of a such child at the time such child ~~was~~  
19 ~~conceived or was born~~ or within the usual period of gestation, unless paternity was  
20 disproved by a final order pursuant to Article 3 of Chapter 7 of Title 19;

21 (C) Married the legal mother of a such child after such child was born and recognized  
22 such child as his own, unless paternity was disproved by a final order pursuant to  
23 Article 3 of Chapter 7 of Title 19; or

24 ~~(D) Has been determined to be the father of a child by a final paternity order pursuant~~  
25 ~~to Article 3 of Chapter 7 of Title 19;~~

26 ~~(E)~~(D) Has legitimated a such child by a final order pursuant to Code Section 19-7-22;  
 27 or  
 28 ~~(F) Has legitimated a child pursuant to Code Section 19-7-21.1."~~

29 **SECTION 2.**

30 Title 19 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to domestic relations, is  
 31 amended by repealing in its entirety Code Section 19-7-21.1, relating to acknowledgment of  
 32 legitimation.

33 **SECTION 3.**

34 Said title is further amended by revising Code Section 19-7-22, relating to the petition for  
 35 legitimation of a child, requirements therefor, the effect of such, claims for custody or  
 36 visitation, and third-party actions for legitimation, as follows:

37 "19-7-22.

38 (a) As used in this Code section, the term:

39 (1) 'Biological father' means the male who impregnated the biological mother resulting  
 40 in the birth of a child.

41 (2) 'Legal father' means a male who has not surrendered or had terminated his rights to  
 42 a child and who:

43 (A) Has legally adopted such child;

44 (B) Was married to the biological mother of such child at the time such child was born  
 45 or within the usual period of gestation, unless paternity was disproved by a final order  
 46 pursuant to Article 3 of this chapter;

47 (C) Married the legal mother of such child after such child was born and recognized  
 48 such child as his own, unless paternity was disproved by a final order pursuant to  
 49 Article 3 of this chapter; or

50 (D) Has legitimated such child pursuant to this Code section.

51 ~~(a)~~(b) The biological A father of a child born out of wedlock may render his relationship  
 52 with the child legitimate by petitioning the superior court of the county of the residence of  
 53 the child's mother or other party having legal custody or guardianship of the child;  
 54 provided, however, that if the mother or other party having legal custody or guardianship  
 55 of the child resides outside ~~the~~ this state or cannot, after due diligence, be found within ~~the~~  
 56 this state, the petition may be filed in the county of the biological father's residence or the  
 57 county of the child's residence. If a petition for the adoption of the child is pending, the  
 58 biological father shall file the petition for legitimation in the county in which the adoption  
 59 petition is filed.

60 ~~(b)~~(c) A legitimization ~~The~~ petition shall set forth the name, age, and sex of the child, the  
 61 name of the mother, and, if the biological father desires the name of the child to be  
 62 changed, the new name. If the mother is alive, she shall be named as a party and shall be  
 63 served and provided an opportunity to be heard as in other civil actions under Chapter 11  
 64 of Title 9, the 'Georgia Civil Practice Act.' If there is a legal father who is not the  
 65 biological father, he shall be named as a party by the petitioner and shall be served and  
 66 provided an opportunity to be heard as in other civil actions under Chapter 11 of Title 9,  
 67 the 'Georgia Civil Practice Act.'

68 ~~(c)~~(d) Upon the presentation and filing of ~~the~~ a legitimization petition, and after a hearing  
 69 for which notice was provided to all interested parties, the court may pass issue an order  
 70 declaring the biological father's relationship with the child to be legitimate, ~~and that the~~  
 71 provided that such order is in the best interests of the child. If such order is issued, the  
 72 biological father and child shall be capable of inheriting from each other in the same  
 73 manner as if born in lawful wedlock ~~and specifying.~~ Such order shall specify the name by  
 74 which the child shall be known.

75 ~~(d)~~(e) A legitimization petition may be filed, pursuant to Code Section 15-11-11, in the  
 76 juvenile court of the county in which a dependency proceeding regarding the child is  
 77 pending; provided, however, that if either parent has demanded a jury trial as to child  
 78 support, that issue of the case shall be transferred to superior court for a jury trial. Such  
 79 petition shall contain the same information and require the same service and opportunity  
 80 to be heard as set forth in subsection (c) of this Code section. After a hearing, the juvenile  
 81 court may issue the same orders as set forth in subsection (d) of this Code section.

82 ~~(e)~~(f) A superior ~~Except as provided by subsection (f) of this Code section, the court shall,~~  
 83 ~~upon notice to the mother further establish such duty as the father may have to support the~~  
 84 ~~child, considering the facts and circumstances of the mother's obligation of support and the~~  
 85 ~~needs of the child~~ after notice and hearing, enter an order establishing the obligation to  
 86 support a child as provided under Code Section 19-6-15.

87 ~~(f)~~ ~~After a petition for legitimization is granted, if a demand for a jury trial as to support has~~  
 88 ~~been properly filed by either parent, then the case shall be transferred from juvenile court~~  
 89 ~~to superior court for such jury trial.~~

90 ~~(f.1)~~(g) A ~~The~~ petition for legitimization petition may also include claims for visitation,  
 91 parenting time, or custody. If such claims are raised in the legitimization action, the court  
 92 may order, in addition to legitimization, visitation, parenting time, or custody based on the  
 93 best interests of the child standard. In a case involving allegations of family violence, the  
 94 provisions of paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of Code Section 19-9-3 shall also apply.

95 ~~(g)~~(1)(h) In any petition to establish paternity pursuant to paragraph (4) of subsection (a)  
 96 of Code Section 19-7-43, the alleged biological father's response may assert a third-party

97 action for the legitimation of the child born out of wedlock if the alleged biological father  
 98 is, in fact, the biological father. Upon the determination of paternity or if a voluntary  
 99 acknowledgment of paternity has been made and has not been rescinded pursuant to Code  
 100 Section 19-7-46.1, the court or trier of fact as a matter of law and pursuant to the provisions  
 101 of Code Section 19-7-51 may enter an order or decree legitimating a child born out of  
 102 wedlock, provided that such is in the best ~~interest~~ interests of the child. In determining the  
 103 best interests of the child, the court should insure that the petitioning alleged biological  
 104 father is, in fact, the biological father and may order the mother, the alleged father, and the  
 105 child to submit to genetic testing in accordance with Code Section 19-7-45. Whenever a  
 106 petition to establish the paternity of a child is brought by the Department of Human  
 107 Services, issues of name change, visitation, and custody shall not be determined by the  
 108 court until such time as a separate petition is filed by one of the parents or by the legal  
 109 guardian of the child, in accordance with Code Section 19-11-8; if the petition to establish  
 110 paternity is brought by a party other than the Department of Human Services or if the  
 111 alleged biological father seeks legitimation, the court may determine issues of name  
 112 change, visitation, and custody in accordance with subsections ~~(b) and (f.1)~~ (c) and (g) of  
 113 this Code section. Custody of the child shall remain in the mother unless or until a court  
 114 order is entered addressing the issue of custody.

115 ~~(2) In any voluntary acknowledgment of paternity which has been made and has not been~~  
 116 ~~rescinded pursuant to Code Section 19-7-46.1, when both the mother and father freely~~  
 117 ~~agree and consent, the child may be legitimated by the inclusion of a statement indicating~~  
 118 ~~a voluntary acknowledgment of legitimation."~~

#### 119 SECTION 4.

120 Said title is further amended by revising Code Section 19-7-25, relating to in whom parental  
 121 power over a child born out of wedlock lies, as follows:

122 "19-7-25.

123 Only the mother of a child born out of wedlock is entitled to custody of the child, unless  
 124 the father legitimates the child as provided in Code Section ~~19-7-21.1~~ or 19-7-22.  
 125 Otherwise, the mother may exercise all parental power over the child."

#### 126 SECTION 5.

127 Said title is further amended by revising Code Section 19-7-27, relating to hospital program  
 128 for establishing paternity, as follows:

129 "19-7-27.

130 (a) Prior to ~~Upon~~ the birth of a child to an unmarried woman in a public or private  
 131 hospital, the hospital that provides perinatal services shall:

- 132 ~~(1) Provide the child's mother and alleged father if he is present at the hospital the~~  
 133 ~~opportunity to acknowledge paternity consistent with the requirements of Code Section~~  
 134 ~~19-7-46.1, and~~
- 135 ~~(2) Provide~~ provide to the mother and alleged father:
- 136 ~~(A)(1)~~ (1) Written materials about administratively establishing paternity establishment;
- 137 ~~(B)(2)~~ (2) The forms necessary to voluntarily acknowledge paternity;
- 138 ~~(C)(3)~~ (3) A written description of the rights and responsibilities of voluntarily  
 139 acknowledging paternity, the differences between paternity and legitimation, and the duty  
 140 to support a child upon acknowledgment of paternity; and
- 141 ~~(D)(4)~~ (4) The opportunity, prior to discharge from the hospital, to speak with staff, either  
 142 by telephone or in person, who are trained to clarify information and answer questions  
 143 about administratively establishing paternity establishment and judicially establishing  
 144 paternity.
- 145 (b) After the birth of a child to an unmarried woman in a public or private hospital, the  
 146 hospital that provides perinatal services shall:
- 147 (1) Provide the child's mother and alleged father if he is present at the hospital the  
 148 opportunity to execute a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity consistent with the  
 149 requirements of Code Section 19-7-46.1;
- 150 (2) File the signed voluntary acknowledgment of paternity with the State Office of Vital  
 151 Records within 30 days of its execution; and
- 152 (3) Provide to the child's mother and alleged father copies of the signed voluntary  
 153 acknowledgment of paternity."

#### 154 SECTION 6.

155 Said title is further amended by revising subsection (d) of Code Section 19-7-43, relating to  
 156 petition to establish paternity and genetic testing, as follows:

157 "(d) In any case in which the paternity of a child or children has not been established, ~~any~~  
 158 ~~party may make a motion for the court to~~ the court, either on its own motion or on the  
 159 motion of any party, may order the mother, the alleged father, and the child or children to  
 160 submit to genetic tests as specified in Code Section 19-7-45. Such motion, if made by a  
 161 party, shall be supported by a sworn statement ~~(1)~~ alleging paternity and setting forth facts  
 162 establishing a reasonable possibility of the requisite sexual contact between the parties; or  
 163 ~~(2)~~ denying paternity and setting forth facts establishing a reasonable possibility of the  
 164 nonexistence of sexual contact between the parties. Appropriate orders shall be issued in  
 165 accordance with the provisions of this article by the court. The court shall grant the a  
 166 party's motion unless it finds good cause as defined by the federal Social Security Act or  
 167 if other a good excuse for noncooperation is established."

168 **SECTION 7.**

169 Said title is further amended by revising Code Section 19-7-46.1, relating to name or social  
170 security number on birth certificate or other record as evidence of paternity and signed  
171 voluntary acknowledgment of paternity, as follows:

172 "19-7-46.1.

173 (a) The appearance of the name or social security account number of the father, entered  
174 with his written consent, on the certificate of birth or a certified copy of such certificate or  
175 records on which the name of the alleged father was entered with his written consent from  
176 the vital records department of another state or the registration of the father, entered with  
177 his written consent, in the putative father registry of this state, pursuant to subsection (d)  
178 of Code Section 19-11-9, shall constitute a prima-facie case of establishment of paternity  
179 and the burden of proof shall shift to the putative father to rebut such in a proceeding for  
180 the determination of paternity.

181 (b) When both the mother and father have signed a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity  
182 in the presence of a notary public swearing or affirming the statements contained in the  
183 acknowledgment are true or other witness and such acknowledgment is filed with the State  
184 Office of Vital Records within 30 days of its execution and ~~the acknowledgment~~ is  
185 recorded in the putative father registry established by subsection (d) of Code Section  
186 19-11-9, the acknowledgment shall constitute a legal determination of paternity, subject  
187 to the right of any signatory to rescind the acknowledgment prior to the date of the support  
188 order, any other order adjudicating paternity, or 60 days from the signing of the agreement,  
189 whichever is earlier. Recording such information in the putative father registry shall  
190 constitute a legal determination of paternity for purposes of establishing a future order for  
191 support, ~~visitation privileges~~, and other matters under Code Section 19-7-51.  
192 Acknowledgment of paternity shall establish the biological father, as such term is defined  
193 in Code Section 19-7-22, but shall not constitute a legal determination of legitimation  
194 pursuant to Code Section ~~19-7-21.1~~ or 19-7-22.

195 (c) After the 60 day rescission period specified in subsection (b) of this Code section, the  
196 signed voluntary acknowledgment of paternity may be challenged in court only on the basis  
197 of fraud, duress, or material mistake of fact, with the burden of proof on the person  
198 challenging the acknowledgment. The legal responsibilities of any signatory, including  
199 child support obligations, arising from the acknowledgment may not be suspended during  
200 the challenge, except for good cause shown.

201 (d) A copy of a signed voluntary acknowledgment of paternity shall be provided to any  
202 signatory upon request.

203 (e)(1) As used in this subsection, the term:

- 204 (A) 'Child-placing agency' means an agency licensed as such pursuant to Chapter 5 of  
 205 Title 49.
- 206 (B) 'Legal custodian' shall have the same meaning as set forth in Code Section 15-11-2.
- 207 (C) 'Local custodian' shall have the same meaning as set forth in Code Section 31-10-1.
- 208 (D) 'State registrar' shall have the same meaning as set forth in Code Section 31-10-1.
- 209 (2) The state registrar or local custodian, upon receipt of a written application, shall issue  
 210 a certified copy of voluntary acknowledgment of paternity in the state registrar's or local  
 211 custodian's custody to:
- 212 (A) The person who signed such acknowledgment and his or her guardian or temporary  
 213 guardian;
- 214 (B) The person whose paternity was acknowledged, if he or she is at least 18 years of  
 215 age;
- 216 (C) The guardian, temporary guardian, or legal custodian of the person whose paternity  
 217 was acknowledged;
- 218 (D) The living legal spouse or next of kin, the legal representative, or the person who  
 219 in good faith has applied and produced a record of such application to become the legal  
 220 representative of the person whose paternity is registered;
- 221 (E) A court of competent jurisdiction upon its order or subpoena;
- 222 (F) Any governmental agency, state or federal, provided that such certificate shall be  
 223 needed for official purposes;
- 224 (G) A member in good standing of the State Bar of Georgia, provided that such  
 225 certificate shall be needed for purposes of legal investigation on behalf of a client; and
- 226 (H) A child-placing agency, provided that such certificate shall be needed for official  
 227 purposes."

228 **SECTION 8.**

229 Said title is further amended by revising Code Section 19-7-51, relating to order of support,  
 230 visitation privileges, and other provisions, as follows:

231 "19-7-51.

232 The decree or order establishing paternity may contain any other provisions concerning the  
 233 duty to support the child by periodic or lump sum payments, ~~visitation privileges with the~~  
 234 ~~child~~ as provided in Code Section 19-6-15, or any other matter in the best interest interests  
 235 of the child."

236 **SECTION 9.**

237 Said title is further amended by revising paragraph (6) of Code Section 19-8-1, relating to  
 238 definitions relating to adoption, as follows:

239 "(6) 'Legal father' means a male who has not surrendered or had terminated his rights to  
 240 a child and who:

241 (A) Has legally adopted a such child;

242 (B) Was married to the biological mother of ~~that~~ such child at the time ~~that~~ such child  
 243 ~~was conceived or was born or within the usual period of gestation,~~ unless ~~such~~ paternity  
 244 was disproved by a final order pursuant to Article 3 of Chapter 7 of this title;

245 (C) Married the legal mother of ~~the~~ such child after ~~the~~ such child was born and  
 246 recognized ~~the~~ such child as his own, unless ~~such~~ paternity was disproved by a final  
 247 order pursuant to Article 3 of Chapter 7 of this title; or

248 (D) Has legitimated ~~the~~ such child by a final order pursuant to Code Section 19-7-22;  
 249 or

250 ~~(E) Has legitimated the child pursuant to Code Section 19-7-21.1~~

251 ~~and who has not surrendered or had terminated his rights to the child."~~

252 **SECTION 10.**

253 Said title is further amended by revising subparagraph (e)(3)(D) of Code Section 19-8-4,  
 254 relating to when surrender or termination of parental or guardian's rights is required, as  
 255 follows:

256 "(D) The pre-birth surrender shall not be valid for use by a legal father as defined under  
 257 paragraph (6) of Code Section 19-8-1 or for any man who has executed ~~either a~~  
 258 ~~voluntary acknowledgment of legitimation pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2)~~  
 259 ~~of subsection (g) of Code Section 19-7-22 or a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity~~  
 260 pursuant to the provisions of Code Section 19-7-46.1."

261 **SECTION 11.**

262 Said title is further amended by revising subparagraph (e)(3)(D) of Code Section 19-8-5,  
 263 relating to surrender or termination of parental or guardian's rights when child to be adopted  
 264 by a third party, as follows:

265 "(D) The pre-birth surrender shall not be valid for use by a legal father as defined under  
 266 paragraph (6) of Code Section 19-8-1 or for any man who has executed ~~either a~~  
 267 ~~voluntary acknowledgment of legitimation pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2)~~  
 268 ~~of subsection (g) of Code Section 19-7-22 or a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity~~  
 269 pursuant to the provisions of Code Section 19-7-46.1."



270 **SECTION 12.**

271 Said title is further amended by revising subparagraph (e)(3)(D) of Code Section 19-8-7,  
 272 relating to surrender or termination of parental or guardian's rights when child to be adopted  
 273 by a relative, as follows:

274 "(D) The pre-birth surrender shall not be valid for use by a legal father as defined under  
 275 paragraph (6) of Code Section 19-8-1 or for any man who has executed ~~either a~~  
 276 ~~voluntary acknowledgment of legitimation pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2)~~  
 277 ~~of subsection (g) of Code Section 19-7-22 or a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity~~  
 278 pursuant to the provisions of Code Section 19-7-46.1."

279 **SECTION 13.**

280 Said title is further amended by revising subsection (c) of Code Section 19-8-9, relating to  
 281 surrender of parental rights when legal mother puts up for adoption a child that she  
 282 previously adopted herself, as follows:

283 "(c) If a legal mother has voluntarily and in writing surrendered all of her parental rights  
 284 pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) of Code Section 19-8-4, 19-8-5, 19-8-6, or  
 285 19-8-7 and has not withdrawn her surrender within the ten-day period after signing as  
 286 permitted by the provisions of subsection (b) of this Code section, she shall have no right  
 287 or authority to sign ~~either a voluntary acknowledgment of legitimation pursuant to the~~  
 288 ~~provisions of paragraph (2) of subsection (g) of Code Section 19-7-22 or a voluntary~~  
 289 acknowledgment of paternity pursuant to the provisions of Code Section 19-7-46.1  
 290 regarding the same child."

291 **SECTION 14.**

292 Said title is further amended by revising subsection (e) of Code Section 19-8-12, relating to  
 293 notice to biological father, as follows:

294 "(e) When notice is to be given pursuant to subsection (b) of this Code section, it shall  
 295 advise such biological father who is not the legal father that he loses all rights to the child  
 296 and will neither receive notice nor be entitled to object to the adoption of the child unless,  
 297 within 30 days of receipt of such notice, he files:

298 (1) A petition to legitimate the child pursuant to Code Section 19-7-22 ~~or an~~  
 299 ~~acknowledgment of legitimation pursuant to Code Section 19-7-21.1;~~ and

300 (2) Notice of the filing of the petition to legitimate ~~or acknowledgment of legitimation~~  
 301 with the court in which the action under this Code section, if any, is pending and to the  
 302 person who provided such notice to such biological father."

303

**SECTION 15.**

304 Chapter 10 of Title 31 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to vital records,  
 305 is amended by revising subsections (a) and (d) of Code Section 31-10-25, relating to  
 306 disclosure of information contained in vital records, as follows:

307 "(a) To protect the integrity of vital records, to ensure their proper use, and to ensure the  
 308 efficient and proper administration of the system of vital records, it shall be unlawful for  
 309 any person to permit inspection of, or to disclose information contained in vital records or  
 310 to copy or issue a copy of all or part of any such record except as authorized by this  
 311 chapter, Code Section 19-7-46.1, and by regulation or by order of a court of competent  
 312 jurisdiction. Regulations adopted under this Code section shall provide for adequate  
 313 standards of security and confidentiality of vital records. The provisions of this subsection  
 314 shall not apply to court records or indexes of marriage licenses, divorces, and annulments  
 315 of marriages filed as provided by law."

316 "(d) Information in vital records indicating that a birth occurred out of wedlock shall not  
 317 be disclosed except as ~~provided by regulation or upon the~~ authorized by this chapter, Code  
 318 Section 19-7-46.1, and regulation or by order of a court of competent jurisdiction."

319

**SECTION 16.**

320 Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (a) of Code Section 31-10-26, relating  
 321 to certified copies of vital records, issuance, and use for statistical purposes, as follows:

322 "(a) In accordance with Code Section 31-10-25 and the regulations adopted pursuant  
 323 thereto:

324 (1) The state registrar or local custodian, ~~of vital records appointed by the state registrar~~  
 325 ~~to issue certified copies~~ upon receipt of a written application, shall issue:

326 (A) A a certified copy of a vital record in that registrar's or custodian's custody or  
 327 abstract thereof to any applicant having a direct and tangible interest in the vital record;  
 328 ~~except that certified;~~

329 (B) Certified copies of voluntary acknowledgments of paternity as provided in  
 330 subsection (e) of Code Section 19-7-46.1;

331 (C) Certified copies of voluntary acknowledgments of legitimation executed on or  
 332 before June 30, 2015, to the same individuals and entities specified in subsection (e) of  
 333 Code Section 19-7-46.1; and

334 (D) Certified copies of certificates ~~shall only be issued~~ to:

335 ~~(A)(i)~~ (i) The person whose record of birth is registered;

336 ~~(B)(ii)~~ (ii) Either parent, guardian, or temporary guardian of the person whose record of  
 337 birth or death is registered;

338 ~~(C)~~(iii) The living legal spouse or next of kin, or the legal representative, or the  
 339 person who in good faith has applied and produced a record of such application to  
 340 become the legal representative of the person whose record of birth or death is  
 341 registered;

342 ~~(D)~~(iv) A The court of competent jurisdiction upon its order or subpoena; or

343 ~~(E)~~(v) Any governmental agency, state or federal, provided that such certificate shall  
 344 be needed for official purposes; and

345 (2) Each certified copy issued shall show the date of registration and duplicates issued  
 346 from records marked 'delayed' or 'amended' shall be similarly marked and show the  
 347 effective date. The documentary evidence used to establish a delayed certificate of birth  
 348 shall be shown on all duplicates issued. All forms and procedures used in the issuance  
 349 of certified copies of vital records in this state shall be provided or approved by the state  
 350 registrar."

351 **SECTION 17.**

352 This Act shall not be construed to affect a voluntary acknowledgment of legitimation that  
 353 was valid under the former provisions of Code Section 19-7-21.1, nor any of the rights or  
 354 responsibilities flowing therefrom, if it was executed on or before June 30, 2015.

355 **SECTION 18.**

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