



## Open Government Impact Statement

83rd Oregon Legislative Assembly  
2025 Regular Session

## Measure: SB 163 - B

Only impacts on Original or Engrossed  
Versions are Considered Official

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### SUMMARY

Digest: The Act makes changes to how parentage of a child is established in this state. The Act sets up a registry to keep information about gamete and embryo donors. (Flesch Readability Score: 66.6).

Modifies the ways that parentage of a child may be established. Creates a new presumption of parentage. Expands eligibility for establishing parentage by voluntary acknowledgment to certain persons. Allows certain persons to deny parentage of a child in certain circumstances.

Modifies court procedures for adjudications of parentage. Modifies procedures for genetic testing to determine parentage.

Specifies the process for determining the parentage of a child conceived by assisted reproduction. Prescribes requirements for gestational surrogacy arrangements.

Creates a registry of donors of gametes and embryos. Allows donor-conceived children to access donor registry information upon attaining 18 years of age.

Appropriates moneys from the General Fund to the Oregon Health Authority for the Public Health Division to update forms and to update the electronic vital records system.

Takes effect on the 91st day following adjournment sine die.

### OPEN GOVERNMENT IMPACT

Legislative Counsel has not adopted standards for drafting measures that establish exemptions from disclosure of public records.

This measure includes a report of genetic testing for parentage in the privacy protections contained in ORS 192.531 to 192.549 which contains specific protections and excludes the information from public disclosure except in certain circumstances. This measure also seals the court record of and exempts from disclosure the petition and any other document related to a surrogacy agreement filed with the court, except that the documents may be disclosed in certain circumstances.

If those public records that could be subject to public disclosure were instead subject to mandatory disclosure under public records law, the public could gain information about surrogacy agreements as well as genetic testing performed for the purposes of determining parentage.