Legislative Commission on Surrogacy Definitions

Genetic Mother — A woman who contributes her egg in order to produce the resulting child

Genetic Father — A man who contributes his sperm in order to produce the resulting child

Intended Parents — Individuals who intend to become the legal parents of the child produced as a result of a surrogacy agreement

Gestational Surrogate — A woman who carries a developing fetus in her uterus until it is born

Traditional Surrogacy — Traditional surrogacy refers to a contractual situation whereby a woman agrees to become impregnated, typically by artificial insemination (AI), using her own egg and the sperm of another man, usually the intended father of the baby. She agrees to carry the child to term and thereafter relinquish her parental rights to the child. Because the surrogate uses her own egg, she is considered the biological, genetic, and gestational mother of the resulting child. Although usually impregnated through AI, it is possible that the surrogate is impregnated using In vitro fertilization (IVF).

Gestational Surrogacy — Gestational surrogacy refers to a contractual situation whereby a woman agrees to have an in vitro fertilized embryo implanted into her uterus, and then agrees to carry the resulting child to term. She further agrees to relinquish her parental rights upon birth of the child. To produce the implanted embryo, either the gametes (egg and sperm) of the intended parents or donor gametes may be used.

Altruistic Surrogacy — Altruistic surrogacy means a practice whereby a woman agrees, for no financial gain, to become pregnant and bear a child for another person or persons to whom she intends to transfer the child's care at, or shortly after, the child's birth.

Commercial Surrogacy — Commercial surrogacy is the process in which an individual or couple pays a fee to a woman in exchange for her carrying and delivering a baby. At birth, or shortly after, the child is turned over to the individual or couple.