

Judiciary Committee JOINT FAVORABLE REPORT

Bill No: SB-293 / [Bill Status](#) / [Public Hearing Testimony](#)

Title: AN ACT CONCERNING THE STATUTE OF LIMITATION FOR INJURY CAUSED BY FRAUD IN THE PROVISION OF FERTILITY CARE AND TREATMENT.

Vote Date: 3/30/2026

Vote Action: Joint Favorable Substitute

PH Date: 3/2/2026

File No.:

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SPONSORS OF BILL:

Judiciary Committee

REASONS FOR BILL:

This bill increases the statute of limitations to reflect that modern medical techniques allow for the discovery of fertility fraud later in life.

SUBSTITUTE LANGUAGE:

The substitute language defines the phrase “fraud in the provision of fertility care and treatment” in order to reduce ambiguity.

RESPONSE FROM ADMINISTRATION/AGENCY:

None expressed.

NATURE AND SOURCES OF SUPPORT:

Kelly Best: The testifier supports this bill because it would show that CT cares for families affected by fertility fraud and that Connecticut understands the depth of such a crime and the need for justice. They point to eight known cases of fertility fraud, which will continue to increase with at-home DNA testing. She believes this bill will give victims of fraud a way to seek justice.

Rebecca Dodson: The testifier supports this bill because, as the product of a sperm-donation pregnancy, they can attest to how critical transparency is. She believes accountability for the doctors who are responsible for the operation is a critical first step towards protecting the trust, ethics, and bodily autonomy of a patient.

Victoria Hill: The testifier supports this bill because, as a victim of fertility fraud themselves, they know how harmful the malpractice can be. They argue that although this is a step in the right direction, the goal should be to do away with any statute of limitations on fertility fraud. She explained that fertility fraud is fundamentally different than other types of malpractice and is extremely difficult to detect. She furthered that the bill acknowledges that reproductive deception requires a legal framework that reflects its unique concealment and lifelong consequences. She believes this bill represents meaningful progress and sends the message to many victims in CT that they are being heard. She emphasized that the clock should not run out before victims even know they were harmed.

Tiffany Score: The testifier supports this bill to strengthen oversight and regulation within the IVF industry. They believe that mistakes in IVF are far more common than many think and, as such, the IVF industry requires clear regulation, enforceable standards, and more oversight, like what is provided in this bill.

Allison Vece: The testifier supports this bill.

Kelly Randall: The testifier supports this bill because it would protect women and families from fertility fraud and create accountability for fertility doctors.

Janine Tarantello: The testifier supports this bill to create a more concrete path for justice for fertility fraud victims. They urge considerations for no statute of limitations on fertility fraud as it is often difficult to determine when fraud has taken place. As a victim of fertility fraud, the doctor who treated her mother is her biological father, which has caused them to focus on grappling with this newfound pain and navigating uncertainty rather than attempting to seek justice.

Anonymous: The testifier supports this bill because it will be a remedy to those who are victims of fertility fraud. They argue that there should not be any statute of limitations for such a claim because of the unique nature of fertility fraud. As a victim of fertility fraud, this person urges the passage of this bill.

Anonymous 19: The testifier supports this bill because, as a donor-conceived person, they have seen fertility fraud cause severe harm. Women impregnated with fraudulent gametes did not consent to those being put inside them. They stated that children resulting from this fraud may also have many unknown siblings which could lead to unintentional incest.

Anonymous 9: The testifier supports this bill because donor-conceived people often do not find out they are donor-conceived until later in their life. Many also do not find out they are victims of fertility fraud until after they dated a donor sibling unknowingly. While this person believes that there should be no statute of limitations on this type of fraud, the damage caused shows how badly protections need to be put in place.

William Garten: The testifier supports this bill because new technological advancements bring clarity and closure to families; many times, families are unaware of fertility fraud until they take a DNA test. This bill is essential to allowing civil action and accountability.

Kelly Randall: The testifier supports this bill in order to create accountability for fertility doctors and provide protections for victims of fertility fraud.

Peter Wolfgang, President, Institute of Connecticut Action: The testifier supports this bill to give an opportunity for victims of fertility fraud to seek justice.

NATURE AND SOURCES OF OPPOSITION:

Anonymous 37: The testifier opposes the bill because it is too broad to be considered case by case and the individual.

Connecticut Hospital Association: The Connecticut Hospital Association (CHA) opposes this bill because of the sound and long-standing policy reasons that make statutes of limitations necessary. They also clarify that this bill seeks to extend the statute of limitations for fraud rather than negligence. The CHA requests language in the bill to clarify that the bill would not be applied retroactively to events that have already occurred.

Connecticut Stated Medical Society: The Connecticut State Medical Society (CSMS) opposes this bill because meaningful medical liability reform requires looking at the full picture, not creating carve outs. CSMS stated that there is a lack of definition specifically for the word "fraud" and the term "fertility care and treatment". Additionally, CSMS claims that the extension in the statute of limitation would pose difficulties for obtaining evidence and cause an increase in medical malpractice premiums. They argue that this bill would hurt the states' ability to recruit and retain physicians.

Reported by: James Finlay

Date: April 9, 2026