

A bill for an act

relating to adoption; allowing adopted persons access to birth records; amending Minnesota Statutes 2006, sections 13.465, subdivision 8; 144.218, subdivision 1; 144.225, subdivision 2; 144.2252; 259.89, subdivision 1; 260C.317, subdivision 4; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 144; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2006, sections 259.83, subdivision 3; 259.89, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 13.465, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **Adoption records.** Various adoption records are classified under section 259.53, subdivision 1. Access to the original birth record of a person who has been adopted is governed by section ~~259.89~~ 144.2253.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 144.218, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Adoption.** Upon receipt of a certified copy of an order, decree, or certificate of adoption, the state registrar shall register a replacement vital record in the new name of the adopted person. The original record of birth is ~~confidential~~ private data on individuals pursuant to section 13.02, subdivision ~~3~~ 12, and shall not be disclosed except pursuant to court order or section 144.2252 or 144.2253. The information contained on the original birth record, except for the registration number, shall be provided on request to: (1) a parent who is named on the original birth record; and (2) the adopted person who is the subject of the vital record if the person is at least 19 years of age. Upon the receipt of a certified copy of a court order of annulment of adoption the state registrar shall restore the original vital record to its original place in the file.

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Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 144.225, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Data about births.** (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, data pertaining to the birth of a child to a woman who was not married to the child's father when the child was conceived nor when the child was born, including the original record of birth and the certified vital record, are confidential data. At the time of the birth of a child to a woman who was not married to the child's father when the child was conceived nor when the child was born, the mother may designate demographic data pertaining to the birth as public. Notwithstanding the designation of the data as confidential, it may be disclosed:

(1) to a parent or guardian of the child;

(2) to the child when the child is 16 years of age or older;

(3) under paragraph (b) or (e); or

(4) pursuant to a court order. For purposes of this section, a subpoena does not constitute a court order.

(b) Unless the child is adopted, data pertaining to the birth of a child that are not accessible to the public become public data if 100 years have elapsed since the birth of the child who is the subject of the data, or as provided under section 13.10, whichever occurs first.

(c) If a child is adopted, data pertaining to the child's birth are governed by the provisions relating to adoption records, including sections 13.10, subdivision 5; 144.218, subdivision 1; 144.2252; 144.2253; and 259.89.

(d) The name and address of a mother under paragraph (a) and the child's date of birth may be disclosed to the county social services or public health member of a family services collaborative for purposes of providing services under section 124D.23.

(e) The commissioner of human services shall have access to birth records for:

(1) the purposes of administering medical assistance, general assistance medical care, and the MinnesotaCare program;

(2) child support enforcement purposes; and

(3) other public health purposes as determined by the commissioner of health.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 144.2252, is amended to read:

144.2252 ACCESS TO ORIGINAL BIRTH RECORD AFTER ADOPTION.

(a) Whenever an adopted person requests the state registrar to disclose the information on the adopted person's original birth record, the state registrar shall act according to section ~~259.89~~ 144.2253.

(b) The state registrar shall provide a transcript of an adopted person's original birth record to an authorized representative of a federally recognized American Indian tribe for the sole purpose of determining the adopted person's eligibility for enrollment or membership. Information contained in the birth record may not be used to provide the adopted person information about the person's birth parents, except as provided in this section or section ~~259.83~~ 144.2253.

Sec. 5. [144.2253] ACCESS TO ORIGINAL BIRTH RECORD BY ADOPTED PERSON.

Subdivision 1. **Disclosure; fee.** (a) The state registrar shall provide a photocopy of the original birth certificate upon request to an adopted person age 19 or older if there is no affidavit of nondisclosure on file. Affidavits of disclosure and affidavits of nondisclosure must be honored by the state registrar.

(b) The state registrar may impose a fee for the copy of the original birth certificate.

Subd. 2. **Rescission of affidavit.** A birth parent may rescind an affidavit of disclosure or an affidavit of nondisclosure at any time.

Subd. 3. **Affidavit of nondisclosure; access to birth record.** (a) An adopted person age 19 or older may petition the appropriate court for disclosure of the original birth record pursuant to section 259.61, and the court shall grant the petition, if, after consideration of the interests of all known persons involved, the court determines that disclosure of the information would be of greater benefit than nondisclosure.

(b) An adopted person age 19 or older may request the state registrar search the state and national death records to determine if the birth parent is deceased. If the birth parent is deceased, a photocopy of the original birth certificate must be released only to the adopted person making the request. The state registrar may impose a fee for the record search.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 259.89, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Request.** An adopted person who is 19 years of age or over may request the commissioner of health to disclose the information on the adopted person's original birth record. ~~The commissioner of health shall, within five days of receipt of the request, notify the commissioner of human services in writing of the request by the adopted person.~~

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 260C.317, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Rights of terminated parent.** Upon entry of an order terminating the parental rights of any person who is identified as a parent on the original birth record of

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the child as to whom the parental rights are terminated, the court shall cause written notice to be made to that person setting forth:

(1) the right of the person to file at any time with the state registrar of vital statistics a consent to disclosure, as defined in section 144.212, subdivision 11;

(2) the right of the person to file at any time with the state registrar of vital statistics an affidavit stating that the information on the original birth record shall not be disclosed as provided in section ~~144.2252~~ 144.2253; and

(3) the effect of a failure to file either a consent to disclosure, as defined in section 144.212, subdivision 11, or an affidavit stating that the information on the original birth record shall not be disclosed.

Sec. 8. **REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 2006, sections 259.83, subdivision 3; and 259.89, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, and 5, are repealed.

259.83 POSTADOPTION SERVICES.

Subd. 3. **Identifying information.** In adoptive placements made on and after August 1, 1982, the agency responsible for or supervising the placement shall obtain from the birth parents named on the original birth record an affidavit attesting to the following:

(a) That the birth parent has been informed of the right of the adopted person at the age specified in section 259.89 to request from the agency the name, last known address, birthdate and birthplace of the birth parents named on the adopted person's original birth record;

(b) That each birth parent may file in the agency record an affidavit objecting to the release of any or all of the information listed in clause (a) about that birth parent, and that parent only, to the adopted person;

(c) That if the birth parent does not file an affidavit objecting to release of information before the adopted person reaches the age specified in section 259.89, the agency will provide the adopted person with the information upon request;

(d) That notwithstanding the filing of an affidavit, the adopted person may petition the court according to section 259.61 for release of identifying information about a birth parent;

(e) That the birth parent shall then have the opportunity to present evidence to the court that nondisclosure of identifying information is of greater benefit to the birth parent than disclosure to the adopted person; and

(f) That any objection filed by the birth parent shall become invalid when withdrawn by the birth parent or when the birth parent dies. Upon receipt of a death record for the birth parent, the agency shall release the identifying information to the adopted person if requested.

259.89 ACCESS TO ORIGINAL BIRTH RECORD INFORMATION.

Subd. 2. **Search.** Within six months after receiving notice of the request of the adopted person, the commissioner of human services shall make complete and reasonable efforts to notify each parent identified on the original birth record of the adopted person. The commissioner, the commissioner's agents, and licensed child-placing agencies may charge a reasonable fee to the adopted person for the cost of making a search pursuant to this subdivision. Every licensed child-placing agency in the state shall cooperate with the commissioner of human services in efforts to notify an identified parent. All communications under this subdivision are confidential pursuant to section 13.02, subdivision 3.

For purposes of this subdivision, "notify" means a personal and confidential contact with the birth parents named on the original birth record of the adopted person. The contact shall not be by mail and shall be by an employee or agent of the licensed child-placing agency which processed the pertinent adoption or some other licensed child-placing agency designated by the commissioner of human services. The contact shall be evidenced by filing with the commissioner of health an affidavit of notification executed by the person who notified each parent certifying that each parent was given the following information:

(a) The nature of the information requested by the adopted person;

(b) The date of the request of the adopted person;

(c) The right of the parent to file, within 30 days of receipt of the notice, an affidavit with the commissioner of health stating that the information on the original birth record should not be disclosed;

(d) The right of the parent to file a consent to disclosure with the commissioner of health at any time; and

(e) The effect of a failure of the parent to file either a consent to disclosure or an affidavit stating that the information on the original birth record should not be disclosed.

Subd. 3. **Failure to notify parent.** If the commissioner of human services certifies to the commissioner of health an inability to notify a parent identified on the original birth record within six months, and if neither identified parent has at any time filed an unrevoked consent to disclosure with the commissioner of health, the information may be disclosed as follows:

(a) If the person was adopted prior to August 1, 1977, the person may petition the appropriate court for disclosure of the original birth record pursuant to section 259.61, and the court shall grant the petition if, after consideration of the interests of all known persons involved, the court determines that disclosure of the information would be of greater benefit than nondisclosure.

(b) If the person was adopted on or after August 1, 1977, the commissioner of health shall release the requested information to the adopted person.

APPENDIX

Repealed Minnesota Statutes: 08-5753

If either parent identified on the birth record has at any time filed with the commissioner of health an unrevoked affidavit stating that the information on the original birth record should not be disclosed, the commissioner of health shall not disclose the information to the adopted person until the affidavit is revoked by the filing of a consent to disclosure by that parent.

Subd. 4. **Release of information after notice.** If, within six months, the commissioner of human services certifies to the commissioner of health notification of each parent identified on the original birth record pursuant to subdivision 2, the commissioner of health shall disclose the information requested by the adopted person 31 days after the date of the latest notice to either parent. This disclosure will occur if, at any time during the 31 days both of the parents identified on the original birth record have filed a consent to disclosure with the commissioner of health and neither consent to disclosure has been revoked by the subsequent filing by a parent of an affidavit stating that the information should not be disclosed. If only one parent has filed a consent to disclosure and the consent has not been revoked, the commissioner of health shall disclose, to the adopted person, original birth record information on the consenting parent only.

Subd. 5. **Death of parent.** Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions 3 and 4, if a parent named on the original birth record of an adopted person has died, and at any time prior to the death the parent has filed an unrevoked affidavit with the commissioner of health stating that the information on the original birth record should not be disclosed, the adopted person may petition the court of original jurisdiction of the adoption proceeding for disclosure of the original birth record pursuant to section 259.61. The court shall grant the petition if, after consideration of the interests of all known persons involved, the court determines that disclosure of the information would be of greater benefit than nondisclosure.