

H

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COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER: Judiciary

2/5/82

Date: 4-21-82

Mr. President:

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES has had SSHB 621 am

issuance of certificates of birth for persons born outside the United States and adopted by Alaska residents

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for _____ same title
 new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]

CHAIRMAN

REVISED
POSITION PAPER

HOUSE BILL NO. 621

"An Act providing for the issuance of certificates of birth for persons born outside the United States and adopted by Alaska residents."

The Department recognizes that this is an emotional issue to those new parents of adopted aliens, who feel it is very important for their child to have a birth certification document from the State of Alaska. More than 30 states now have similar legislation. However, we would like to bring to the Committee's attention that, of the 650 to 700 adoptions granted each year in Alaska, only 3 to 4 percent are adoptions of foreign-born aliens, amounting to about 25, and of these, less than half are adoptions of Asian children.

The Registration Methods Branch of the National Center for Health Statistics has opposed the establishment of a birth certificate by any state for a foreign-born alien. This position is based on the firm belief, of more than 40 years standing, that the basic principle of registration is to record vital events where they occur. The Model Vital Statistics Act, endorsed by the Council of State Governments, makes no provision for such a birth certificate because of the ease by which abuses might result. A person could enter the United States using his original birth certificate, become adopted, and establish an entirely new identity without becoming a citizen. Even if the new certificate bears the statement that it is not evidence of United States citizenship, it could be misleading because, in most cases, both adoptive parents are native to this country.

Passage of this bill would give a selected few people two birth certificates, one in the country of birth and one in Alaska. Children born to American citizens in a foreign country get only one birth certificate, and it is from that foreign jurisdiction. When a person, born in Alaska, is adopted, the original record is sealed away and replaced by a substitute birth certificate. Hence, an alien would always have two birth certificates, but the Alaska-born adoptee does not.

It is the opinion of the Department of Health & Social Services that the need addressed in this bill is already satisfied. In 1960 the U.S. State Department recognized that aliens in this country needed an acceptable document as proof of date and place of birth. Since that time the birth record issued by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has been totally accepted by all jurisdictions. Should the alien become naturalized, further documentation is provided. A birth record prepared by the State of Alaska for an adopted alien is a duplication of effort and does not maintain the integrity of vital records by registering only births which occur in Alaska.

It is recommended that the provisions of this bill be limited to minor foreign-born aliens adopted in Alaska, and that the certificate provided be on a form designed to suit the need, but not in the identical style of the standard certificate of birth for Alaska.

With these amendments, the Department of Health & Social Services would support passage of HB No. 621.

RECOMMENDED BY: *Jean P. Brooks*
JEAN P. BROOKS
STATE REGISTRAR
BUREAU OF VITAL
STATISTICS

DATE: *January 25, 1982*

APPROVED BY: *H. D. Beirne*
HELEN D. BEIRNE
COMMISSIONER
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH &
SOCIAL SERVICES

DATE: *1-26-82*

HOUSE BILL NO. 621

PROBLEM OVERVIEW

1. Many adopted foreign-born children have no legal birth certificates from their country of birth. In most of the heavily-populated nations, especially in Asia, vital events are not routinely recorded. Parents of foreign-born adopted children have no recourse to these foreign governments to obtain birth documents.
2. The legislatures of 35 states have responded to the concerns of adoptive parents, and are issuing birth certificates to adopted foreign-born children.

INTENT OF LEGISLATION

1. A birth certificate is a legal document reflecting the facts of birth. These certificates, if issued by the State of Alaska, will record the foreign country in which the child was born, the birth date, the child's legal name, and the names of the child's legal parents. A birth certificate is the right of every citizen.
2. The small, paper card issued by Immigration, called the "Certification of Birth Data," is unknown to the average person and to many persons in government. Non-acceptance of this card as an alternative to a birth certificate could cause serious difficulties in the future for these adopted individuals. A birth certificate issued by the State of Alaska would help to ensure that these adopted persons will have the latitude to move freely within the framework of our society on an equal par with their American-born brothers and sisters.
3. That Alaska would issue birth certificates to only those adopted foreign-born children whose parents were residents of Alaska at the time the adoption decree was granted. No foreign-born child is granted a preferential visa by Immigration and Naturalization unless the Social Service Board of Alaska has given permission for the child to enter the state. This applies to both adoptions which occur in Alaskan courts and those which occur in foreign courts.
4. The birth certificate will state that it is not evidence of citizenship. This statement will in no way interfere with other proofs of citizenship (naturalization documents or birth reports issued by the U.S. Dept. of State) which all of these children will eventually have.

5. If a legal foreign birth document exists, then the Alaskan birth certificate would be prepared from the facts reported on the foreign one. Although both documents may be considered prima facie evidence of birth, this should create no problems since the facts reported in each case would be identical. For the majority of children who have no foreign birth certificates, possible duplication of prima facie evidence would not occur.
6. That the State of Alaska would issue retroactive birth certificates to include persons adopted prior to passage of the bill.

Birth certificate bill

Rep. Mitch Abood has introduced legislation to clear up a simple problem with far-reaching effects for those troubled by it. Alaska is one of 16 states with no provision for issuing birth certificates to foreign-born children adopted by Alaskan parents.

Those children eventually become American citizens with all the rights and responsibilities involved. But having no birth certificate is a nuisance that can hinder them throughout life — at school, at play, at work or in court. Rep. Abood's bill would remedy that situation for future adoptees as well as those already in Alaska. The matter should be overlooked no longer.

CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH

TYPE OR PRINT IN
PERMANENT INK

RECORDER'S NO
81-70

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS - JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

DATE RECEIVED
MAR 1 0 1981

CHILD - NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST
STEPHANNE LYNN STRAUSS

SEX DATE OF BIRTH MONTH DAY YEAR HOUR PLACE OF BIRTH CITY, VILLAGE OR LOCATION
FEMALE FEBRUARY 16, 1981 7:23 A ALASKA JUNEAU

HOSPITAL - NAME STREET AND NUMBER (IF NOT IN HOSPITAL, GIVE STREET AND NUMBER)
BARTLETT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL 3260 HOSPITAL DRIVE

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE NAMED CHILD WAS BORN ALIVE AT THE PLACE AND TIME AND THE DATE STATED ABOVE
IF ATTENDANT SAME AS PERSON SIGNING CHECK HERE
IF NOT, ENTER NAME AND TITLE BELOW

DR. NAME (IF DIFFERENT) DR. - WILLIAM PALMER
TITLE: M.D. NURSE MIDWIFE OTHER

DATE SIGNED: **2/25/81** MAILING ADDRESS - STREET OR P.O. BOX NO., CITY, VILLAGE, STATE, ZIP CODE
3260 HOSPITAL DRIVE, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

MOTHER - MAIDEN NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST AGE (AT TIME OF THIS BIRTH) STATE OF BIRTH (IF NOT U.S.A., NAME COUNTRY)
BARBARA LYNN SHULER 37 YEARS RHODE ISLAND

RESIDENCE - STATE CITY, VILLAGE OR LOCATION INSIDE CITY?
ALASKA JUNEAU YES

STREET AND NUMBER RECORDING DISTRICT
433 - 4TH STREET #1 JUNEAU

FATHER - NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST AGE (AT TIME OF THIS BIRTH) STATE OF BIRTH (IF NOT U.S.A., NAME COUNTRY)
EDVINS YANIS STRAUSS 38 YEARS LATVIA

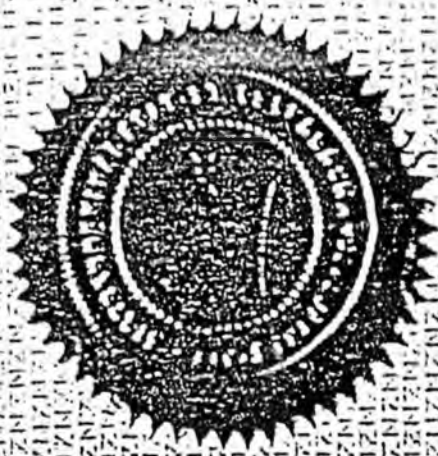
I CERTIFY THAT THE PERSONAL INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THIS CERTIFICATE IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, SIGNATURE OF PARENT
MOTHER'S MAILING ADDRESS - STREET OR P.O. BOX NO., CITY OR VILLAGE, STATE, ZIP CODE
433 - 4TH STREET #1 JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

RECORDER'S SIGNATURE: *Richard D. ...* ADDRESS: **Pouch U, Juneau, Alaska 99811** RECORDING DISTRICT: **Juneau** DATE RECORDED: **FEB 27 1981**

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the record on file with the Alaska State Bureau of Vital Statistics at Juneau, Alaska.

Joan P. Brooks
Joan P. Brooks
State Registrar of Vital Statistics

BY: *Andrew B. ...*
Date: **JAN 22 1982**



CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH

STATE FILE NUMBER

TYPE OR PRINT IN PERMANENT INK

RECORDER'S NO.	ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS - JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811	DATE RECEIVED
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CHILD - NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST

SEX	DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)	HOUR	PLACE OF BIRTH	CITY, VILLAGE OR LOCATION
2	3a	3c	M. ALASKA	3c

HOSPITAL - NAME	STREET AND NUMBER (IF NOT IN HOSPITAL, GIVE STREET AND NUMBER)
4a	4b

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE NAMED CHILD WAS BORN ALIVE AT THE PLACE AND TIME AND THE DATE STATED ABOVE		IF ATTENDANT SAME AS PERSON SIGNING CHECK HERE <input type="checkbox"/>
5a SIGNATURE	IF NOT, ENTER NAME AND TITLE BELOW	
5b NAME (TYPE OR PRINT)	NAME	
5c TITLE <input type="checkbox"/> M.D. <input type="checkbox"/> NURSE <input type="checkbox"/> MIDWIFE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	5d TITLE	
DATE SIGNED (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)	MAILING ADDRESS - STREET OR P.O. BOX NO., CITY, VILLAGE, STATE, ZIP CODE	
5e	5f	

MOTHER - MAIDEN NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST	AGE (AT TIME OF THIS BIRTH)	STATE OF BIRTH (IF NOT U.S.A., NAME COUNTRY)
6a	6b YEARS	6c
RESIDENCE - STATE	CITY, VILLAGE OR LOCATION	
6d	6e	
STREET AND NUMBER	RECORDING DISTRICT	
6f	6h	

FATHER - NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST	AGE (AT TIME OF THIS BIRTH)	STATE OF BIRTH (IF NOT U.S.A., NAME COUNTRY)
7a	7b YEARS	7c
I CERTIFY THAT THE PERSONAL INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THIS CERTIFICATE IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. (SIGNATURE OF FATHER)		MOTHER'S MAILING ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT FROM REGISTRATION NOTICE) STREET OR P.O. BOX NO., CITY OR VILLAGE, STATE, ZIP CODE
8a	8b	
RECORDER - SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	RECORDING DISTRICT
9a	9b	9c
		DATE RECORDED (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)
9d		9e

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR MEDICAL AND HEALTH USE ONLY.

RACE - MOTHER	RACE - FATHER	BIRTHWEIGHT	THIS BIRTH - SINGLE TWIN TRIPLE ETC (SPECIFY)	IF NOT SINGLE BIRTH - BORN FIRST SECOND THIRD ETC (SPECIFY)	IS MOTHER MARRIED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
10	11	12	13	14	15
PREGNANCY HISTORY (Complete each section)		EDUCATION - MOTHER (Specify only highest grade completed)		EDUCATION - FATHER (Specify only highest grade completed)	
LIVE BIRTHS (Do not include this child)	OTHER TERMINATIONS (Spontaneous or Induced)	ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY (10-12)	COLLEGE (14-16)	ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY (10-12)	COLLEGE (14-16)
NOW LIVING	NOW DEAD	BEFORE 20 WEEKS	AFTER 20 WEEKS	DATE LAST NORMAL MENSTRUATION BEGAN (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)	MONTH OF PREGNANCY PRENATAL CARE BEGAN FIRST SECOND ETC (SPECIFY)
16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER
NONE <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE <input type="checkbox"/>	NONE <input type="checkbox"/>	16g COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY? - IF YES, DESCRIBE	
DATE OF LAST LIVE BIRTH (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)		DATE OF LAST OTHER (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) (Do not include in date above)		16h APGAR SCORE	
16c	16d	16e		16f	16g
ILLNESS OR CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE PREGNANCY? - IF YES, DESCRIBE		20a			
23 <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		20b			
COMPLICATION OF LABOR AND/OR DELIVERY? - IF YES, DESCRIBE					
24 <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO					
CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OR ANOMALIES OF CHILD? - IF YES, DESCRIBE					
25 <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO					

Substitute

This is what the birth certificates are like.

TYPE OR PRINT IN PERMANENT INK

NORTH DAKOTA
CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH
State Department of Health

Birth Number
FB- 76-000005

CHILD NAME			SEX	DATE OF BIRTH (Mo. Day, Year)	HOUR	
1	FIRST Michelle	MIDDLE Louise	LAST Paulson	2 Female	3 July 1, 1976	3b --- M
BIRTHPLACE - Continent			Country	Province		
4a	Asia		4c Korea	4c Seoul		
REGISTRAR			DATE RECEIVED REGISTRAR (Month, Day, Year)			
5a	<i>Edna Kavonius</i>			5b September 14, 1979		
MOTHER-MAIDEN NAME			AGE (at time of this birth)	STATE OF BIRTH (If not in USA, name country)		
6a	FIRST Louise	MIDDLE Mellentine	LAST Schroder	6b 37	6c North Dakota	
RESIDENCE-STATE		COUNTY	CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION	STREET AND NUMBER OF RESIDENCE		
7a North Dakota	7b Grand Forks	7c Grand Forks	7c 1814 Lewis Blvd.	7c Yes		
MOTHER'S MAILING ADDRESS—If same as above, enter Zip Code only						
8 58201						
FATHER NAME			AGE (at time of this birth)	STATE OF BIRTH (If not in USA, name country)		
9a	FIRST Leland	MIDDLE Eugene	LAST Paulson	9b 37	9c North Dakota	

THIS CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF CITIZENSHIP

This is to certify that this is a true and exact reproduction of a record filed, kept and preserved in the Division of Vital Records, Office of Statistical Services, North Dakota State Department of Health, Bismarck, North Dakota 58505, in accordance with Section 23-02.1-18 of the North Dakota Century Code.

Date Issued: October 30, 1979

Richard W. Blair

State Registrar

Edna Kavonius

Deputy State Registrar

(NOT VALID WITHOUT RAISED IMPRESSION SEAL)

January 14, 1982

Birth certificate bill

There is a piece of legislation to be introduced before the upcoming legislature supporting substitute birth certificates for foreign-born children adopted by U.S. citizens in Alaska.

I am very much aware of the importance of this piece of legislation as I am the parent of a foreign-born child. As it stands now in the State of Alaska, our children cannot receive birth certificates.

Birth certificates are required so many times during a person's lifetime. Joining Little League, entering schools, the service and marriage licenses are to name a few. It is an important document for one to have.

While other documents may sometimes be substituted, the lack of a birth certificate makes many everyday situations awkward.

This is a small piece of cleanup legislation, but one very important to the lives of our foreign-born adopted children. I am writing this in hopes that other adoptive parents can be aware of this legislation.

— Linda Slone

1/14/82 Anch. Daily News

JAN 18 1982

Lib

ADT 1/17/82

Birth certificates

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter because I am concerned about the discrimination that exists in one portion of our state statutes. That portion involves substitute birth certificates which, if proposed House Bill 621 passes this year, will be corrected.

Normally, if a child is born in one state in the U.S. and adopted in another state, upon legal completion of the adoption process the bureau of vital statistics in the state of the child's birth is notified. The bureau seals the child's original birth certificate and issues a new one in the child's new legal name, correctly listing date and place of birth and listing the adoptive parents as the child's parents. This binding legal document creates, once and for all, the child's identity and provides the security of tangible evidence of his place and role in life.

It is unfortunate that foreign-born children adopted by U.S. citizens and residing in Alaska are the only adopted American citizens who do not have a legally binding certificate of birth. This state is one of approximately 15 where foreign-born adopted children receive no acknowledgement at all, save the issuance of a final decree of adoption. The only other document they receive is the scanty information found on the federally issued Birth Data Record Card, which in no way substitutes for a certificate of birth. Both documents are inadequate in estab-

lishing a sense of identity and a feeling of belonging for an adopted foreign-born child.

Adopted children born in the U.S. (and their adoptive parents) have a legal right to get new birth certificates from the state of the child's birth. I am an adoptive parent of a foreign-born child and have no such recourse to the country of my child's birth. In reading the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, it appears that children such as mine are being denied that which should be rightfully theirs.

By issuing these children certificates of birth in the United States, no one is attempting to conceal the fact that they were born in another country or that their heritage is different from ours. We should, as concerned citizens, try to insure the rights of

such children by guaranteeing that they will have the ability to move as freely within the framework of our society as their American-born counterparts. Foreign-born adopted children will share the same responsibilities to society and to this country. We should not turn our backs when we see that society is not treating these children equally.

The proposed House Bill 621 is a birth certificate bill sponsored by Rep. Mitch Abood to correct the inequality that now exists in Alaska's law. Over 30 other states have passed similar legislation and its passage in this state can only be beneficial.

Reid W. Bond, chairman
Legislative Committee
Anchorage Adoptive
Parents/OURS

April 8, 1982

Telephone Call with Gary Johnson, Regional Deputy Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Zybach-Senate HESS Staff

Mr. Johnson saw no problem with the general concept of the legislation, as he understood it. A number of other states have similar legislation or provisions for birth certificates. He cited two concerns in relation to granting birth certificates, first, that the certificate indicate the original location of birth, and second, that the certificate not be issued until after the adoption and after the child was actually located in Alaska.

CERTIFICATION OF BIRTH DATA
FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION RECORDS

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE RECORDS OF THE U.S. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE INDICATE THAT:

NAME JON MATTHEW HANLON

WAS BORN ON FEBRUARY 9, 1958

AT Seoul, Korea

FILE NO. 53 843 620 SEX _____

DATE OF ISSUANCE June 11, 1973 PLACE OF ISSUANCE Anchorage, Alaska

SIGNATURE OF ISSUING OFFICER _____ TITLE OF ISSUING OFFICER Actg. District Dir.

THIS IS NO. PROOF OF UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Form 6-244 (Rev. 5-1-64)

16-73102-2 GPO

POSITION PAPER / Department of Health & Social Services

POSITION PAPER

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 621am

"An Act providing for the issuance of certificates of birth for persons born outside the United States and adopted by Alaska residents."

The Department recognizes that this is an emotional issue to those new parents of adopted aliens, who feel it is very important for their child to have a birth certification document from the State of Alaska. More than 30 states now have similar legislation. However, we would like to bring to the Committee's attention that, of the 650 to 700 adoptions granted each year in Alaska, only 3 to 4 percent are adoptions of foreign-born aliens, amounting to about 25, and of these, less than half are adoptions of Asian children.

The Registration Methods Branch of the National Center for Health Statistics has opposed the establishment of a birth certificate by any state for a foreign-born alien. This position is based on the firm belief, of more than 40 years standing, that the basic principle of registration is to record vital events where they occur. The Model Vital Statistics Act, endorsed by the Council of State Governments, makes no provision for such a birth certificate because of the ease by which abuses might result. A person could enter the United States using his original birth certificate, become adopted, and establish an entirely new identity without becoming a citizen. Even if the new certificate bears the statement that it is not evidence of United States citizenship, it could be misleading because, in most cases, both adoptive parents are native to this country.

Passage of this bill would give a selected few people two birth certificates, one in the country of birth and one in Alaska. Children born to American citizens in a foreign country get only one birth certificate, and it is from that foreign jurisdiction. When a person, born in Alaska, is adopted, the original record is sealed away and replaced by a substitute birth certificate. Hence, an alien would always have two birth certificates, but the Alaska-born adoptee does not.

It is the opinion of the Department of Health & Social Services that the need addressed in this bill is already satisfied. In 1960 the U.S. State Department recognized that aliens in this country needed an acceptable document as proof of date and place of birth. Since that time the birth record issued by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has been totally accepted by all jurisdictions. Should the alien become naturalized, further documentation is provided. A birth record prepared by the State of Alaska for an adopted alien is a duplication of effort and does not maintain the integrity of vital records by registering only births which occur in Alaska.

Sponsor Substitute for House Bill No. 621 am limits the provisions of this act to adoptees under the age of 18 years. The certificate prepared will be on a form designed to suit the need, similar to the forms used by other states.

The certificate will bear the statement that it is not evidence of United States citizenship. However, upon proof of naturalization, a new certificate will be prepared deleting the statement that the certificate is not evidence of United State citizenship.

The Department of Health and Social Services supports passage of SSH: 621 am.

RECOMMENDED BY:

Joan P. Brody
JOAN P. BRODY
STATE REGISTR.
BUREAU OF VITAL
STATISTICS

DATE:

February 11, 1982

APPROVED BY:

Helen D. Beirne
HELEN D. BEIRNE
COMMISSIONER
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH &
SOCIAL SERVICES

DATE:

2-14-82

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. Sponsor Substitute for House Bill 621 am
Title "An Act providing for the issuance of certificates of birth"
Requested by _____ Date _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Health & Social Services
Program Category Affected Administrative Services
BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected Vital Statistics
(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instruction, Section III)

No fiscal impact

IV. DATE

Feb. 11, 1982

PREPARED BY

Jean P. Branks

AGENCY D.H.S.S.

PHONE 465-3391

Original: Legislative Finance

cc: Budget and Management

Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

100