

as questions may or may not come up, I would certainly like to make myself available for those, too. The first part of the bill, the major breakdown in terms of the first part, deals with medical records. Most of us are aware of and have heard stories of situations where in many cases by virtue of the losing the track of information with respect to an adoptive person, that many cases there are times when that medical history, either the child, themselves, medical history and/or the biological family is such that it would be extremely valuable in diagnosing diseases and the like. We have heard situations where the frantic attempt to contact a biological person because that would be the only person that might be able to be accessed for bone marrow replacement and these kinds of things, and in some cases they are very critical, and so what the first part of the bill does is set up a situation where the medical records are kept in a situation where they could be accessible without any identification aspect to them at all, but the courts would establish a situation where a permanent record would be established for the medical records through the Bureau of Vital Statistics and so that the individual and other medical personnel who needed to access it would know how to get to that without...as I said, there is no attempt on anyone's part in that respect to develop identity, simply the kinds of histories that might be there that might be helpful upon medical treatment. If you talk to the people in the medical field, they will very quickly point out that the histories in many cases are absolutely crucial in the diagnosis of many illnesses and the like. These medical histories will be kept in such a way that it is not names, addresses and so forth, but simply background information. Within the bill, we describe how the Department of Health can establish that kind of information in terms of what would be pertinent and how that is to be kept and the forms that it is put on and so forth, so it doesn't seem to have any particular problem there. The second portion of the bill, which probably gets more attention, follows through that an adoptee at age 21 may be able to access the names of their biological relatives through the Bureau of Vital Statistics conditioned upon the fact that the biological mother and/or father, however the case may be, was put in a situation where they agreed to it at the time, and the procedure is all laid out, at the time that the child is given up for adoption that the biological parent could establish a consent form or, in essence, a nonconsent form to declare that the person should not and could not access those records, and it would follow through our normal closed record situation. There is a bit of a change in the style because