

Date of Hearing: June 23, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON HEALTH
Mia Bonta, Chair
SB 381 (Wahab) – As Amended May 21, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 35-0

SUBJECT: Vital records: adoptees' birth certificates.

SUMMARY: Requires the State Registrar (SR) to make available to the public a contact preference form to be completed at the option of an adopted person's birth parent. Requires the SR to make an adopted person's original birth certificate (OBC) available to them upon request regardless of the birth parents' stated preference to be contacted. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Requires, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the SR to provide an adopted person who is 18 years of age or older and who was born in this state, or to a person 18 years of age or older who is a descendant of a deceased adopted person who was born in this state, a copy of the adopted person's OBC previously filed with the SR. Authorizes the disclosure of this information commencing July 1, 2028.
- 2) Requires the adopted person or descendent to make a request to the SR to receive a copy of the adopted person's OBC. Requires the copy of the OBC to clearly indicate that it may not be used for identification purposes.
- 3) Requires all procedures, fees, and waiting periods pursuant to existing law, and applicable to a nonadopted person's request for a copy of a birth certificate, to apply to requests made pursuant to this bill.
- 4) Requires, if a contact preference form is attached to an OBC, the SR to provide a copy of the contact preference form at the time the OBC is produced to the adopted person or the descendant.
- 5) Requires the SR to make available to the public, on or before July 1, 2028, a contact preference form, including the following selections to be completed at the option of the birth parent:
 - a) "I would like to be contacted.";
 - b) "I would prefer to be contacted only through an intermediary.";
 - c) "I would prefer not to be contacted at this time. If I decide at a later time that I would like to be contacted, I will submit an updated contact preference form to the State Department of Public Health (DPH)."; and,
 - d) An additional blank space for the birth parent to provide any additional information they choose.
- 6) Requires, if a birth parent of an adopted person submits a completed contact preference form to the SR, the SR to do the following:

- a) Match the contact preference form to the adopted person's OBC.
 - b) Attach the contact preference form to the OBC.
 - c) Replace any previously filed contact preference form with a newly completed contact preference form.
- 7) Makes a contact preference form submitted to the SR pursuant to this bill a confidential communication between the birth parent and the adopted person or descendant, of a deceased adopted person and, notwithstanding any other law, may only be released as provided by this bill.
 - 8) Requires, notwithstanding any other law, the SR to announce and publicize the availability of the contact preference form utilizing a means of communication appropriate to inform the public effectively.
 - 9) Defines "OBC" as the birth certificate issued at a live birth of an individual that has been sealed and supplanted pursuant to existing law.
 - 10) Deletes existing law which prohibits the new birth certificate from including the specific name and address of the hospital or other facility where the birth occurred, the color and race of the parents, or both if requested by the adopting parents.
 - 11) Repeals 12) of Existing Law below which authorizes, at any time after the issuance of a new birth certificate and at the request of the adopting parents, another amended birth certificate that omits any of the following information:
 - a) The specific name and address of the hospital or other facility where the birth occurred;
 - b) The city and county of birth; and,
 - c) The color and race of the parents.
 - 12) Makes inoperative on July 1, 2028 and repeals on January 1, 2029 15) of Existing Law below which makes specified records and information relating to adoptions other than the newly issued birth certificate available only upon court order, as specified.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Declares that the right to privacy is a personal and fundamental right protected by the California Constitution and that all individuals have a right of privacy in information pertaining to them. [Civil Code § 1798.1]
- 2) Establishes DPH, and sets forth its powers and duties, including duties as the SR related to vital records and health statistics. [Health and Safety Code (HSC) § 102100, *et seq.*]
- 3) Requires the SR to prescribe and furnish all record forms for use in carrying out the provisions governing vital records and prohibits the use of any record form or format other than those prescribed by the SR. [HSC § 102200]

- 4) Requires every live birth, fetal death, death, and marriage that occurs in the state to be registered with the local registrar. [HSC § 102230]
- 5) Requires the certificate of live birth to include specified information, including, among other things, the full name and sex of the child; date and place of birth as well as the full name, birthplace, and date of birth of each parent, including month, day, and year, and the parental relationship of the parent to the child. [HSC § 102425]
- 6) Requires the SR, local registrar, or county recorder, upon request and payment of a fee, to supply an applicant with a certified copy of the record of a birth, fetal death, death, marriage, or marriage dissolution registered with the official. [HSC § 103525]
- 7) Requires, unless otherwise requested by the adopting parent, a new birth certificate to be established by the SR upon receipt of either: a report of adoption from any court of record that has jurisdiction of the child in this state, another state, the District of Columbia, in any territory of the United States (U.S.), or in any foreign country, for any child born in California and whose birth certificate is on file with the SR; or, a readoption order. Prohibits a new certificate from being established if that is requested by the adopting parent. [HSC § 102635]
- 8) Defines “descendants” to mean children, grandchildren, and their lineal descendants of all generations, with the relationship of parent and child at each generation being determined as specified. [Probate Code § 6205]
- 9) Requires the new birth certificate to bear the name of the child as shown in the report of adoption, the names and ages of the child’s adopting parents, the date and place of birth, and prohibits a reference to the adoption of the child from being made in the new birth certificate. Requires the new certificate to be identical with a birth certificate registered for the birth of a child of natural parents, except, when requested by the adopting parents, that it is prohibited from including the specific name and address of the hospital or other facility where the birth occurred, the color and race of the parents, or both. [HSC § 102645]
- 10) Authorizes another amended certificate be issued at any time after the issuance of a new birth certificate at the request of the adopting parents that omits any or all of the following:
 - a) The specific name and address of the hospital or other facility where the birth occurred;
 - b) The city and county of birth; and,
 - c) The color and race of the parents. [HSC § 102675]
- 11) Requires the new birth certificate to supplant any birth certificate previously registered for the child and to be the only birth certificate open to public inspection. [HSC § 102680]
- 12) Requires the OBC and other records and information as specified, other than the newly issued birth certificate, to be available only upon the order of the superior court of the county of residence of the adopted child or the superior court of the county granting the order of adoption. Prohibits such order from being granted by the superior court unless a verified petition setting forth facts showing the necessity of the order has been presented to the court and good and compelling cause is shown for the granting of the order. Requires the clerk of

the superior court to send a copy of the petition to the State Department of Social Services (DSS). Requires DSS to send a copy of all records and information it has concerning the adopted person with the name and address of the natural parents removed to the court. Requires the court to review these records before making an order. [HSC § 102705]

- 13) Requires, if the petition is by or on behalf of an adopted child who has attained majority, these facts to be given great weight, but makes the granting of any petition solely within the discretion of the court. Requires the name and address of the natural parents to be given to the petitioner only if they can demonstrate that the name and address, or either of them, are necessary to assist them in establishing a legal right. [*Ibid.*]
- 14) Requires the SR to supply to an applicant a certified copy of the newly amended record of birth to the registrant without additional cost. [HSC § 102710]
- 15) Prohibits an agency from disclosing any personal information in a manner that would link the information disclosed to the individual to whom it pertains unless the information is disclosed as follows:
 - a) To an adopted person and disclosure is limited to general background information pertaining to the adopted person's biological parents, if the information does not include or reveal the identity of the biological parents; and,
 - b) To a child or a grandchild of an adopted person and disclosure is limited to medically necessary information pertaining to the adopted person's biological parents. Prohibits the information, or the process for obtaining the information, from including or revealing the identity of the biological parents. Requires DSS to adopt regulations governing the release of information that require licensed adoption agencies to provide the same services provided by DSS, as specified. [Civil Code (CIV) § 1798.24 (q) and (r)]
- 16) Prohibits, except where expressly permitted or required by statute, DSS or a licensed adoption agency from releasing information that would identify persons who receive, or have received, adoption services. [Family Code (FAM) § 9201(a)]
- 17) Requires DSS, with respect to adoptions in which the relinquishment for or consent to adoption was signed on or after January 1, 1984, to disclose the identity and address of the adopted person's birth parent to an adopted person 21 years of age or older if the birth parent has indicated consent to the disclosure in writing. [FAM § 9203]
- 18) Requires DSS, at the time of the adoption, to tell the birth parent that the adopted person, upon reaching age 21, may request the name and address of the birth parent, and DSS must release this information if the birth parent consents in writing. Provides that the birth parents may check a box indicating whether or not they wish their name and address to be disclosed and may update this information at any time. [FAM § 8818]
- 19) Permits DSS, or the licensed adoption agency, under a mutual consent registry, to facilitate contact between an adult adopted person and their birth parents if each have filed a written consent with DSS or the agency. [FAM § 9204]
- 20) Requires that, in an adoption proceeding, the adoption files are not open to inspection by any person other than the parties to the proceeding and their attorneys and DSS, except upon

written authority of the judge of the superior court. Allows a judge to authorize any person to inspect the adoption files only in exceptional circumstances and for good cause approaching the necessitous. [FAM § 9200]

- 21) Allows any party to the proceeding to request the court to order the county clerk not to provide documents for inspection or copying to any other person unless the name of the birth parents or any identifying information related to them is redacted. [FAM § 9200]
- 22) Requires the clerk of the superior court entering a final order of adoption concerning an Indian child to provide the U.S. Secretary of the Interior or a designee with a copy of the order within 30 days of the date of the order, together with specified information including the name and tribal affiliation of the child; the names and addresses of the biological parents and of the adopting parents, as specified. [FAM § 9208]
- 23) Requires, if the court records contain an affidavit of the biological parent or parents that their identity remain confidential, the court to include that affidavit with the other information. [*Ibid.*]
- 24) Requires, upon application by an Indian individual who has reached the age of 18 years and who was the subject of an adoptive placement, the court which entered the final decree of adoption to inform that individual of the tribal affiliation, if any, of the individual's biological parents and provide any other information as may be necessary to protect any rights flowing from the individual's tribal relationship, including, but not limited to, tribal membership rights or eligibility for federal or tribal programs or services available to Indians. Requires, if the court records contain an affidavit of the biological parent or parents that their identity remain confidential, the court to inform the individual that the Secretary of the Interior may, upon request, certify to the individual's tribe that the individual's parentage and other circumstances of birth entitle the individual to membership under the criteria established by the tribe. [FAM § 9209]
- 25) Establishes "safe-surrender sites," designated by the board of supervisors of a county or by a local fire agency, upon the approval of the appropriate local governing body of the agency, to be responsible for accepting physical custody of a minor child who is 72 hours old or younger from a parent or individual who has lawful custody of the child and who surrenders the child and provides that no parent or other individual having lawful custody of a minor child 72 hours old or younger may be prosecuted if they voluntarily surrender physical custody of the child to personnel on duty at a safe-surrender site. [HSC § 1255.7]

FISCAL EFFECT: According to the Senate Appropriations Committee, unknown, potentially significant costs to the SR within DPH (General Fund) to comply with the requirements of this bill. Specifically, the SR will incur costs to provide to an adopted person a copy of the adopted person's OBC, with an indication it may not be used for identification purposes, and an attached contact preference form, if applicable. This bill allows for some cost recovery by authorizing DPH to charge all fees applicable to a nonadopted person's request for a copy of a birth certificate. However, initial funding would be necessary to cover the costs of the contact preference form. The SR will also incur costs to create a contact preference form, to match the contact preference form to the adopted person's OBC, and, on a continuing basis, to replace any previously filed contact preference form with a newly completed contact preference form. DPH will also incur costs of announcing and publicizing the availability of the contact preference form.

COMMENTS:

- 1) **PURPOSE OF THIS BILL.** According to the author, in California, people have the right to access their own vital records—except adoptees. The author states that sealing OBCs after adoption is an outdated and discriminatory practice rooted in stigma, not necessity. The author continues that in an era of DNA testing and genealogy databases, secrecy no longer exists; what remains is a policy that denies adoptees equal access to their own identity. The author continues that withholding OBCs can also have real consequences, including limiting access to family medical history, cultural heritage, and critical health information. The author states that adoptees deserve the same autonomy and dignity afforded to every other Californian. The author continues that this bill modernizes California law by ensuring adoptees have equal access to their OBCs. The author continues that this bill also establishes a process to request an OBC and considers the potential sensitivity of contact between the birth mother and an adoptee by requiring the SR to create a nonbinding contact preference form for birth mothers, available for release when a request for an OBC is made. The author concludes that this bill is about equality, dignity, and bringing California’s adoption laws into the modern era.
- 2) **BACKGROUND.**
 - a) **SR.** DPH’s Vital Records Registration Branch is charged with maintaining a uniform, comprehensive, and continuous index for all birth, death, fetal death, and marriage vital events which occur in California, of which there are over one million each year. Certified copies of vital records are available from DPH, 58 county recorders, and 61 local health jurisdictions. DPH maintains, and can provide, birth and death records from 1905 to the present. For marriage records, DPH maintains and can provide those from 1946 to the present, with some years excluded. DPH uses the data collected through vital records for public health research and planning. Prior to 2000, DPH created a replacement birth certificate by photocopying the public portion of the original record to amend registrant and parent information. The unaltered original certificate was sealed and archived. After 2000, birth certificates are altered electronically and original records are stored in an internal electronic system, on microfiche, or at the State Records Center. DPH maintains all copies of OBCs. When a new birth certificate is created by DPH, they send a “sealing notice” to the county of birth, instructing the county to replace the original certificate with the new certificate. Counties are instructed to confidentially destroy or delete all other records. DPH utilizes the Electronic Birth Registration-Amendment Request Portal for adoptive families to create a Court Report of Adoption form to amend a birth certificate after an adoption has been finalized. The amendment request package must be printed, certified by the court, and submitted to DPH.
 - b) **Adoptions by the numbers in California.** According to a report by the National Council for Adoption titled, “*Adoption by the Numbers*,” in 2023, an estimated 10,597 children were adopted in California. This increased 11.23% from the previous year. In 2023, adoptions from foster care made up 59.5% of total adoptions, while private domestic adoptions made up 39.42%, and intercountry adoptions made up 1.09%. The total number of adoptions from foster care was 6,305, which increased 1.14% from the previous year. The total number of private domestic adoptions was 4,177, which increased 32.23% from the previous year. Lastly, the total number of intercountry adoptions was 115, which decreased 14.18% from the previous year.

- c) **Adoptee birth certificates.** Under existing law, the SR is required to issue a new birth certificate upon receiving either a court report of adoption or a readoption order. The OBC is sealed and supplanted with the new birth certificate. The new certificate is prohibited from making a reference to the adoption of the child, and is required to include the names and ages of the parents, the date and place of birth. The adopting parents can request that the new birth certificate not include the specific name and address of the hospital or other facility where the birth occurred, the color and race of the parents, or both.

California law allows adoptive parents to request that a new certificate “not be established by the SR.” In such cases the OBC is not sealed and it remains available to the adopted person.

Proponents of this bill state that adoptees may be denied membership to a tribe in which they belong without access to their OBC. However, existing law provides a mechanism for Indian adoptees with information necessary to establish the tribal affiliation of the child by requiring the court to provide identifying information about the child, their biological and adopting parents to the U.S. Secretary of Interior. The court records may contain an affidavit from the biological parent or parents that their identity remain confidential. Existing law further requires, upon application of an Indian adoptee who has reached the age of 18, the court to inform the individual of the tribal affiliation of the individual’s biological parents and provide any other information as may be necessary to protect any rights flowing from the individual’s tribal relationship or, if the biological parents submitted an affidavit to remain confidential, requires the court to inform the individual that the Secretary of Interior may certify to the individual’s tribe that the individual is entitled to tribal membership.

Proponents of this bill also state that this bill highlights the importance of obtaining the OBC to obtain health-related information. Existing law provides a mechanism to allow for the disclosure of information to a child or a grandchild of an adopted person and disclosure is limited to medically necessary information pertaining to the adopted person’s biological parents. However, the information, or the process for obtaining the information, is prohibited from including or revealing the identity of the biological parents.

- d) **Avenues for adoptees to obtain information about their birth parents.** State law authorizes a superior court to order the release of an OBC, or other information in possession of the SR relating to the adoption, if (1) the request for release is submitted through a verified petition, and (2) the petition sets forth facts showing the necessity of the order and good and compelling cause is shown for granting the order. When the petition seeks the names and addresses of an adopted person’s birth parents, that information may be released only if the petitioner demonstrates that the information is necessary to assist them in establishing a legal right. Before granting such a petition, the court must obtain the relevant adoption records from DSS. When such a verified petition is submitted by, or on behalf, of an adopted person who is 18 years of age or older, the court must give this fact great weight, but the granting of the petition remains solely in the discretion of the court.

- e) **Mutual Consent.** State law also establishes the Mutual Consent Program that is administered by either DSS or the licensed California public or private adoption agency that handled the adoption. According to DSS's website, an adoptee may complete a Consent for Contact form and submit it to DSS or the licensed California adoption agency that handled the adoption. If DSS or the licensed California adoption agency receives a consent form from the adult adoptee (18 years of age or older) and one from their birth parent(s), names and addresses can be disclosed to both parties so they may contact one another. The law prohibits DSS and licensed California adoption agencies from soliciting consents and providing search services for adoptees or birth parents. If an adoptee does not know which adoption agency handled their adoption, DSS can assist in finding that information. This process might result in an OBC being discovered in an adoption file, but as previously stated, only DPH maintains those official records. Additionally, according to the DSS "Adoptee Make Contact," webpage, for adoptions completed after January 1, 1984, DSS or the licensed California adoption agency that handled the adoption can also disclose the name and address of an adoptee's birth parent(s) if: the birth parent signed a relinquishment or consent for adoption or the parent's rights were involuntarily terminated by court action after January 1, 1984; the birth parent signed an Adoptions Information Act Statement form granting permission for such disclosure; and, the adoptee submitted an Adoptions Information Act Statement form requesting disclosure of the name and address of the birth parent(s). The adoptee must be 21 years or older to complete the statement.
- f) **What does this bill do?** This bill deletes the existing process for adoptees to petition the court in order to obtain the sealed OBC via court order on July 1, 2028 and thereafter would instead require the SR to provide adult adoptees over the age of the 18 with the sealed OBC upon their request. In releasing the OBC which contains identifying information about the birth parent to an adopted person regardless of the birth parents stated preference to not be contacted, this bill significantly changes the landscape as it relates to closed adoptions. The bill also deletes existing law which authorizes adopting parents to request a new amended birth certificate that omits specified information including specific name and address of the hospital or other facility where the birth occurred, the color and race of the parents, and the city and county of birth.
- g) **Other States.** According to the Adoptee Rights Law Center's website, as of November 2025, 16 states allow for the unrestricted disclosure of an OBC to an adoptee. Twenty-two other states allow access with some limitations, including allowing birthparents to veto the disclosure of birth records or identifying information. There are variations across the states. Twelve states, including California, require a court order to release the OBC.
- 3) **SUPPORT.** The California Alliance for Adoptee Rights (CAAR), the sponsor of this bill, notes that adoptees are asking only for their own birth record, a vital record issued by the State for all live births. CAAR states that adoptees are the only group of people born in California denied access to their true birth record. Adoptees want and deserve their OBC simply because it is theirs. CAAR states that this bill restores equal rights to adoptees by giving them access to their OBCs. CAAR further notes that granting access will avoid the negative consequences that can arise from not having one's OBC. CAAR states that of significance to this committee are potential health risks from not having access to family health history, including missed preventive measures, incorrect diagnoses, and delayed or ineffective treatments, all of which might result in multi-generational harm. CAAR continues

it is critical to one's mental health and integral to one's identity to have information about one's biological, historical, and cultural roots. CAAR continues that without their OBC, adoptees adopted at an older age (often from foster care) might be denied a passport if the filing of their amended birth certificate is more than one year after their date of birth. Finally, maintaining secrecy perpetuates the stigma and shame previously associated with being adopted. CAAR concludes that providing unrestricted access will restore equal treatment and align California with the growing national trend for truth and fairness.

4) PREVIOUS LEGISLATION.

- a) SB 1274 (Eggman) of 2024 would have authorized the disclosure of an OBC to an adopted person, or child or grandchild of an adopted person. Would have required the SR to make available a contact preference form to be completed at the option of the birth parent. This bill was not heard in Senate Health Committee.
- b) AB 1302 (Lackey) of 2023 would have created a process by which individuals who were adopted via a closed adoption could obtain their original, unredacted birth certificate reflecting their birth parents' identifying information from the SR. AB 1302 was not heard in the Assembly Committee on Judiciary.
- c) AB 372 (Ma) of 2009 would have required, in the case of medical necessity regarding a serious health condition of an adopted person that the superior court, upon petition, order the SR to provide a copy of the original and unredacted birth certificate of the adoptee. AB 372 would have also required the SR, if the adoptee is 25 years or older and both birth parents listed on the adoptee's birth certificate are deceased, to immediately provide a copy of the original and unredacted birth certificate to the adoptee upon request. AB 372 was held on the Assembly Appropriations suspense file.
- d) AB 1349 (Pescetti) of 2001 would have required DPH to provide "Contact Preference Forms" and medical history forms to birth parents and to provide a copy of the completed forms, if available, to the adopted person. AB 1349 would have also authorized an adult adopted person who has not identified their birth parents to request DSS or the licensed adoption agency that facilitated the adoption to conduct a search for the adopted person's birth parents using a confidential intermediary. AB 1349 was held on the Assembly Appropriations suspense file.

- 5) AMENDMENTS.** As noted above, 1) of Existing Law declares that the right to privacy is a personal and fundamental right protected by the California Constitution and that all individuals have a right of privacy in information pertaining to them. State law currently treats OBCs as confidential, to be released only by a court order and a showing of good cause. State law also currently offers a process for the exchange of personal information which requires the affirmative consent of both the adult adoptee and the birth parent through the Mutual Consent Registry. Given existing law and precedent, there may be some birth parents who placed children for adoption with the expectation that their identities would remain confidential. Concerns have been raised that birth parents who placed children for adoption under traumatic circumstances (including those involving coercion or abuse) and may wish to retain their anonymity would be negatively impacted by the disclosure of identifying information within the OBC after potentially having spent decades keeping that information private. Additionally, concerns have been raised that this bill effectively ends closed adoption and could have a chilling effect on adoption. While there is no formal

opposition on file, it is likely that there are individuals who have concerns with this bill that have not publicly come forward in order to protect their anonymity. The Committee may wish to amend this bill as follows:

- a) To address privacy concerns, require the SR (beginning July 1, 2028) to disclose a copy of the OBC to an adoptee or descendant as defined in this bill upon their request, if the birth parent or parents have indicated written consent to the disclosure. Require, if the birth parent or parents do not consent to the release of a copy of the original birth certificate, DPH to disclose a copy of the adoptee's OBC with the birth parent or parents' personally identifying information redacted. Require DPH to respond to the request within 20 working days of receipt. Require DPH to prescribe a form for use by a birth parent or parents to indicate written consent for the disclosure of the OBC, and authorize the birth parent or parents to file written consent at the time parental rights are terminated and any time thereafter. Authorize the birth parent or parents to change the decision to permit the disclosure of the OBC at any time by sending a notarized letter by certified mail to that effect to DPH;
- b) To provide an additional avenue for adoptees to obtain their birth certificates with no redactions, reinstate existing law which allows adoptees to obtain their birth certificates via court order;
- c) To ensure birth parents' and adoptees are aware of an adoptee's ability to request an OBC pursuant to this bill, require the SR to publicize an adoptee's ability to request an OBC utilizing a means of communication appropriate to inform the public effectively;
- d) To ensure effective implementation of this bill, require DPH to create a form to be completed by the requester of an OBC, including an affidavit that the requester to the best of requester's knowledge that the requester is an adoptee or descendant as described in this bill. Authorize DPH to adopt regulations requiring additional means of identification from a requester that it deems necessary. Allow DPH to charge a reasonable fee in an amount DPH establishes to cover the costs of processing requests pursuant to this bill and waive fees for a person receiving public assistance; and,
- e) To streamline implementation of this bill, delete the contact preference form component of this bill, which is duplicative of the DSS mutual consent registry.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

California Alliance for Adoptee Rights (CAAR) (sponsor)
Academy of Adoption and Assisted Reproduction Attorneys
Adoptee Advocates of Michigan
Adoptee Rights Law Center PLLC
Adoption Knowledge Affiliates
Bastard Nation: the Adoptee Rights Organization
California Alliance of Child and Family Services
California Association of Adoption Agencies
California Youth Connection (CYC)
Catholic Mothers for Truth & Transparency

Coalition for Truth and Transparency in Adoption
Concerned United Birthparents
Dependency Legal Services
Ethical Family Building
Los Angeles Dependency Lawyers, Inc.
Louisiana Coalition for Adoption Reform
Mothers for Open Records Everywhere
National Association of Social Workers, California Chapter
National Center on Adoption and Permanency
New York Adoptee Rights Coalition
Sacramento Regional Coalition to End Homelessness
Saving Our Sisters
Women's Collective for Adoptee Equality
Numerous individuals

Opposition

None on file

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