Florida Senate - 2008

(Reformatted) SB 1084

By Senator Rich

34-02500B-08

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1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to the termination of parental rights;
3	amending s. 39.812, F.S.; requiring a petition for
4	adoption to be accompanied by a statement verifying that
5	adoptive parents have received all information required to
6	be disclosed; amending s. 49.011, F.S.; providing for
7	service of process by publication for termination of
8	parental rights under ch. 63, F.S.; amending s. 63.032,
9	F.S.; redefining terms; amending s. 63.039, F.S.;
10	requiring an adoption entity to provide adoption
11	disclosure statements to persons whose consent is required
12	for adoption; requiring attorney's fees and costs in
13	certain actions to be awarded pursuant to the Florida
14	Rules of Civil Procedures; amending s. 63.0425, F.S.;
15	clarifying a grandparent's right to notice; amending s.
16	63.054, F.S.; providing that an unmarried biological
17	father who fails to register with the Florida Putative
18	Father Registry before the filing of a petition for
19	termination of parental rights may not file a paternity
20	claim under ch. 742, F.S.; providing an exception from the
21	time limitations for filing a paternity claim; providing
22	that if a registrant fails to report a change of address,
23	the adoption entity or adoption petitioner is not
24	obligated to search further for the registrant; requiring
25	a petitioner in a proceeding in which parental rights are
26	terminated simultaneously with entry of final judgment of
27	adoption to contact the Office of Vital Statistics for a
28	search of the registry; providing procedures for searching
29	the registry when termination of parental rights and an
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30 adoption proceeding are adjudicated separately; amending 31 s. 63.062, F.S.; revising criteria for serving notice of 32 terminating parental rights to the father of a minor; revising procedures for serving notice of intended 33 34 adoption plan; providing criteria for avoiding default on 35 providing consent to adoption; providing for the proper venue to file a petition to terminate parental rights; 36 37 amending s. 63.063, F.S.; revising the standard for 38 compliance with laws relating to adoption; amending s. 39 63.082, F.S.; revising the notice and consent requirements 40 to adoption to also exclude cases involving sexual 41 activity with certain minors; revising consent 42 requirements that apply to men; limiting the time period 43 for revoking consent to adopt a child older than 6 months 44 of age to 3 business days; revising requirements for withdrawing a consent for adoption; amending s. 63.085, 45 F.S.; revising requirements for required disclosures by an 46 adoption entity; requiring that background information 47 concerning the child be revealed to prospective adoptive 48 49 parents; amending s. 63.087, F.S.; revising procedures for 50 terminating parental rights pending an adoption; providing 51 the proper venue in which to file a petition to terminate 52 parental rights; providing for joint petitions for 53 termination of parental rights and adoption; providing 54 that failure to appear at certain hearings constitutes 55 grounds for termination of parental rights; removing a 56 provision relating to the procedure for notifying a 57 petitioner of a final hearing; amending s. 63.088, F.S.; 58 providing that a mother's failure to identify an unmarried

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59 biological father is not a defense to a termination of 60 parental rights; revising information relating to a court's inquiry about the father of the child who is to be 61 62 adopted; requiring persons contacted by a petitioner or 63 adoption entity to release certain information; providing 64 that a judgment approving a diligent search is not subject to direct or collateral attack; amending s. 63.089, F.S.; 65 66 revising provisions relating to service of notice and 67 petition regarding termination of parental rights and 68 consent to adoption; revising conditions for making a finding of abandonment; prohibiting a person who failed to 69 70 establish parental rights from challenging a judgment 71 terminating parental rights under certain circumstances; 72 amending s. 63.092, F.S.; revising the conditions and 73 timeframe for an adoption entity to report to the court 74 the intent to place a minor for adoption; amending s. 75 63.102, F.S.; revising procedures for the filing of a 76 petition for adoption; providing the proper venue where 77 the petition may be filed; amending s. 63.122, F.S.; 78 revising whose name may be removed from a petition under 79 certain circumstances; amending s. 63.132, F.S.; providing 80 additional exceptions to the requirement that the adoptive 81 parent and the adoption entity file an affidavit itemizing 82 all expenses and receipts; amending s. 63.135, F.S.; 83 requiring the adoption entity or petitioner to file an 84 affidavit under the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and 85 Enforcement Act in a termination of parental rights 86 proceeding; deleting information required to be submitted 87 under oath to the court; amending s. 63.142, F.S.;

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88	requiring that if an adoption petition is dismissed, any
89	further proceedings regarding the minor be brought in a
90	separate custody action under ch. 61, F.S., a dependency
91	action under ch. 39, F.S., or a paternity action under ch.
92	742, F.S.; revising conditions under which a judgment
93	terminating parental rights is voidable; amending s.
94	63.192, F.S.; requiring the courts of this state to
95	recognize decrees of termination of parental rights and
96	adoptions from other states and countries; amending s.
97	63.212, F.S.; revising acts that are unlawful pertaining
98	to adoptions; creating s. 63.236, F.S.; providing that a
99	petition for termination of parental rights filed before
100	the effective date of the act is governed by the law in
101	effect at the time the petition was filed; amending s.
102	742.021, F.S.; requiring the clerk of court to issue
103	certain notice in cases of complaints concerning
104	determination of paternity; amending s. 742.10, F.S.;
105	providing applicability of chs. 39 and 63, F.S., to
106	jurisdiction and procedures for determination of paternity
107	for children born out of wedlock; providing an effective
108	date.
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110	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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112	Section 1. Subsection (5) of section 39.812, Florida
113	Statutes, is amended to read:
114	39.812 Postdisposition relief; petition for adoption
115	(5) The petition for adoption must be filed in the division
116	of the circuit court which entered the judgment terminating

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parental rights, unless a motion for change of venue is granted 117 118 pursuant to s. 47.122. A copy of the consent executed by the 119 department as required under s. 63.062(7) must be attached to the petition, unless waived pursuant to s. 63.062(7) the court 120 121 determines that such consent is being unreasonably withheld and provided that the petitioner has filed with the court a favorable 122 123 preliminary adoptive home study performed by a licensed child-124 placing agency, a child-caring agency registered under s. 125 409.176, or a licensed professional or agency described in s. 126 61.20(2). The petition must be accompanied by a statement, signed by the prospective adoptive parents, acknowledging receipt of all 127 128 information required to be disclosed under s. 63.085 and a form 129 provided by the department which details the social and medical history of the child and each parent and includes the social 130 131 security number and date of birth for each parent, if such 132 information is available or readily obtainable. The prospective 133 adoptive parents person seeking to adopt the child may not file a 134 petition for adoption until the judgment terminating parental 135 rights becomes final. An adoption proceeding under this subsection is governed by chapter 63, as limited under s. 63.037. 136

137 Section 2. Subsection (13) of section 49.011, Florida138 Statutes, is amended to read:

49.011 Service of process by publication; cases in which allowed.--Service of process by publication may be made in any court on any party identified in s. 49.021 in any action or proceeding:

(13) For termination of parental rights pursuant to part IXof chapter 39 or chapter 63.

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145	Section 3. Subsections (4) through (20) of section 63.032,
146	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
147	63.032 DefinitionsAs used in this chapter, the term:
148	(4) "Adoption plan" means an arrangement made by a birth
149	parent or other individual having a legal right to custody of a
150	minor, born or to be born, with an adoption entity in furtherance
151	of placing the minor for adoption.
152	(5)(4) "Adult" means a person who is not a minor.
153	(6)(5) "Agency" means any child-placing agency licensed by
154	the department pursuant to s. 63.202 to place minors for
155	adoption.
156	<u>(7)</u> (6) "Child" means a <u>minor</u> son or daughter, whether by
157	birth or adoption.
158	<u>(8)</u> (7) "Court" means <u>a</u> any circuit court of this state and,
159	<u>if</u> when the context requires, the court of any state that is
160	empowered to grant petitions for adoption.
161	(9)(8) "Department" means the Department of Children and
162	Family Services.
163	(10) <mark>(9)</mark> "Intermediary" means an attorney who is licensed or
164	authorized to practice in this state and who is placing or
165	intends to place a child for adoption, including placing children
166	born in another state with citizens of this state or country or
167	placing children born in this state with citizens of another
168	state or country.
169	(11) (10) "Legal custody" has the meaning ascribed in s.
170	39.01.
171	(11) "Minor" means a person under the age of 18 years.
172	(12) "Parent" means a woman who gives birth to a child or a
173	man whose consent to the adoption of the child would be required

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174 <u>under s. 63.062(1). If a child has been legally adopted, the term</u> 175 <u>"parent" means the adoptive mother or father of the child. The</u> 176 <u>term does not include an individual whose parental relationship</u> 177 <u>to the child has been legally terminated or an alleged or</u> 178 <u>prospective parent</u> has the same meaning ascribed in s. 39.01.

(13) "Person" includes a natural person, corporation,
government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust,
estate, trust, partnership, or association, and any other legal
entity.

183 (14) "Relative" means a person related by blood to the 184 person being adopted within the third degree of consanguinity.

185 (15) "To place" means the process of a parent or legal guardian surrendering a child for adoption and the prospective adoptive parents receiving and adopting the child, and includes all actions by any person or adoption entity participating in the process.

190 <u>(14) (16)</u> "Placement" means the process of a parent or legal 191 guardian surrendering a child for adoption and the prospective 192 adoptive parents receiving and adopting the child and all actions 193 by any adoption entity participating in placing the child.

194 (15) (17) "Primarily lives and works outside Florida" means 195 that a person who lives and works outside this state at least 6 months and 1 day per of the year, is a member of the military 196 197 personnel who designates a state other than designate Florida as 198 his or her their place of residence in accordance with the 199 Servicemembers' Civil Relief Act, Pub. L. No. 108-189, or is a 200 citizen employees of the United States Department of State living 201 in a foreign country who designates designate a state other than 202 Florida as his or her their place of residence.

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203 (16) "Relative" means a person related by blood to the 204 person being adopted within the third degree of consanguinity. 205 (17) (18) "Suitability of the intended placement" means 206 includes the fitness of the intended placement, with primary 207 consideration being given to the best interest of the child. "To place" means the process whereby a parent or legal 208 (18) 209 guardian surrenders a child for adoption and the prospective 210 adoptive parents receive and adopt the child, and includes all 211 actions by any person or adoption entity participating in the 212 process. "Unmarried biological father" means the child's 213 (19)214 biological father who is not married to the child's mother at the 215 time of conception or birth of the child and who, before the 216 filing of a petition to terminate parental rights, has not been 217 adjudicated declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be 218 the legal father of the child or has not executed an affidavit 219 pursuant to s. 382.013(2)(c). 220 (20) "Adoption plan" means arrangements made by a birth 221 parent or other individual having a legal right to custody of a minor child, born or to be born, with an adoption entity in 222 223 furtherance of the placement of the minor for adoption. 224 Section 4. Paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of section 225 63.039, Florida Statutes, is amended, paragraph (j) is added to 226 that subsection, and subsection (3) of that section is amended, 227 to read: 228 63.039 Duty of adoption entity to prospective adoptive 229 parents; sanctions.--230 (1) An adoption entity placing a minor for adoption has an 231 affirmative duty to follow the requirements of this chapter and

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specifically the following provisions, which protect and promote the well-being of persons being adopted and their parents and prospective adoptive parents by promoting certainty, finality, and permanency for such persons. The adoption entity must:

(i) Obtain the written waiver of venue required under s.
63.062, if applicable in cases in which venue for the termination
of parental rights will be located in a county other than the
county where a parent whose rights are to be terminated resides.

(j) Provide an adoption disclosure statement, as required under s. 63.085(1), to all persons whose consent is required under s. 63.062(1).

243 (3) The prevailing party in an action to set aside a 244 judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption or a judgment of adoption may be awarded reasonable attorney's fees 245 246 and costs pursuant to Rule 1.540(b)(3), Florida Rules of Civil 247 Procedure. An award under this subsection must be paid by the adoption entity or by the any applicable insurance carrier on 248 behalf of the adoption entity if the court finds that the acts or 249 omissions of the entity were the basis for the court's order 250 251 granting relief to the prevailing party.

252 Section 5. Section 63.0425, Florida Statutes, is amended to 253 read:

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63.0425 Grandparent's right to notice adopt. --

(1) <u>If</u> When a child has lived with a grandparent for at least 6 months within the 24-month period immediately preceding the filing of a petition for termination of parental rights pending adoption, the adoption entity shall provide notice to that grandparent of the hearing on the petition for termination of parental rights pending adoption.

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(2) This section <u>does shall</u> not apply if the placement for
adoption is <u>the</u> a result of the death of the child's parent and a
different preference is stated in the parent's will.

264 (3) This section <u>does</u> shall not apply in stepparent
265 adoptions.

266 (4) Nothing in This section does not shall contravene the 267 provisions of s. 63.142(4).

268 Section 6. Subsections (1), (6), and (7) of section 63.054, 269 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

27063.054 Actions required by an unmarried biological father271to establish parental rights; Florida Putative Father Registry.--

272 In order to preserve the right to notice and consent to (1)273 an adoption under this chapter, an unmarried biological father 274 must, as the "registrant," file a notarized claim of paternity 275 form with the Florida Putative Father Registry maintained by the 276 Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health which includes and shall include therein confirmation of his 277 278 willingness and intent to support the child for whom paternity is claimed in accordance with state law. The claim of paternity may 279 280 be filed at any time before prior to the child's birth, but a 281 claim of paternity may not be filed after the date a petition is 282 filed for termination of parental rights. In each proceeding for 283 termination of parental rights, the petitioner must shall submit 284 to the Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health a 285 copy of the petition for termination of parental rights. The Office of Vital Statistics may of the Department of Health shall 286 not record a claim of paternity after the date that a petition 287 288 for termination of parental rights is filed. The failure of an 289 unmarried biological father to file a claim of paternity with the

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290	Registry before the date a petition for termination of parental
291	rights is filed also bars him from filing a paternity claim under
292	chapter 742.
293	(a) An unmarried biological father is excepted from the
294	time limitations for filing a claim of paternity with the
295	registry or for filing a paternity claim under chapter 742 if:
296	1. The mother identifies him to the adoption entity as a
297	potential biological father by the date she executes a consent
298	for adoption; and
299	2. He is served with a notice of intended adoption plan
300	pursuant to s. 63.062(3) and the 30-day mandatory response date
301	is later than the date the petition for termination of parental
302	rights is filed with the court.
303	(b) If an unmarried biological father falls within the
304	exception provided by paragraph (a), the petitioner shall also
305	submit to the Office of Vital Statistics a copy of the notice of
306	intended adoption plan and proof of service of the notice on the
307	potential biological father.
308	(c) An unmarried biological father who falls within the
309	exception provided by paragraph (a), may not file a claim of
310	paternity with the registry or a paternity claim under chapter
311	742 after the 30-day mandatory response date to the notice of
312	intended adoption plan has expired. The Office of Vital
313	Statistics may not record a claim of paternity 30 days after
314	service of the notice of intended adoption plan.
315	(6) It is the obligation of the registrant or, if
316	designated under subsection (4), his designated agent or
317	representative to notify and update the Office of Vital
318	Statistics of any change of address or change in the designation

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319 of an agent or representative. The failure of a registrant, or 320 designated agent or representative, to report any such change is 321 at the registrant's own risk and may shall not serve as a valid defense based upon lack of notice, and the adoption entity or 322 323 petitioner has no further obligation to search for the registrant 324 unless the person petitioning for termination of parental rights 325 or adoption has actual or constructive notice of the registrant's 326 address and whereabouts from another source.

327 (7) In each proceeding for termination of parental rights 328 or each adoption proceeding in which parental rights are being 329 terminated simultaneously with entry of the final judgment of 330 adoption, as in a stepparent and relative adoption filed under 331 this chapter, the petitioner must contact the Office of Vital 332 Statistics of the Department of Health by submitting an 333 application for a search of the Florida Putative Father Registry. 334 The petitioner must shall provide the same information, if known, 335 on the search application form that which the registrant 336 furnished is required to furnish under subsection (3). 337 Thereafter, the Office of Vital Statistics shall must issue a 338 certificate signed by the State Registrar certifying:

(a) The identity and contact information, if any, for each
registered unmarried biological father whose information matches
the search request sufficiently so that such person may be
considered a possible father of the subject child; or

(b) That a diligent search has been made of the registry of registrants who may be the unmarried biological father of the subject child and that no matching registration has been located in the registry.

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348 <u>The This certificate must be filed with the court in the</u> 349 proceeding to terminate parental rights or the adoption 350 proceeding. If a termination of parental rights and an adoption 351 proceeding are being adjudicated <u>separately</u> simultaneously, the 352 Florida Putative Father Registry need only be searched <u>for the</u> 353 termination of parental rights proceeding once.

354 Section 7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsections 355 (3), (7), and (9) of section 63.062, Florida Statutes, are 356 amended to read:

357 63.062 Persons required to consent to adoption; affidavit 358 of nonpaternity; waiver of venue.--

(1) Unless supported by one or more of the grounds
enumerated under s. 63.089(3), a petition to terminate parental
rights pending adoption may be granted only if written consent
has been executed as provided in s. 63.082 after the birth of the
minor or notice has been served under s. 63.088 to:

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(b) The father of the minor, if:

365 1. The minor was conceived or born while the father was 366 married to the mother;

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2. The minor is his child by adoption;

368 3. The minor has been <u>adjudicated</u> established by <u>the</u> court 369 proceeding to be his child <u>by the date a petition is filed for</u> 370 <u>termination of parental rights;</u>

371 4. He has filed an affidavit of paternity pursuant to s.
372 382.013(2)(c) by the date a petition is filed for termination of
373 parental rights; or

5. In the case of an unmarried biological father, he has acknowledged in writing, signed in the presence of a competent witness, that he is the father of the minor, has filed such

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acknowledgment with the Office of Vital Statistics of the
Department of Health within the required timeframes, and has
complied with the requirements of subsection (2).

380 (3) (a) Pursuant to chapter 48, an adoption entity may serve 381 a notice of intended adoption plan upon any known and locatable 382 unmarried biological father who is identified to the adoption 383 entity by the mother by the date she signs her consent for 384 adoption or who is identified by a diligent search of the Florida 385 Putative Father Registry, or upon an entity whose consent is required. The notice may be served, a notice of intended adoption 386 387 plan at any time before the child's birth or before placing prior 388 to the placement of the child in the adoptive home, including 389 prior to the birth of the child. The recipient of the notice may 390 waive service of process by executing a waiver and acknowledging 391 receipt of the plan. The notice of intended adoption plan must 392 specifically state that if the unmarried biological father 393 desires to contest the adoption plan, he must, within 30 days 394 after service, file with the court, within 30 days after service, 395 a verified response that contains a pledge of commitment to the 396 child in substantial compliance with subparagraph (2)(b)2. and 397 The notice of intended adoption plan shall notify the unmarried 398 biological father that he must file a claim of paternity form 399 with the Office of Vital Statistics, within 30 days after service 400 upon him and must provide the adoption entity with a copy of the 401 verified response filed with the court and the claim of paternity 402 form filed with the Office of Vital Statistics. The notice must 403 also include instructions for submitting a claim of paternity 404 form to the Office of Vital Statistics and the address to which 405 the claim must be sent. If the party served with the notice of

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406 intended adoption plan is an entity <u>whose consent is required</u>, 407 the <u>notice must specifically state that the</u> entity must file, 408 within 30 days after service, a verified response setting forth a 409 legal basis for contesting the intended adoption plan, 410 specifically addressing the best interest of the child.

411 If the unmarried biological father or entity whose (a) 412 consent is required fails to timely and properly file a verified 413 response with the court and, in the case of an unmarried 414 biological father, a claim of paternity form with the Office of 415 Vital Statistics within 30 days after service upon that unmarried 416 biological father or entity whose consent is required, the court 417 shall enter a default against any unmarried biological father or 418 entity and the consent of that unmarried biological father or entity shall no longer be required under this chapter and that 419 420 party shall be deemed to have waived any claim of rights to the 421 child. To avoid a default, within 30 days after receipt of 422 service of the notice of intended adoption plan:

423

1. The unmarried biological father must:

424 <u>a. File a claim of paternity with the Florida Putative</u>
 425 <u>Father Registry maintained by the Office of Vital Statistics;</u>

426 <u>b. File a verified response with the court which contains a</u>
427 <u>pledge of commitment to the child in substantial compliance with</u>
428 <u>subparagraph (2) (b)2.; and</u>

429 430 c. Provide support for the birth mother and child.

2. The entity whose consent is required must file a

431 <u>verified response setting forth a legal basis for contesting the</u>
432 <u>intended adoption plan, specifically addressing the best interest</u>
433 <u>of the child. Each notice of intended adoption plan served upon</u>
434 an unmarried biological father must include instructions as to

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435 the procedure the unmarried biological father must follow to 436 submit a claim of paternity form to the Office of Vital 437 Statistics and the address to which the registration must be 438 directed.

If the birth mother identifies a man who she believes 439 (b) 440 is the unmarried biological father of her child, the adoption 441 entity may provide a notice of intended adoption plan pursuant to 442 paragraph (a). If the mother identifies a potential unmarried 443 biological father whose location is unknown, the adoption entity 444 shall conduct a diligent search pursuant to s. 63.088. If, upon completion of a diligent search, the potential unmarried 445 446 biological father's location remains unknown and a search of the Florida Putative Father Registry fails to reveal a match, the 447 adoption entity shall request in the petition for termination of 448 449 parental rights pending adoption that the court declare the 450 diligent search to be in compliance with s. 63.088, and to 451 further declare that the adoption entity has shall have no 452 further obligation to provide notice to the potential unmarried 453 biological father, and that the potential unmarried biological 454 father's consent to the adoption is shall not be required.

455 (7) If parental rights to the minor have previously been 456 terminated, the adoption entity with which the minor has been 457 placed for subsequent adoption may provide consent to the 458 adoption. In such case, no other consent is required. The consent 459 of the department shall be waived upon a determination by the 460 court that such consent is being unreasonably withheld and if_{τ} provided that the petitioner has filed with the court a favorable 461 462 preliminary adoptive home study as required under s. 63.092 463 performed by a licensed child-placing agency, a child-caring

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464 agency registered under s. 409.176, or a licensed professional or 465 agency described in s. 61.20(2).

466 (9) A petition for termination of parental rights must 467 shall be filed in the appropriate county as determined under s. 468 63.087(2). If a the parent or parents whose consent is required 469 objects rights are to be terminated object to venue in the county 470 where the action was filed, the court may transfer venue to a 471 proper venue consistent with this chapter and chapter 47 the 472 action to the county where the objecting parent or parents 473 reside, unless the objecting parent has previously executed a 474 waiver of venue.

475 Section 8. Section 63.063, Florida Statutes, is amended to 476 read:

477 63.063 Responsibility of <u>parents</u> each party for their own
478 actions; fraud or misrepresentation; <u>contesting termination of</u>
479 <u>parental rights and adoption</u> statutory compliance.--

(1) Each parent of a child conceived or born outside of marriage is responsible for his or her own actions and is not excused from <u>strict</u> compliance with the provisions of this chapter based upon any action, statement, or omission of the other parent or a third party, except as provided in s. 63.062(2)(a).

486 (2) Any person injured by a fraudulent representation or
487 action in connection with an adoption <u>may</u> is entitled to pursue
488 civil or criminal penalties as provided by law. A fraudulent
489 representation is not a defense to compliance with the
490 requirements of this chapter and is not a basis for dismissing a
491 petition for termination of parental rights or a petition for
492 adoption, for vacating an adoption decree, or for granting

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493 custody to the offended party. Custody and adoption 494 determinations <u>must</u> shall be based on the best interest of the 495 child in accordance with s. 61.13.

496 The Legislature finds no way to remove all risk of (3)497 fraud or misrepresentation in adoption proceedings and has 498 provided a method for absolute protection of an unmarried 499 biological father's rights through by compliance with the 500 provisions of this chapter. In balancing the rights and interests 501 of the state and of all parties affected by fraud, including the 502 child, the adoptive parents, and the unmarried biological father, 503 the Legislature has determined that the unmarried biological 504 father is in the best position to prevent or ameliorate the 505 effects of fraud and, therefore, has the burden of preventing 506 fraud.

507 (4)The Legislature finds that an unmarried biological 508 father who resides in another state may not, in every 509 circumstance, be reasonably presumed to know of and comply with 510 the requirements of this chapter. Therefore, if all of the 511 following requirements have been met, an unmarried biological 512 father may contest a termination of parental rights or subsequent 513 adoption and, before prior to entry of the final judgment of 514 adoption, assert his interest in the child. Following such 515 assertion, the court may, in its discretion, proceed with an 516 evidentiary hearing if:

517 (a) The unmarried biological father resides and has resided
518 in another state where the unmarried mother was also located or
519 resided.

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(b) The unmarried mother left that state without notifying
or informing the unmarried biological father that she could be
located in this the state of Florida.

(c) The unmarried biological father has, through every reasonable means, attempted to locate the mother but does not know or have reason to know that the mother is residing in <u>this</u> the state of Florida.

(d) The unmarried biological father has substantially complied with the requirements of the state where the mother previously resided or was located in order to protect and preserve his parental interest and rights with regard to the child.

532 Section 9. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1), paragraphs (b), 533 (c), and (e) of subsection (4), paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of 534 subsection (6), and subsection (7) of section 63.082, Florida 535 Statutes, are amended to read:

536 63.082 Execution of consent to adoption or affidavit of 537 nonpaternity; family social and medical history; withdrawal of 538 consent.--

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(1)

(4)

(d) The notice and consent provisions of this chapter as they relate to the birth of a child or to legal fathers do not apply in cases in which the child is conceived as a result of a violation of the criminal laws of this <u>or another</u> state, including, but not limited to, sexual battery, <u>unlawful sexual</u> <u>activity with certain minors under s. 794.05</u>, lewd acts perpetrated upon a minor, or incest.

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A consent to the adoption of a minor who is to be 548 (b) 549 placed for adoption may shall not be executed by the birth mother 550 sooner than 48 hours after the minor's birth or the day the birth 551 mother is has been notified in writing, either on her patient 552 chart or in release paperwork, that she is fit to be released 553 from the licensed hospital or birth center, whichever is earlier. 554 A consent by any man a biological father or legal father may be 555 executed at any time after the birth of the child. The A consent 556 executed under this paragraph is valid upon execution and may be 557 withdrawn only if the court finds that it was obtained by fraud 558 or duress.

559 (c) If \overline{When} the minor to be adopted is older than 6 months 560 of age at the time of the execution of the consent, the consent 561 to adoption is valid upon execution; however, it is subject to a 562 3-day revocation period of 3 business days or may be revoked at 563 any time prior to the placement of the minor with the prospective 564 adoptive parents, whichever is later. If a consent has been 565 executed, this subsection may not be construed to provide a birth 566 parent with more than 3 days to revoke the consent once the child 567 has been placed with the prospective adoptive parents.

(e) A consent to adoption being executed by the birth parent must be in at least 12-point boldfaced type in substantially the following form:

CONSENT TO ADOPTION

574 YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO SELECT AT LEAST ONE PERSON WHO DOES NOT
575 HAVE AN EMPLOYMENT, PROFESSIONAL, OR PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH
576 THE ADOPTION ENTITY OR THE PROSPECTIVE ADOPTIVE PARENTS TO BE

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577 PRESENT WHEN THIS AFFIDAVIT IS EXECUTED AND TO SIGN IT AS A 578 WITNESS. YOU MUST ACKNOWLEDGE ON THIS FORM THAT YOU WERE NOTIFIED 579 OF THIS RIGHT AND YOU MUST INDICATE THE WITNESS OR WITNESSES YOU 580 SELECTED, IF ANY. 581 582 YOU DO NOT HAVE TO SIGN THIS CONSENT FORM. YOU MAY DO ANY OF THE 583 FOLLOWING INSTEAD OF SIGNING THIS CONSENT OR BEFORE SIGNING THIS 584 CONSENT: 585 586 1. CONSULT WITH AN ATTORNEY; 587 2. HOLD, CARE FOR, AND FEED THE CHILD UNLESS OTHERWISE LEGALLY 588 PROHIBITED; 589 3. PLACE THE CHILD IN FOSTER CARE OR WITH ANY FRIEND OR FAMILY 590 MEMBER YOU CHOOSE WHO IS WILLING TO CARE FOR THE CHILD; 591 4. TAKE THE CHILD HOME UNLESS OTHERWISE LEGALLY PROHIBITED; AND 592 5. FIND OUT ABOUT THE COMMUNITY RESOURCES THAT ARE AVAILABLE TO 593 YOU IF YOU DO NOT GO THROUGH WITH THE ADOPTION. 594 595 IF YOU DO SIGN THIS CONSENT, YOU ARE GIVING UP ALL RIGHTS TO YOUR 596 CHILD. YOUR CONSENT IS VALID, BINDING, AND IRREVOCABLE EXCEPT 597 UNDER SPECIFIC LEGAL CIRCUMSTANCES. IF YOU ARE GIVING UP YOUR 598 RIGHTS TO A NEWBORN CHILD WHO IS TO BE IMMEDIATELY PLACED FOR 599 ADOPTION UPON THE CHILD'S RELEASE FROM A LICENSED HOSPITAL OR 600 BIRTH CENTER FOLLOWING BIRTH, A WAITING PERIOD WILL BE IMPOSED 601 UPON THE BIRTH MOTHER BEFORE SHE MAY SIGN THE CONSENT FOR ADOPTION. A BIRTH MOTHER MUST WAIT 48 HOURS FROM THE TIME OF 602 603 BIRTH, OR UNTIL THE DAY THE BIRTH MOTHER HAS BEEN NOTIFIED IN

604 WRITING, EITHER ON HER PATIENT CHART OR IN RELEASE PAPERS, THAT605 SHE IS FIT TO BE RELEASED FROM A LICENSED HOSPITAL OR BIRTH

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34-02500B-08 20081084 606 CENTER, WHICHEVER IS SOONER, BEFORE THE CONSENT FOR ADOPTION MAY 607 BE EXECUTED. ANY MAN A BIOLOGICAL FATHER MAY EXECUTE A CONSENT AT 608 ANY TIME AFTER THE BIRTH OF THE CHILD. ONCE YOU HAVE SIGNED THE 609 CONSENT, IT IS VALID, BINDING, AND IRREVOCABLE AND CANNOT BE 610 WITHDRAWN UNLESS A COURT FINDS THAT IT WAS OBTAINED BY FRAUD OR 611 DURESS. 612 613 IF YOU BELIEVE THAT YOUR CONSENT WAS OBTAINED BY FRAUD OR DURESS 614 AND YOU WISH TO REVOKE THAT CONSENT, YOU MUST: 615 616 1. NOTIFY THE ADOPTION ENTITY, BY WRITING A LETTER, THAT YOU 617 WISH TO WITHDRAW YOUR CONSENT; AND 618 2. PROVE IN COURT THAT THE CONSENT WAS OBTAINED BY FRAUD OR 619 DURESS. 620 621 This statement of rights is not required for the adoption of a 622 relative, an adult, a stepchild, or a child older than 6 months 623 of age. A consent form for the adoption of a child older than 6 624 months of age at the time of the execution of consent must 625 contain a statement outlining the revocation rights provided in 626 paragraph (c). 627 (6) (a) If a birth parent executes a consent for placement 628 of a minor with an adoption entity or qualified prospective 629 adoptive parents and the minor child is in the custody of the 630 department, but parental rights have not yet been terminated, the 631 adoption consent is shall be valid, binding, and enforceable by 632 the court. 633 (b) Upon execution of the consent of the birth parent, the 634 adoption entity may shall be permitted to intervene in the

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dependency case as a party in interest and must shall provide the 635 636 court having jurisdiction over the minor, pursuant to the shelter 637 or dependency petition filed by the department, with a copy of the preliminary home study of the prospective adoptive parents 638 and any other evidence of the suitability of the placement. The 639 preliminary home study must shall be maintained with strictest 640 641 confidentiality within the dependency court file and the 642 department's file. A preliminary home study must be provided to 643 the court in all cases in which an adoption entity has intervened 644 pursuant to this section.

In determining whether the best interest of the child 645 (d) 646 is will be served by transferring the custody of the minor child to the prospective adoptive parent selected by the birth parent, 647 the court shall consider give consideration to the rights of the 648 649 birth parent to determine an appropriate placement for the child, 650 the permanency offered, the child's bonding with any potential 651 adoptive home that the child has been residing in, and the 652 importance of maintaining sibling relationships, if possible.

653 (7) If a person is seeking to withdraw consent for a child
654 older than 6 months of age who has been placed with prospective
655 adoptive parents:

656 The person seeking to withdraw consent must, in (a) 657 accordance with paragraph (4)(c), notify A consent that is being 658 withdrawn under paragraph (4) (c) may be withdrawn at any time 659 prior to the minor's placement with the prospective adoptive 660 parents or by notifying the adoption entity in writing by 661 certified United States mail, return receipt requested, within 662 not later than 3 business days after execution of the consent. As used in this subsection, the term "business day" means any day on 663

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664 which the United States Postal Service accepts certified mail for 665 delivery.

666 Upon receiving timely written notice from a person (b) 667 whose consent to adoption is required of that person's desire to withdraw consent to adoption, the adoption entity must contact 668 669 the prospective adoptive parent to arrange a time certain for the 670 adoption entity to regain physical custody of the minor, unless, 671 upon a motion for emergency hearing by the adoption entity, the 672 court determines in written findings that placement of the minor with the person who had legal or physical custody of the child 673 674 immediately before the child was placed for adoption withdrawing 675 consent may endanger the minor $_{\mathcal{T}}$ or that the person who desires to 676 withdraw consent is to the adoption would not be required to 677 consent to the adoption, or has been determined to have abandoned 678 the child, or is otherwise subject to a determination that the 679 person's consent is waived under this chapter.

680 (c) If the court finds that the such placement may endanger 681 the minor, the court shall must enter an order continuing the 682 regarding continued placement of the minor with the prospective 683 adoptive parents pending further proceedings if they desire 684 continued placement. If the prospective adoptive parents do not 685 desire continued placement, the order must shall include, but 686 need not be limited to, a determination of whether temporary 687 placement in foster care with the person who had legal or 688 physical custody of the child immediately before placing the 689 child for adoption or with a relative is in the best interest of 690 691 department is recommended, and whether a relative is available 692 for the temporary placement.

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(d) If the person withdrawing consent claims to be the father of the minor but has not been established to be the father by marriage, court order, or scientific testing, the court may order scientific paternity testing and reserve ruling on removal of the minor until the results of such testing have been filed with the court.

699 The adoption entity must return the minor within 3 (e) 700 business days after timely and proper notification of the 701 withdrawal of consent or after the court determines that 702 withdrawal is valid and binding upon consideration of an 703 emergency motion, as filed pursuant to paragraph (b), to the physical custody of the person withdrawing consent or the person 704 705 directed by the court. If the person seeking to validly withdraw 706 consent claims to be the father of the minor but has not been 707 established to be the father by marriage, court order, or 708 scientific testing, the adoption entity may return the minor to 709 the care and custody of the mother, if she desires such 710 placement, and she the mother is not otherwise prohibited by law 711 from having custody of the child.

(f) Following the revocation period for withdrawal of consent described in paragraph (a), or the placement of the child with the prospective adoptive parents, whichever occurs later, consent may be withdrawn only when the court finds that the consent was obtained by fraud or duress.

717 (g) An affidavit of nonpaternity may be withdrawn only if 718 the court finds that the affidavit was obtained by fraud or 719 duress.

720 Section 10. Section 63.085, Florida Statutes, is amended to 721 read:

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722 63.085 Disclosure by adoption entity.--723 (1) DISCLOSURE REQUIRED TO PARENTS AND PROSPECTIVE ADOPTIVE 724 PARENTS. -- Within Not later than 14 days after a person seeking to 725 adopt a minor or a person seeking to place a minor for adoption 726 contacts an adoption entity in person or provides the adoption 727 entity with a mailing address, the entity must provide a written 728 disclosure statement to that person if the entity agrees or 729 continues to work with the such person. The If an adoption entity 730 shall also provide the written disclosure to the parent is 731 assisting in the effort to terminate the parental rights of a 732 parent who did not initiate the contact with the adoption entity τ the written disclosure must be provided within 14 days after that 733 734 parent is identified and located. For purposes of providing the 735 written disclosure, a person is considered to be seeking to place a minor for adoption if when that person has sought information 736 737 or advice from the adoption entity regarding the option of 738 adoptive placement. The written disclosure statement must be in 739 substantially the following form: 740 741 ADOPTION DISCLOSURE 742

THE STATE OF FLORIDA REQUIRES THAT THIS FORM BE PROVIDED TO ALL
PERSONS CONSIDERING ADOPTING A MINOR OR SEEKING TO PLACE A MINOR
FOR ADOPTION, TO ADVISE THEM OF THE FOLLOWING FACTS REGARDING
ADOPTION UNDER FLORIDA LAW:

The name, address, and telephone number of the adoptionentity providing this disclosure is:

750 Name:

747

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751 Address:

753

752 Telephone Number:

754 2. The adoption entity does not provide legal representation or 755 advice to birth parents or anyone signing a consent for adoption 756 or affidavit of nonpaternity, and birth parents have the right to 757 consult with an attorney of their own choosing to advise them. 758 3. With the exception of an adoption by a stepparent or 759 relative, a child cannot be placed into a prospective adoptive 760 home unless the prospective adoptive parents have received a 761 favorable preliminary home study, including criminal and child 762 abuse clearances.

4. A valid consent for adoption may not be signed by the birth mother until 48 hours after the birth of the child, or the day the birth mother is notified, in writing, that she is fit for discharge from the licensed hospital or birth center. <u>Any man</u> A putative father may sign a valid consent for adoption at any time after the birth of the child.

769 5. A consent for adoption signed before the child attains the 770 age of 6 months is binding and irrevocable from the moment it is 771 signed unless it can be proven in court that the consent was 772 obtained by fraud or duress. A consent for adoption signed after 773 the child attains the age of 6 months is valid from the moment it 774 is signed; however, it may be revoked until the child is placed 775 in an adoptive home, or up to 3 days after it was signed, 776 whichever period is longer.

6. A consent for adoption is not valid if the signature of theperson who signed the consent was obtained by fraud or duress.

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779 7. An unmarried biological father must act immediately in order 780 to protect his parental rights. Section 63.062, Florida Statutes, 781 prescribes that any father seeking to establish his right to 782 consent to the adoption of his child must file a claim of 783 paternity with the Florida Putative Father Registry maintained by 784 the Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health by the 785 date a petition to terminate parental rights is filed with the 786 court, or within 30 days after receiving service of a Notice of 787 Intended Adoption Plan. If he receives a Notice of Intended 788 Adoption Plan, he must file a claim of paternity with the Florida 789 Putative Father Registry, file a parenting plan with the court, 790 and provide financial support to the mother or child within 30 791 days following service. An unmarried biological father's failure 792 to timely respond to a Notice of Intended Adoption Plan 793 constitutes an irrevocable legal waiver of any and all rights 794 that the father may have to the child. A claim of paternity 795 registration form for the Florida Putative Father Registry may be 796 obtained from any local office of the Department of Health, 797 Office of Vital Statistics, the Department of Children and 798 Families, the Internet websites for these agencies, and the 799 offices of the clerks of the Florida circuit courts. The claim of 800 paternity form must be submitted to the Office of Vital 801 Statistics, Attention: Adoption Unit, P.O. Box 210, Jacksonville, 802 FL 32231. 803 8.7. There are alternatives to adoption, including foster care, relative care, and parenting the child. There may be services and 804 805 sources of financial assistance in the community available to 806 birth parents if they choose to parent the child.

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807 <u>9.8.</u> A birth parent has the right to have a witness of his or 808 her choice, who is unconnected with the adoption entity or the 809 adoptive parents, to be present and witness the signing of the 810 consent or affidavit of nonpaternity.

811 <u>10.9.</u> A birth parent 14 years of age or younger must have a 812 parent, legal guardian, or court-appointed guardian ad litem to 813 assist and advise the birth parent as to the adoption plan. 814 <u>11.10.</u> A birth parent has a right to receive supportive 815 counseling from a counselor, social worker, physician, clergy, or 816 attorney, and such counseling would be beneficial to the birth 817 parent.

818 <u>12.11.</u> The payment of living or medical expenses by the 819 prospective adoptive parents <u>before</u> prior to the birth of the 820 child does not, in any way, obligate the birth parent to sign the 821 consent for adoption.

822

(2) DISCLOSURE TO ADOPTIVE PARENTS.--

823 (a) At the time that an adoption entity is responsible for 824 selecting prospective adoptive parents for a born or unborn child 825 whose parents are seeking to place the child for adoption or 826 whose rights were terminated pursuant to chapter 39, the adoption 827 entity must provide the prospective adoptive parents with 828 information concerning the background of the child to the extent 829 such information is disclosed to the adoption entity by the 830 parents, legal custodian, or the department. This subsection 831 applies only if the adoption entity identifies the prospective 832 adoptive parents and supervises the physical placement of the 833 child in the prospective adoptive parents' home. If any 834 information cannot be disclosed because the records custodian failed or refused to produce the background information, the 835

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836	adoption entity has a duty to provide the information if it
837	becomes available. An individual or entity contacted by an
838	adoption entity to obtain the background information must release
839	the requested information to the adoption entity without the
840	necessity of a subpoena or a court order. In all cases, the
841	prospective adoptive parents must receive all available
842	information by the date of the final hearing on the petition for
843	adoption. The information to be disclosed includes:
844	1. A family social and medical history form completed
845	pursuant to s. 63.162(6).
846	2. The biological mother's medical records documenting her
847	prenatal care and the birth and delivery of the child.
848	3. A complete set of the child's medical records
849	documenting all medical treatment and care since the child's
850	birth and before placement.
851	4. All mental health, psychological, and psychiatric
852	records, reports, and evaluations concerning the child before
853	placement.
854	5. The child's educational records, including all records
855	concerning any special education needs of the child before
856	placement.
857	6. Records documenting all incidents that required the
858	department to provide services to the child, including all orders
859	of adjudication of dependency or termination of parental rights
860	issued pursuant to chapter 39, any case plans drafted to address
861	the child's needs, all protective services investigations
862	identifying the child as a victim, and all guardian ad litem
863	reports filed with the court concerning the child.

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864 7. Written information concerning the availability of 865 adoption subsidies for the child, if applicable. 866 (b) When disclosing information pursuant to this subsection, the adoption entity must redact any confidential 867 identifying information concerning the child's parents, 868 869 siblings, and relatives, and perpetrators of crimes against the 870 child or involving the child. 871 (3) (2) ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DISCLOSURE. -- The adoption entity 872 must obtain a written statement acknowledging receipt of the 873 disclosures disclosure required under subsections subsection (1) 874 and (2) and signed by the persons receiving the disclosure or, if 875 it is not possible to obtain such an acknowledgment, the adoption 876 entity must execute an affidavit stating why an acknowledgment 877 could not be obtained. If the disclosure was delivered by 878 certified United States mail, return receipt requested, a return 879 receipt signed by the person from whom acknowledgment is required 880 is sufficient to meet the requirements of this subsection. A copy 881 of the acknowledgment of receipt of the disclosure must be 882 provided to the person signing it. A copy of the acknowledgment 883 or affidavit executed by the adoption entity in lieu of the 884 acknowledgment must be maintained in the file of the adoption 885 entity. The original acknowledgment or affidavit must be filed 886 with the court. 887

887 <u>(4) (3)</u> REVOCATION OF CONSENT.--Failure to meet the 888 requirements of <u>this section</u> subsection (1) or subsection (2) 889 does not constitute grounds for revocation of a consent to 890 adoption or withdrawal of an affidavit of nonpaternity unless the 891 extent and circumstances of such a failure result in a material 892 failure of fundamental fairness in the administration of due

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34-02500B-08 20081084 process, or the failure constitutes or contributes materially to 893 894 fraud or duress in obtaining a consent to adoption or affidavit 895 of nonpaternity. 896 Section 11. Subsections (2), (3), and (6) of section 897 63.087, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 898 63.087 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending 899 adoption; general provisions. --(2) VENUE. --900 901 (a) A petition to terminate parental rights pending 902 adoption must be filed: 903 In the county where the child resides; or 1. 904 2. If the child does not reside in the State of Florida, In 905 the county where the adoption entity is located; 906 3. In the county where the adoption entity is located; or 907 4. If neither parent resides in the state, in the county 908 where the adoption entity is located. The fact of the minor's 909 presence within the state confers jurisdiction on the court in 910 proceedings in the minor's case under this chapter, or to a 911 parent or guardian if due notice has been given. 912 If a petition for termination of parental rights has (b) 913 been filed and a parent whose consent is required rights are to 914 be terminated objects to venue, there must be a hearing in which 915 the court shall determine whether that parent intends to assert 916 legally recognized grounds to contest a termination of parental 917 rights and, if so, the court may shall immediately transfer venue to <u>a proper ven</u>ue under this subsection the county where that 918 parent resides or resided at the time of the execution of the 919 920 consent. For purposes of selecting venue, the court shall 921 consider the ease of access to the court for the parent and the

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922 factors set forth in s. 47.122 who intends to contest a 923 termination of parental rights. 924 If there is a transfer of venue, the court may (C) determine which party shall bear the cost of venue transfer. 925 926 927 For purposes of the hearing under this subsection, witnesses 928 located in another jurisdiction may testify by deposition or 929 testify by telephone, audiovisual means, or other electronic 930 means before a designated court or at another location. 931 Documentary evidence transmitted from another location by 932 technological means that do not produce an original writing may 933 not be excluded from evidence on an objection based on the means 934 of transmission. The court on its own motion may otherwise 935 prescribe the manner in which and the terms upon which the 936 testimony is taken. 937 PREREQUISITE FOR ADOPTION. -- A petition for adoption may (3) 938 not be filed until after the date the court enters the judgment 939 terminating parental rights pending adoption under this chapter 940 or under chapter 39. Adoptions of relatives, adult adoptions, or 941 adoptions of stepchildren are shall not be required to file a

943 adoption. In such cases, <u>the petitioner may file a joint petition</u> 944 <u>for termination of parental rights and adoption, attaching</u> all 945 required consents, affidavits, notices, and acknowledgments shall 946 <u>be attached to the petition for adoption or filed separately in</u> 947 <u>the adoption proceeding</u>. <u>Unless otherwise provided by law, this</u> 948 <u>chapter applies to joint petitions.</u>

separate termination of parental rights proceeding pending

949 (6) ANSWER <u>AND APPEARANCE</u> REQUIRED.--An answer to the 950 petition or any pleading requiring an answer <u>must</u> shall be filed

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951 in accordance with the Florida Family Law Rules of Civil 952 Procedure. Failure to file a written response or to appear at the 953 hearing on the petition constitutes grounds upon which the court may terminate parental rights. Failure to appear at the hearing 954 955 constitutes grounds upon which the court may terminate parental 956 rights. The petitioner shall provide notice of the final hearing 957 by United States mail to any person who has been served with the 958 summons and petition for termination of parental rights within 959 the specified time periods. Notwithstanding the filing of any 960 answer or any pleading, Any person present at the hearing to 961 terminate parental rights pending adoption whose consent to 962 adoption is required under s. 63.062 must:

963 (a) Be advised by the court that he or she has a right to
964 ask that the hearing be reset for a later date so that the person
965 may consult with an attorney; and

966 (b) Be given an opportunity to <u>admit or</u> deny the967 allegations in the petition.

968 Section 12. Subsections (1), (3), (4), and (5) of section 969 63.088, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

970 63.088 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending 971 adoption; notice and service; diligent search.--

972 (1)NOTICE REQUIRED. -- An unmarried biological father, by 973 virtue of the fact that he has engaged in a sexual relationship 974 with a woman, is deemed to be on notice that a pregnancy and an 975 adoption proceeding regarding that child may occur and that he 976 has a duty to protect his own rights and interest. He is, therefore, entitled to notice of a birth or adoption proceeding 977 978 with regard to that child only as provided in this chapter. If a 979 mother fails to identify an unmarried biological father to the

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980 adoption entity by the date she signs her consent for adoption, 981 the unmarried biological father's claim that he did not receive 982 actual notice of the adoption proceeding is not a defense to the 983 termination of his parental rights.

984 (3) LOCATION AND IDENTITY KNOWN. -- Before the court may 985 determine that a minor is available for adoption, and in addition 986 to the other requirements set forth in this chapter, each person 987 whose consent is required under s. 63.062, who has not executed a 988 consent for adoption or an affidavit of nonpaternity, and whose 989 location and identity have been determined by compliance with the 990 procedures in this section must be personally served, pursuant to chapter 48, at least 20 days before the hearing with a copy of 991 992 the petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption and 993 with notice in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF PETITION AND HEARING TO TERMINATE PARENTAL RIGHTS PENDING ADOPTION

999 A petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption has been 1000 filed. A copy of the petition is being served with this notice. 1001 There will be a hearing on the petition to terminate parental (date) 1002 rights pending adoption on at (time) before 1003 (location, including complete name and street (judge) at 1004 address of the courthouse) . The court has set aside (amount 1005 of time) for this hearing.

1007 UNDER SECTION 63.089, FLORIDA STATUTES, FAILURE TO <u>TIMELY</u> FILE A 1008 WRITTEN RESPONSE TO THIS NOTICE AND THE PETITION WITH THE COURT

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1009ANDORTOAPPEAR AT THIS HEARING CONSTITUTES GROUNDS UPON WHICH1010THE COURT SHALL END ANY PARENTAL RIGHTS YOU MAY HAVEOR ASSERT1011REGARDING THE MINOR CHILD.

(4) REQUIRED INQUIRY.--In proceedings initiated under s.
63.087, the court <u>shall</u> must conduct an inquiry of the person who
is placing the minor for adoption and of any relative or person
having legal custody of the minor who is present at the hearing
and likely to have the following information regarding the
identity of:

(a) Any person to whom the mother of the minor was married at any time when conception of the minor may have occurred or at the time of the birth of the minor;

1021 (b) Any <u>man who has filed an affidavit of paternity</u> 1022 <u>pursuant to s. 382.013(2)(c) before the date that a petition for</u> 1023 <u>termination of parental rights is filed with the court person who</u> 1024 <u>has been declared by a court to be the father of the minor;</u>

(c) Any man who has adopted the minor;

(d) Any man who has been adjudicated by a court as the
father of the minor child before the date a petition for
termination of parental rights is filed with the court with whom
the mother was cohabiting at any time when conception of the
minor may have occurred; and

1031 (e) Any <u>man whom the mother identified to the adoption</u> 1032 <u>entity as a potential biological father before the date she</u> 1033 <u>signed the consent for adoption</u> person who has acknowledged or 1034 <u>claimed paternity of the minor</u>.

1036 The information <u>sought</u> required under this subsection may be 1037 provided to the court in the form of a sworn affidavit by a

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1038 person having personal knowledge of the facts, addressing each 1039 inquiry enumerated in this subsection, except that, if the 1040 inquiry identifies a father under paragraph (a), paragraph (b), 1041 or paragraph (c), the inquiry <u>may shall</u> not continue further. The 1042 inquiry required under this subsection may be conducted before 1043 the birth of the minor.

1044 (5) LOCATION UNKNOWN; IDENTITY KNOWN.--If the inquiry by 1045 the court under subsection (4) identifies any person whose 1046 consent to adoption is required under s. 63.062 and who has not 1047 executed a consent to adoption or an affidavit of nonpaternity, 1048 and the location of the person from whom consent is required is 1049 unknown, the adoption entity must conduct a diligent search for 1050 that person which must include inquiries concerning:

1051 (a) The person's current address, or any previous address,
1052 through an inquiry of the United States Postal Service through
1053 the Freedom of Information Act;

1054 (b) The last known employment of the person, including the1055 name and address of the person's employer;

1056 (c) Regulatory agencies, including those regulating 1057 licensing in the area where the person last resided;

1058 <u>(c) (d)</u> Names and addresses of relatives to the extent <u>they</u> 1059 such can be reasonably obtained from the petitioner or other 1060 sources, contacts with those relatives, and inquiry as to the 1061 person's last known address. The petitioner <u>must shall</u> pursue any 1062 leads <u>to of</u> any addresses <u>where</u> to which the person may have 1063 moved;

1064 <u>(d) (e)</u> Information as to whether or not the person may have 1065 died and, if so, the date and location;

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1066 (e) (f) Telephone listings in the area where the person last 1067 resided; 1068 (f) (g) Inquiries of law enforcement agencies in the area 1069 where the person last resided; 1070 (g) (h) Highway patrol records in the state where the person 1071 last resided; 1072 (h) (h) (i) Department of Corrections records in the state where 1073 the person last resided; 1074 (i) (i) Hospitals in the area where the person last resided; 1075 (j) (k) Records of utility companies, including water, 1076 sewer, cable television, and electric companies, in the area 1077 where the person last resided; 1078 (k) (k) (1) Records of the Armed Forces of the United States as 1079 to whether there is any information as to the person; 1080 (1) (m) Records of the tax assessor and tax collector in the 1081 area where the person last resided; and 1082 (m) (n) Search of one Internet databank locator service. 1083 1084 A person contacted by a petitioner or adoption entity requesting 1085 information under this subsection must release the requested 1086 information to the petitioner or adoption entity without the 1087 necessity of a subpoena or a court order, except when prohibited 1088 by law. An affidavit of diligent search conducted in accordance with this section executed by the petitioner and the adoption 1089 1090 entity must be filed with the court confirming completion of each 1091 aspect of the diligent search enumerated in this subsection and 1092 specifying the results. The diligent search required under this 1093 subsection may be conducted before the birth of the minor. A 1094 judgment terminating parental rights and approving a diligent

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1095	search that fails to locate a person is valid and is not subject
1096	to direct or collateral attack because the mother failed or
1097	refused to provide the adoption entity with sufficient
1098	information to locate the person.
1099	Section 13. Subsections (2), (3), (4), and (6), paragraph
1100	(a) of subsection (7), and subsection (8) of section 63.089,
1101	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
1102	63.089 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending
1103	adoption; hearing; grounds; dismissal of petition; judgment
1104	(2) HEARING PREREQUISITESThe court may hold the hearing
1105	only when:
1106	(a) For each person whose consent to adoption is required
1107	under s. 63.062:
1108	1. A consent under s. 63.082 has been executed and filed
1109	with the court;
1110	2. An affidavit of nonpaternity under s. 63.082 has been
1111	executed and filed with the court;
1112	3. Notice has been provided under ss. 63.087 and 63.088; or
1113	4. The certificate from the Office of Vital Statistics has
1114	been provided to the court stating that a diligent search has
1115	been made of the Florida Putative Father Registry created in s.
1116	63.054 and that no filing has been found pertaining to the father
1117	of the child in question or, if a filing is found, stating the
1118	name of the putative father and the time and date of the filing.
1119	(b) For each notice and petition that must be served under
1120	ss. 63.087 and 63.088:
1121	1. At least 20 days have elapsed since the date of personal
1122	service and an affidavit of service has been filed with the
1123	court;

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1124 2. At least 30 days have elapsed since the first date of 1125 publication of constructive service and an affidavit of service 1126 has been filed with the court; or

1127 3. An affidavit of nonpaternity, consent for adoption, or 1128 <u>other document that which affirmatively waives service has been</u> 1129 executed and filed with the court.;

1130

(c) The minor named in the petition has been born .; and

(d) The petition contains all information required under s.
63.087 and all affidavits of inquiry, diligent search, and
service required under s. 63.088 have been obtained and filed
with the court.

(3) GROUNDS FOR TERMINATING PARENTAL RIGHTS PENDING ADOPTION.--The court may enter a judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption if the court determines by clear and convincing evidence, supported by written findings of fact, that each person whose consent to adoption is required under s. 63.062:

1141 (a) Has executed a valid consent under s. 63.082 and the 1142 consent was obtained according to the requirements of this 1143 chapter;

(b) Has executed an affidavit of nonpaternity and the affidavit was obtained according to the requirements of this chapter;

(c) Has been served with a notice of the intended adoption plan in accordance with the provisions of s. 63.062(3) and has failed to respond within the designated time period;

(d) Has been properly served notice of the proceeding in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and has failed to file a written answer or appear at the evidentiary hearing

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1153 resulting in the judgment terminating parental rights pending 1154 adoption;

(e) Has been properly served notice of the proceeding in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and has been determined under subsection (4) to have abandoned the minor as defined in s. 63.032;

(f) Is a parent of the person to be adopted, which parent has been judicially declared incapacitated with restoration of competency found to be medically improbable;

(g) Is a person who has legal custody of the person to be adopted, other than a parent, who has failed to respond in writing to a request for consent for a period of 60 days or, after examination of his or her written reasons for withholding consent, is found by the court to be withholding his or her consent unreasonably;

(h) Has been properly served notice of the proceeding in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, but has been found by the court, after examining written reasons for the withholding of consent, to be unreasonably withholding his or her consent; or

(i) Is the spouse of the person to be adopted who has failed to consent, and the failure of the spouse to consent to the adoption is excused by reason of prolonged and unexplained absence, unavailability, incapacity, or circumstances that are found by the court to constitute unreasonable withholding of consent.

(4) FINDING OF ABANDONMENT.--A finding of abandonment resulting in a termination of parental rights must be based upon clear and convincing evidence that a parent or person having

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1182 legal custody has abandoned the child in accordance with the definition contained in s. 63.032 s. 63.032(1). A finding of 1183 1184 abandonment may also be based upon emotional abuse or a refusal 1185 to provide reasonable financial support, when able, to a birth 1186 mother during her pregnancy. If, in the opinion of the court, the 1187 efforts of a parent or person having legal custody of the child to support and communicate with the child are only marginal 1188 1189 efforts that do not evince a settled purpose to assume all 1190 parental duties, the court may declare the child to be abandoned. 1191 In making this decision, the court may consider the conduct of a 1192 father toward the child's mother during her pregnancy.

(a) In making a determination of abandonment at a hearing for termination of parental rights <u>under</u> pursuant to this chapter, the court <u>shall</u> must consider, among other relevant factors not inconsistent with this section:

1197 1. Whether the actions alleged to constitute abandonment 1198 demonstrate a willful disregard for the safety or welfare of the 1199 child or <u>the</u> unborn child;

1200 2. Whether the person alleged to have abandoned the child,1201 while being able, failed to provide financial support;

1202 3. Whether the person alleged to have abandoned the child,1203 while being able, failed to pay for medical treatment; and

4. Whether the amount of support provided or medical
expenses paid was appropriate, taking into consideration the
needs of the child and relative means and resources available to
the person alleged to have abandoned the child.

(b) The child has been abandoned when the parent of a child is incarcerated on or after October 1, 2001, in a <u>federal</u>, state, or <u>county federal</u> correctional institution and:

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1211 1. The period of time for which the parent has been or is 1212 expected to be incarcerated will constitute a significant 1213 substantial portion of the child's minority. In determining 1214 whether the period of time is significant, the court shall 1215 consider the child's age and the child's need for a permanent and 1216 stable home. The period of time begins on the date that the 1217 parent enters into incarceration period of time before the child 1218 will attain the age of 18 years;

1219 The incarcerated parent has been determined by a the 2. 1220 court of competent jurisdiction to be a violent career criminal 1221 as defined in s. 775.084, a habitual violent felony offender as 1222 defined in s. 775.084, convicted of child abuse as defined in s. 1223 827.03, or a sexual predator as defined in s. 775.21; has been 1224 convicted of first degree or second degree murder in violation of 1225 s. 782.04 or a sexual battery that constitutes a capital, life, 1226 or first degree felony violation of s. 794.011; or has been 1227 convicted of a substantially similar an offense in another 1228 jurisdiction which is substantially similar to one of the 1229 offenses listed in this subparagraph. As used in this section, 1230 the term "substantially similar offense" means any offense that 1231 is substantially similar in elements and penalties to one of 1232 those listed in this subparagraph, and that is in violation of a 1233 law of any other jurisdiction, whether that of another state, the 1234 District of Columbia, the United States or any possession or 1235 territory thereof, or any foreign jurisdiction; or

1236 3. The court determines by clear and convincing evidence 1237 that continuing the parental relationship with the incarcerated 1238 parent would be harmful to the child and, for this reason, that

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1239	termination of the parental rights of the incarcerated parent is
1240	in the best interest of the child.
1241	(6) JUDGMENT TERMINATING PARENTAL RIGHTS PENDING
1242	ADOPTION
1243	(a) The judgment terminating parental rights pending
1244	adoption must be in writing and contain findings of fact as to
1245	the grounds for terminating parental rights pending adoption.
1246	(b) Within 7 days after filing, the court shall mail a copy
1247	of the judgment to the department. The clerk shall execute a
1248	certificate of <u>the</u> such mailing.
1249	(c) The judgment terminating parental rights pending
1250	adoption legally frees the child for subsequent adoption,
1251	adjudicates the child's status, and may not be challenged by a
1252	person claiming parental status who did not establish parental
1253	rights before the filing of the petition for termination, except
1254	as specifically provided in this chapter.
1255	(7) RELIEF FROM JUDGMENT TERMINATING PARENTAL RIGHTS
1256	(a) A motion for relief from a judgment terminating
1257	parental rights must be filed with the court originally entering
1258	the judgment. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time,
1259	but not later than 1 year after the entry of the judgment
1260	terminating parental rights. An unmarried biological father does
1261	not have standing to seek relief from a judgment terminating
1262	parental rights if the mother did not identify him to the
1263	adoption entity before the date she signed a consent for adoption
1264	or if he was not located because the mother failed or refused to
1265	provide sufficient information to locate him.
1266	(8) RECORDS; CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATIONAll papers and
1267	records pertaining to a petition to terminate parental rights

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1268 pending adoption are related to the subsequent adoption of the 1269 minor and are subject to the provisions of s. 63.162. An 1270 unmarried biological father does not have standing to seek the 1271 court case number or access the court file if the mother did not 1272 identify him to the adoption entity before the date she signed 1273 the consent for adoption. The confidentiality provisions of this chapter do not apply to the extent information regarding persons 1274 1275 or proceedings is must be made available as specified under s. 1276 63.088.

1277 Section 14. Subsection (1) of section 63.092, Florida 1278 Statutes, is amended to read:

1279 63.092 Report to the court of intended placement by an 1280 adoption entity; at-risk placement; preliminary study.--

(1) REPORT TO THE COURT.--The adoption entity must report
any intended placement of a minor for adoption with any person
who is not a relative or a stepparent if the adoption entity has
knowledge of, or participates in the, such intended placement.
The report must be made to the court before the minor is placed
in the home or within 2 business days 48 hours thereafter.

1287 Section 15. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 63.102, 1288 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1289 63.102 Filing of petition for adoption or declaratory 1290 statement; venue; proceeding for approval of fees and costs.--

(1) PETITION FOR ADOPTION.--A petition for adoption may not be filed until after the entry of the judgment <u>or decree</u> terminating parental rights <u>pending adoption under this chapter</u>, unless the adoptee is an adult <u>or</u> the petitioner is a stepparent or a relative, or the minor has been the subject of a judgment terminating parental rights under chapter 39. After a judgment

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1297 terminating parental rights has been entered, a proceeding for 1298 adoption may be commenced by filing a petition entitled, "In the Matter of the Adoption of " in the circuit court. The person 1299 1300 to be adopted shall be designated in the caption in the name by 1301 which he or she is to be known if the petition is granted. Except 1302 for a joint petition for the adoption of a stepchild, a relative, 1303 or an adult, any name by which the minor was previously known may 1304 not be disclosed in the petition, the notice of hearing, or the 1305 judgment of adoption, or the court docket as provided in s. 1306 63.162(3).

(2) VENUE. -- A petition for adoption or for a declaratory 1307 1308 statement as to the adoption contract must shall be filed in the county where the petition for termination of parental rights was 1309 1310 filed or granted, unless the court, in accordance with s. 47.122, 1311 changes the venue to the county where the petitioner or petitioners or the minor resides or where the adoption entity 1312 with which the minor has been placed is located. The circuit 1313 1314 court in this state shall must retain jurisdiction over the 1315 matter until a final judgment is entered on the adoption, either within or outside the state. The Uniform Child Custody 1316 1317 Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act does not apply until a final judgment is entered on the adoption. 1318

1319 Section 16. Subsection (3) of section 63.122, Florida
1320 Statutes, is amended to read:

1321

63.122 Notice of hearing on petition.--

(3) Upon a showing by the petitioner <u>or parent</u> that the
<u>privacy</u>, safety, <u>or and</u> welfare of the petitioner, <u>parent</u>, or
minor may be endangered, the court may order <u>that</u> the names of
the petitioner, <u>parent</u>, or minor, or <u>all</u> both, to be deleted from

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1326	the notice of hearing and from the copy of the petition attached
1327	thereto <u>if, provided</u> the substantive rights of any person <u>are</u>
1328	will not thereby be affected.
1329	Section 17. Subsection (4) of section 63.132, Florida
1330	Statutes, is amended to read:
1331	63.132 Affidavit of expenses and receipts
1332	(4) This section does not apply to an adoption by a
1333	stepparent or an adoption of a relative or adult, the
1334	finalization of an adoption of a minor if the parental rights
1335	were terminated under chapter 39, or the domestication of an
1336	adoption decree of a minor child adopted in a foreign country.
1337	Section 18. Section 63.135, Florida Statutes, is amended to
1338	read:
1339	63.135 Information under oath to be submitted to the
1340	court
1341	(1) The adoption entity or petitioner must file an
1342	affidavit under the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and
1343	Enforcement Act in the termination of parental rights Each party
1344	$rac{\mathrm{in}\ \mathrm{an}\ \mathrm{adoption}}{\mathrm{proceeding}_{ au}}$ in the first pleading or in an
1345	affidavit attached to that pleading , shall give information under
1346	oath as to the child's present address, the places where the
1347	child has lived within the last 5 years, and the names and
1348	present addresses of the persons with whom the child has lived
1349	during that period. In the pleading or affidavit each party shall
1350	further declare under oath whether:
1351	(a) The party has participated as a party or witness or in
1352	any other capacity in any other litigation concerning the custody
1353	of the same child in this or any other state;

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1354 (b) The party has information of any custody proceeding 1355 concerning the child pending in a court of this or any other 1356 state; and 1357 (c) The party knows of any person not a party to the 1358 proceedings who has physical custody of the child or claims to have custody or visitation rights with respect to the child. 1359 1360 (2) If the declaration as to any item specified in 1361 subsection (1) is in the affirmative, the declarant shall give 1362 additional information under oath as required by the court. The 1363 court may examine the parties under oath about details of the 1364 information furnished and other matters pertinent to the court's

1365 jurisdiction and judgment of adoption.

1366 (2) (3) Each party has a continuing duty to inform the court 1367 of any custody proceeding concerning the child in this or any 1368 other state about which he or she obtained information during 1369 this proceeding.

1370 Section 19. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 63.142,1371 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

63.142 Hearing; judgment of adoption.--

(3) DISMISSAL.--

1372

1373

(a) If the petition is dismissed, <u>further proceedings, if</u>
any, regarding the minor must be brought in a separate custody
<u>action under chapter 61, a dependency action under chapter 39, or</u>
<u>a paternity action under chapter 742</u> the court shall determine
the person that is to have custody of the minor.

1379 (b) If the petition is dismissed, the court shall state1380 with specificity the reasons for the dismissal.

1381 (4) JUDGMENT.--At the conclusion of the hearing, after the 1382 court determines that the date for a parent to file an appeal of

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1383 a valid judgment terminating that parent's parental rights has 1384 passed and no appeal, pursuant to the Florida Rules of Appellate 1385 Procedure, is pending and that the adoption is in the best 1386 interest of the person to be adopted, a judgment of adoption 1387 shall be entered. A judgment terminating parental rights pending 1388 adoption is voidable and any later judgment of adoption of that minor is voidable if, upon a parent's motion for relief from 1389 1390 judgment, the court finds that the adoption substantially fails 1391 to meet the requirements of this chapter. The motion must be 1392 filed within a reasonable time, but not later than 1 year after 1393 the date the judgment terminating parental rights was entered.

1394Section 20.Section 63.192, Florida Statutes, is amended to1395read:

63.192 Recognition of foreign judgment or decree affecting 1396 1397 adoption. -- A judgment of court terminating the relationship of 1398 parent and child or establishing the relationship by adoption, or a decree granting legal guardianship for purposes of adoption, 1399 1400 issued pursuant to due process of law by a court or authorized 1401 body of any other jurisdiction within or without the United States shall be recognized in this state, and the rights and 1402 1403 obligations of the parties on matters within the jurisdiction of 1404 this state shall be determined as though the judgment or decree 1405 were issued by a court of this state. A judgment or decree of a 1406 court or authorized body terminating the relationship of a parent 1407 and child, whether independent, incorporated in an adoption decree, or incorporated in a legal guardianship order issued 1408 1409 pursuant to due process of law of any other jurisdiction within 1410 or without the United States, shall be deemed to effectively terminate parental rights for purposes of a proceeding on a 1411

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1412 petition for adoption in this state. If a minor child has been 1413 made available for adoption in a foreign state or foreign country 1414 and the parental rights of the minor child's parent have been 1415 terminated or the child has been declared to be abandoned or 1416 orphaned, no additional termination of parental rights proceeding 1417 need occur, and the adoption may be finalized according to the 1418 procedures set forth in this chapter. 1419 Section 21. Subsection (2) of section 63.212, Florida 1420 Statutes, is amended to read: 63.212 Prohibited acts; penalties for violation .--1421 1422 (2) (a) It is unlawful for: 1423 (a) Any person or adoption entity under this chapter to: 1424 1. Knowingly provide false information; or 1425 2. Knowingly withhold material information. 1426 (b) It is unlawful for A parent, with the intent to 1427 defraud, to accept benefits related to the same pregnancy from more than one adoption entity without disclosing that fact to 1428 1429 each entity. 1430 (c) It is unlawful for any person who knows that the parent whose rights are to be terminated intends to object to said 1431 termination to intentionally file the petition for termination of 1432 1433 parental rights in a county inconsistent with the required venue 1434 under such circumstances. 1435 1436 Any person who willfully violates any provision of this 1437 subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable 1438 as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. In addition, the such 1439 person is liable for damages caused by such acts or omissions, including reasonable attorney's fees and costs. Damages may be 1440

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1441	awarded through restitution in any related criminal prosecution
1442	or by filing a separate civil action.
1443	Section 22. Section 63.236, Florida Statutes, is created to
1444	read:
1445	63.236 Petitions filed before July 1, 2009; governing
1446	lawA petition for termination of parental rights filed before
1447	July 1, 2009, is governed by the law in effect at the time the
1448	petition was filed.
1449	Section 23. Section 742.021, Florida Statutes, is amended
1450	to read:
1451	742.021 Venue, process, complaint
1452	(1) The proceedings must shall be in the circuit court of
1453	the county where the plaintiff resides or \overline{of} the county where the
1454	defendant resides.
1455	(2) The complaint shall <u>assert</u> aver sufficient facts
1456	charging the paternity of the child. Upon filing of a complaint
1457	seeking to determine paternity, the clerk of court shall issue a
1458	notice to each petitioner and to each respondent or defendant
1459	along with service of the petition. The notice must be in
1460	substantially the following form:
1461	
1462	In order to preserve the right to notice and consent to
1463	the adoption of the child, an unmarried biological
1464	father must, as the "registrant," file a notarized
1465	claim of paternity form with the Florida Putative
1466	Father Registry maintained by the Office of Vital
1467	Statistics of the Department of Health which includes
1468	confirmation of his willingness and intent to support
1469	the child for whom paternity is claimed in accordance

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1470	with state law. The claim of paternity may be filed at
1471	any time before the child's birth, but a claim of
1472	paternity may not be filed after the date a petition is
1473	filed for termination of parental rights.
1474	
1475	(3) Process served on directed to the defendant must
1476	require shall issue forthwith requiring the defendant to file
1477	written defenses to the complaint in the same manner as suits in
1478	chancery. Upon application and proof under oath, the court may
1479	issue a writ of ne exeat against the defendant on such terms and
1480	conditions and conditioned upon bond in such amount as the court
1481	may determine.
1482	Section 24. Subsection (1) of section 742.10, Florida
1483	Statutes, is amended to read:
1484	742.10 Establishment of paternity for children born out of
1485	wedlock
1486	(1) Except as provided in chapters 39 and 63, this chapter
1487	provides the primary jurisdiction and procedures for the
1488	determination of paternity for children born out of wedlock. If
1489	When the establishment of paternity has been raised and
1490	determined within an adjudicatory hearing brought under the
1491	statutes governing inheritance, or dependency under workers'
1492	compensation or similar compensation programs; if, or when an
1493	affidavit acknowledging paternity or a stipulation of paternity
1494	is executed by both parties and filed with the clerk of the
1495	court <u>; if</u> , or when an affidavit, a notarized voluntary
1496	acknowledgment of paternity, or a voluntary acknowledgment of
1497	paternity that is witnessed by two individuals and signed under
1498	penalty of perjury as provided for in s. 382.013 or s. 382.016 is

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1499 executed by both parties; τ or if when paternity is adjudicated by 1500 the Department of Revenue as provided in s. 409.256, such 1501 adjudication, affidavit, or acknowledgment constitutes the 1502 establishment of paternity for purposes of this chapter. If an no 1503 adjudicatory proceeding was not held, a notarized voluntary 1504 acknowledgment of paternity or voluntary acknowledgment of paternity, which that is witnessed by two individuals and signed 1505 1506 under penalty of perjury as specified by s. 92.525(2), creates 1507 shall create a rebuttable presumption, as defined by s. 90.304, 1508 of paternity and is subject to the right of any signatory to 1509 rescind the acknowledgment within 60 days after the date the 1510 acknowledgment was signed or the date of an administrative or 1511 judicial proceeding relating to the child, including a proceeding to establish a support order, in which the signatory is a party, 1512 1513 whichever is earlier. Both parents must provide their social 1514 security numbers on any acknowledgment of paternity, consent affidavit, or stipulation of paternity. Except for affidavits 1515 under seal pursuant to ss. 382.015 and 382.016, the Office of 1516 Vital Statistics shall provide certified copies of affidavits to 1517 the Title IV-D agency upon request. 1518

1519

Section 25. This act shall take effect July 1, 2008.