	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate	•	House
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The Committee on Children, Families, and Elder Affairs (Bean) recommended the following:

## Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 1. Paragraphs (n), (o), and (p) of subsection (1) of section 39.001, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as paragraphs (o), (p), and (q), respectively, and a new paragraph (n) is added to that subsection to read:

39.001 Purposes and intent; personnel standards and screening.-

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(1) PURPOSES OF CHAPTER.—The purposes of this chapter are: (n) Whenever possible, to ensure that children have the benefit of loving and caring relationships with both of their parents. To that end, parents should be engaged to the fullest extent possible in the lives of their children and prospective parents should be afforded a prompt, full, and fair opportunity to establish a parental relationship with their children and assume all parental duties. A prospective parent who is an unmarried biological father has the same rights under this chapter as under chapter 63. Accordingly, his interest is inchoate until he demonstrates a timely and full commitment to the responsibilities of parenthood. Because time is of the essence under this chapter, and the time limitations belong to the child and not to the parent or to any prospective parent, prospective parents, including unmarried biological parents, must be aware that failure to comply with the specific requirements of this chapter may result in permanent elimination or termination of their rights or interests as actual or inchoate parents or prospective parents.

Section 2. Subsection (50) of section 39.01, Florida Statutes, is amended, subsection (81) is renumbered as subsection (82), and a new subsection (81) is added to that section, to read:

- 39.01 Definitions.—When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (50) "Parent" means a woman who gives birth to a child and a man whose consent to the adoption of the child would be required under s. 63.062(1). The term "parent" also means legal father as defined in this section. If a child has been legally

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adopted, the term "parent" means the adoptive mother or father of the child. For purposes of this chapter only, when the phrase "parent or legal custodian" is used, it refers to rights or responsibilities of the parent and, only if there is no living parent with intact parental rights, to the rights or responsibilities of the legal custodian who has assumed the role of the parent. The term does not include an individual whose parental relationship to the child has been legally terminated, or an alleged or prospective parent, unless:

- (a) The parental status falls within the terms of s. 39.503(1) or s. 63.062(1); or
- (b) parental status is applied for the purpose of determining whether the child has been abandoned.
- (81) "Unmarried biological father" means the child's biological father who is not married to the child's mother at the time of conception or on the date of the birth of the child and who, before the advisory hearing is held on a petition to terminate parental rights, has not been adjudicated or declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be the legal father of the child or has not executed an affidavit pursuant to s. 382.013(2)(c).

Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (8) of section 39.402, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.402 Placement in a shelter.-

(8)

- (c) At the shelter hearing, the court shall:
- 1. Appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the best interest of the child, unless the court finds that such representation is unnecessary;

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- 2. Inform the parents or legal custodians of their right to counsel to represent them at the shelter hearing and at each subsequent hearing or proceeding, and the right of the parents to appointed counsel, pursuant to the procedures set forth in s. 39.013;
- 3. Give the parents or legal custodians an opportunity to be heard and to present evidence; and
- 4. Inquire of those present at the shelter hearing as to the identity and location of the legal father. In determining who the legal father of the child may be, the court shall inquire under oath of those present at the shelter hearing whether they have any of the following information regarding the identity of any man:
- a. To whom the mother of the child was married at any time when conception of the child may have occurred or at the time of the birth of the child.
- b. Who has filed an affidavit of paternity pursuant to s. 382.013(2)(c) before an advisory hearing is held on a petition for termination of parental rights.
  - c. Who has adopted the child.
- d. Who has been adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction as the father of the child before an advisory hearing is held on a petition for termination of parental rights.
- e. Whom the mother identified as the father under oath to a representative of the department.
- a. Whether the mother of the child was married at the probable time of conception of the child or at the time of birth of the child.

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- f.b. With whom Whether the mother was cohabiting with a male at the probable time of conception of the child.
  - g.e. Who claims to be the father and from whom  $\frac{\text{Whether}}{\text{Whether}}$  the mother has received payments or promises of support with respect to the child or because of her pregnancy from a man who claims to be the father.
  - h.d. Whom Whether the mother has named any man as the father on the birth certificate of the child or in connection with applying for or receiving public assistance.
  - i.e. Who Whether any man has acknowledged or claimed paternity of the child in a jurisdiction in which the mother resided at the time of or since conception of the child or in which the child has resided or resides.
  - j.f. Who Whether a man is named on the birth certificate of the child pursuant to s. 382.013(2).
  - k.g. Who Whether a man has been determined by a court order to be the father of the child.
  - 1.h. Who Whether a man has been determined to be the father of the child by the Department of Revenue as provided in s. 409.256.
  - Section 4. Subsections (7) through (19) of section 39.502, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (8) through (20), respectively, subsection (1) and present subsection (9) of that section are amended, and a new subsection (7) is added to that section, to read:
    - 39.502 Notice, process, and service.
  - (1) Unless parental rights have been terminated, all parents must be notified of all proceedings or hearings involving the child. Notice in cases involving shelter hearings

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and hearings resulting from medical emergencies must be that most likely to result in actual notice to the parents. In all other dependency proceedings, notice must be provided in accordance with subsections  $(4)-(10) \frac{(4)-(9)}{(4)}$ , except when a relative requests notification pursuant to s. 39.301(14)(b), in which case notice shall be provided pursuant to subsection (20)  $\frac{(19)}{(19)}$ .

- (7) (a) If a child does not have a legal father, notice of the petition for dependency shall be personally served upon any known and locatable unmarried biological father who is identified under oath before the court or who is identified by a diligent search of the Florida Putative Father Registry. Service of the notice of the petition for dependency is not required if the unmarried biological father signs an affidavit of nonpaternity or a consent to termination of his parental rights and such affidavit or consent is accepted by the department. The recipient of the notice may waive service of process by executing a waiver and acknowledging receipt of the notice.
- (b) The notice of petition for dependency must specifically state that if the unmarried biological father desires to assert his parental rights to acquire standing to contest the dependency petition he must, within 30 days after service:
- 1. File a claim of paternity with the Florida Putative Father Registry pursuant to instructions provided for submitting a claim of paternity form to the Office of Vital Statistics, including the address to which the claim must be sent.
- 2. Legally establish his parental rights to the child pursuant to the laws of the state.
  - 3. File a verified response with the court which contains a

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pledge of commitment to the child, a request for the court to calculate and order child support, and an agreement to submit to the court's jurisdiction.

- 4. Provide support for the child as calculated by the court under s. 61.30.
- 5. Seek to establish a substantial relationship with the child within the parameters established by court order. An unmarried biological father must develop a substantial relationship with the child by taking parental responsibility for the child and the child's future; providing financial support to the child in accordance with his ability, if not prevented from doing so by the person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the child; and establishing or maintaining regular contact with the child in accordance with a written court order. An order for visitation or other contact may be entered by the court if the court determines that such contact will not endanger the safety, well-being, or physical, mental, or emotional health of the child. The court may consider the results of any home study in making such determination.
- (c) The court shall determine whether the unmarried biological father took the steps necessary to assert his parental rights to acquire standing to contest the dependency petition pursuant to paragraph (b) and, if not, the court shall enter a finding that the unmarried biological father is no longer a prospective parent or participant, may not contest the petition for dependency or any subsequent petition for termination of parental rights, and is no longer entitled to any further notice of proceedings regarding the child unless otherwise ordered by the court.

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(d) If an unmarried biological father is not identified pursuant to the inquiry under section 39.503, the unmarried biological father's claim that he did not receive actual notice of the dependency proceeding is not a defense to a finding that the child is dependent.

(10) (9) When an affidavit of diligent search has been filed under subsection (9)  $\frac{(8)}{}$ , the petitioner shall continue to search for and attempt to serve the person sought until excused from further search by the court. The petitioner shall report on the results of the search at each court hearing until the person is identified or located or further search is excused by the court.

Section 5. Section 39.503, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.503 Identity or location of parent unknown; special procedures.-
- (1) If the identity or location of a parent is unknown and a petition for dependency or shelter is filed, the court shall conduct under oath the following inquiry of the parent or legal custodian who is available, or, if no parent or legal custodian is available, of any relative or custodian of the child who is present at the hearing and likely to have any of the following information regarding the identity of any man:
- (a) To whom the mother of the minor was married at any time when conception of the child may have occurred or at the time of the birth of the child.
- (b) Who has filed an affidavit of paternity pursuant to s. 382.013(2)(c) before an advisory hearing is held on a petition for termination of parental rights.



214	(c) Who has adopted the child.
215	(d) Who has been adjudicated by a court of competent
216	jurisdiction as the father of the child before an advisory
217	hearing is held on a petition for termination of parental
218	rights.
219	(e) Whom the mother identified as the father under oath to
220	a representative of the department.
221	(a) Whether the mother of the child was married at the
222	probable time of conception of the child or at the time of birth
223	of the child.
224	(f)(b) With whom Whether the mother was cohabiting with a
225	male at the probable time of conception of the child.
226	(g) (c) Who claims to be the father and from whom Whether
227	the mother has received payments or promises of support with
228	respect to the child or because of her pregnancy from a man who
229	claims to be the father.
230	(h)(d) Who Whether the mother has named any man as the
231	father on the birth certificate of the child or in connection
232	with applying for or receiving public assistance.
233	<u>(i) <del>(e)</del> Who</u> <del>Whether any man</del> has acknowledged or claimed
234	paternity of the child in a jurisdiction in which the mother
235	resided at the time of or since conception of the child, or in
236	which the child has resided or resides.
237	$\underline{\text{(j)}}$ $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ $\underline{\text{Who}}$ $\underline{\text{Whether a man}}$ is named on the birth certificate
238	of the child pursuant to s. 382.013(2).
239	(k) <del>(g)</del> Who Whether a man has been determined by a court
240	order to be the father of the child.
241	$\overline{\text{(1)}}$ $\overline{\text{(h)}}$ $\overline{\text{Who}}$ $\overline{\text{Whether a man}}$ has been determined to be the
242	father of the child by the Department of Revenue as provided in



243 s. 409.256.

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- (2) The information required under in subsection (1) may be supplied to the court or the department in the form of a sworn affidavit by a person having personal knowledge of the facts.
- (3) If the inquiry under subsection (1) identifies any person as a parent or prospective parent, the court shall require notice of the hearing to be provided to that person.
- (4) If the inquiry under subsection (1) fails to identify any person as a parent or prospective parent, the court shall so find and may proceed without further notice.
- (5) If the inquiry under subsection (1) identifies a parent or prospective parent, and that person's location is unknown, the court shall direct the petitioner to conduct a diligent search for that person before scheduling a disposition hearing regarding the dependency of the child unless the court finds that the best interest of the child requires proceeding without notice to the person whose location is unknown.
- (6) If the inquiry under subsection (1) identifies an unmarried biological father or an unmarried biological father is identified by another means and is personally served with a petition for dependency but fails to assert his parental rights as specified in s. 39.502(7), the court shall so find and may proceed without further notice.
- (7) (6) The diligent search required by subsection (5) must include, at a minimum, inquiries of all relatives of the parent or prospective parent made known to the petitioner, inquiries of all offices of program areas of the department likely to have information about the parent or prospective parent, inquiries of other state and federal agencies likely to have information

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about the parent or prospective parent, inquiries of appropriate utility and postal providers, a thorough search of at least one electronic database specifically designed for locating persons, a search of the Florida Putative Father Registry, and inquiries of appropriate law enforcement agencies. Pursuant to s. 453 of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. s. 653(c)(4), the department, as the state agency administering Titles IV-B and IV-E of the act, shall be provided access to the federal and state parent locator service for diligent search activities.

 $(8) \frac{(7)}{(7)}$  Any agency contacted by a petitioner with a request for information pursuant to subsection (7) (6) shall release the requested information to the petitioner without the necessity of a subpoena or court order.

(9) (a) (8) If the inquiry and diligent search identifies a prospective parent, that person must be given the opportunity to become a party to the proceedings by completing a sworn affidavit of parenthood and filing it with the court or the department. A prospective parent who files a sworn affidavit of parenthood while the child is a dependent child but no later than at the time of or before the adjudicatory hearing in any termination of parental rights proceeding for the child shall be considered a parent for all purposes under this section unless the other parent contests the determination of parenthood. If neither the known parent nor the prospective parent objects to a request to establish parentage under the laws of the state, the court may enter an agreed order, order the Office of Vital Statistics to amend the child's birth certificate, and order the petitioning parent to pay support for the child.

(b) If the known parent contests the recognition of the

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prospective parent as a parent, the prospective parent may not be recognized as a parent until proceedings to determine maternity or paternity under chapter 742 have been concluded. However, the prospective parent shall continue to receive notice of hearings as a participant pending results of the chapter 742 proceedings to determine maternity or paternity. The dependency court may hear the chapter 742 proceeding and establish parentage in accordance with the procedures in that chapter, including entry of an order or judgment establishing parentage.

- (c) A prospective parent may only file a sworn affidavit of parenthood when the child does not have two legally recognized parents. If a child has two legally recognized parents, the prospective parent must seek to establish parentage pursuant to chapter 742.
- (d) Nothing in this subsection prevents the known parent and the prospective parent from agreeing to voluntarily submit to scientific testing to determine the maternity or paternity of the child if the child does not already have two legally recognized parents and the court determines it is in the child's best interest.
- (e) Test results are admissible in evidence and shall be weighed along with other evidence of parentage unless the statistical probability of parentage equals or exceeds 95 percent. A statistical probability of parentage that equals or exceeds 95 percent creates a rebuttable presumption, as described in s. 90.304, that the prospective parent is the biological parent of the child. If a party fails to rebut the presumption of parentage which arose from the statistical probability of parentage that equals or exceeds 95 percent, the

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court may enter a summary judgment of parentage. If the test results show the prospective parent is not the biological parent, the prospective parent is no longer considered a participant or entitled to notice of the proceedings.

- (f) The court shall assess the cost of the paternity determination as a cost of litigation.
- (10) (9) If the diligent search under subsection (5) fails to identify and locate a parent or prospective parent, the court shall so find and may proceed without further notice.
- Section 6. Subsection (3) of section 39.801, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 39.801 Procedures and jurisdiction; notice; service of process.-
- (3) Before the court may terminate parental rights, in addition to the other requirements set forth in this part, the following requirements must be met:
- (a) Notice of the date, time, and place of the advisory hearing for the petition to terminate parental rights and a copy of the petition must be personally served upon the following persons, specifically notifying them that a petition has been filed:
  - 1. The parents of the child.
  - 2. The legal custodians of the child.
- 3. If the parents who would be entitled to notice are dead or unknown, a living relative of the child, unless upon diligent search and inquiry no such relative can be found.
  - 4. Any person who has physical custody of the child.
- 5. Any grandparent entitled to priority for adoption under s. 63.0425.



- 6. Any prospective parent who has been identified under s. 39.503 or s. 39.803, unless a court order has been entered pursuant to s. 39.503(4), (6), or (10) or s. 39.803(4), (6), or (10) s. 39.503(4) or (9) or s. 39.803(4) or (9) which indicates no further notice is required. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if there is not a legal father, notice of the petition for termination of parental rights must be provided to any known prospective father who is identified under oath before the court or who is identified by a diligent search of the Florida Putative Father Registry. Service of the notice of the petition for termination of parental rights is not required if the prospective father executes an affidavit of nonpaternity or a consent to termination of his parental rights which is accepted by the court after notice and opportunity to be heard by all parties to address the best interests of the child in accepting such affidavit.
- 7. The guardian ad litem for the child or the representative of the guardian ad litem program, if the program has been appointed.

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The document containing the notice to respond or appear must contain, in type at least as large as the type in the balance of the document, the following or substantially similar language: "FAILURE TO PERSONALLY APPEAR AT THIS ADVISORY HEARING CONSTITUTES CONSENT TO THE TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS OF THIS CHILD (OR CHILDREN). IF YOU FAIL TO APPEAR ON THE DATE AND TIME SPECIFIED, YOU MAY LOSE ALL LEGAL RIGHTS AS A PARENT TO THE CHILD OR CHILDREN NAMED IN THE PETITION ATTACHED TO THIS NOTICE."

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- (b) If a child does not have a legal father, notice of the petition for termination of parental rights shall be personally served upon any known and locatable unmarried biological father who is identified under oath before the court or who is identified by a diligent search of the Florida Putative Father Registry. Service of the notice of the petition for termination of parental rights is not required if the unmarried biological father signs an affidavit of nonpaternity or a consent to termination of his parental rights and such affidavit or consent is accepted by the department. The recipient of the notice may waive service of process by executing a waiver and acknowledging receipt of the notice. The notice of petition for termination of parental rights must specifically state that if the unmarried biological father desires to assert his parental rights to acquire standing to contest the petition he must, within 30 days after service:
- 1. File a claim of paternity with the Florida Putative Father Registry pursuant to instructions provided for submitting a claim of paternity form to the Office of Vital Statistics, including the address to which the claim must be sent.
- 2. Legally establish his parental rights to the child pursuant to the laws of the state.
- 3. File a verified response with the court which contains a pledge of commitment to the child, a request for the court to calculate and order child support, and an agreement to submit to the court's jurisdiction.
- 4. Provide support for the child as calculated by the court under s. 61.30.
  - 5. Seek to establish a substantial relationship with the

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child within the parameters established by court order. A father must develop a substantial relationship with the child by taking parental responsibility for the child and the child's future; providing financial support to the child in accordance with his ability, if not prevented from doing so by the person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the child; and establishing or maintaining regular contact with the child in accordance with a written court order. An order for visitation or other contact may be entered by the court if the court determines that such contact will not endanger the safety, wellbeing, and physical, mental, or emotional health of the child. The court may consider the results of any home study when making such determination.

- (c) The court shall determine whether the unmarried biological father took the steps necessary to assert his parental rights to acquire standing to contest the termination of parental rights petition pursuant to paragraph (b) and, if not, the court shall enter a finding that the unmarried biological father is no longer a prospective parent or participant, may not contest the petition for termination of parental rights, and is no longer entitled to any further notice of proceedings regarding the child unless otherwise ordered by the court.
- (d) If an unmarried biological father is not identified pursuant to the inquiry under section 39.803, the unmarried biological father's claim that he did not receive actual notice of the termination proceeding is not a defense to the petition nor grounds that the proceeding is otherwise defective.
  - (e) (b) If a party required to be served with notice as

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prescribed in paragraph (a) cannot be served, notice of hearings must be given as prescribed by the rules of civil procedure, and service of process must be made as specified by law or civil actions.

(f) (c) Notice as prescribed by this section may be waived, in the discretion of the judge, with regard to any person to whom notice must be given under this subsection if the person executes, before two witnesses and a notary public or other officer authorized to take acknowledgments, a written surrender of the child to a licensed child-placing agency or the department.

(g) (d) If the person served with notice under this section fails to personally appear at the advisory hearing, the failure to personally appear shall constitute consent for termination of parental rights by the person given notice. If a parent appears for the advisory hearing and the court orders that parent to personally appear at the adjudicatory hearing for the petition for termination of parental rights, stating the date, time, and location of said hearing, then failure of that parent to personally appear at the adjudicatory hearing shall constitute consent for termination of parental rights.

Section 7. Section 39.803, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.803 Identity or location of parent unknown after filing of termination of parental rights petition; special procedures.-

(1) If the identity or location of a parent is unknown and a petition for termination of parental rights is filed, the court shall conduct under oath the following inquiry of the parent who is available, or, if no parent is available, of any

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relative, caregiver, or legal custodian of the child who is present at the hearing and likely to have the information regarding the identity of any man:

- (a) To whom the mother of the child was married at any time when conception of the child may have occurred or at the time of the birth of the child.
- (b) Who has filed an affidavit of paternity pursuant to s. 382.013(2)(c) before an advisory hearing is held on a petition for termination of parental rights.
- (c) Who has adopted the child before an advisory hearing is held on the petition for termination of parental rights.
- (d) Who has been adjudicated by a court as the father of the child before an advisory hearing is held on a petition for termination of parental rights.
- (e) Whom the mother identified as the father under oath to a representative of the department before an advisory hearing is held on the petition for termination of parental rights.
- (a) Whether the mother of the child was married at the probable time of conception of the child or at the time of birth of the child.
- (f) (b) With whom Whether the mother was cohabiting with a male at the probable time of conception of the child.
- (g) (c) Who claims to be the father and from whom Whether the mother has received payments or promises of support with respect to the child or because of her pregnancy from a man who claims to be the father.
- (h) (d) Who Whether the mother has named any man as the father on the birth certificate of the child or in connection with applying for or receiving public assistance before an

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advisory hearing is held on the petition for termination of parental rights.

- (i) (e) Who Whether any man has acknowledged or claimed paternity of the child in a jurisdiction in which the mother resided at the time of or since conception of the child, or in which the child has resided or resides before an advisory hearing is held on the petition for termination of parental rights.
- (j) (f) Who Whether a man is named on the birth certificate of the child pursuant to s. 382.013(2).
- (k) (g) Who Whether a man has been determined by a court order to be the father of the child.
- (1) (h) Who Whether a man has been determined to be the father of the child by the Department of Revenue as provided in s. 409.256.
- (2) The information required in subsection (1) may be supplied to the court or the department in the form of a sworn affidavit by a person having personal knowledge of the facts.
- (3) If the inquiry under subsection (1) identifies any person as a parent or prospective parent, the court shall require notice of the hearing to be provided to that person.
- (4) If the inquiry under subsection (1) fails to identify any person as a parent or prospective parent, the court shall so find and may proceed without further notice.
- (5) If the inquiry under subsection (1) identifies a parent or prospective parent, and that person's location is unknown, the court shall direct the petitioner to conduct a diligent search for that person before scheduling an adjudicatory hearing regarding the petition for termination of parental rights to the

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child unless the court finds that the best interest of the child requires proceeding without actual notice to the person whose location is unknown.

(6) If the inquiry under subsection (1) identifies an unmarried biological father or an unmarried biological father is identified by another means and is personally served with a petition for termination of parental rights but fails to assert his parental rights as specified in s. 39.801(3)(b), the court shall so find and may proceed without further notice.

(7) (6) The diligent search required by subsection (5) must include, at a minimum, inquiries of all known relatives of the parent or prospective parent, inquiries of all offices of program areas of the department likely to have information about the parent or prospective parent, inquiries of other state and federal agencies likely to have information about the parent or prospective parent, inquiries of appropriate utility and postal providers, a thorough search of at least one electronic database specifically designed for locating persons, a search of the Florida Putative Father Registry, and inquiries of appropriate law enforcement agencies. Pursuant to s. 453 of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. s. 653(c)(4), the department, as the state agency administering Titles IV-B and IV-E of the act, shall be provided access to the federal and state parent locator service for diligent search activities.

(8) (7) Any agency contacted by petitioner with a request for information pursuant to subsection (7)  $\frac{(6)}{(6)}$  shall release the requested information to the petitioner without the necessity of a subpoena or court order.

(9) (8) If the inquiry and diligent search identifies a



prospective parent, that person must be given the opportunity to become a party to the proceedings by completing a sworn affidavit of parenthood and filing it with the court or the department. A prospective parent who files a sworn affidavit of parenthood while the child is a dependent child but no later than at the time of or before the adjudicatory hearing in the termination of parental rights proceeding for the child shall be considered a parent for all purposes under this section.

(10) <del>(9)</del> If the diligent search under subsection (5) fails to identify and locate a prospective parent, the court shall so find and may proceed without further notice.

Section 8. This act shall take effect October 1, 2018.

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======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= And the title is amended as follows:

Delete everything before the enacting clause and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to dependency proceedings; amending s. 39.001, F.S.; providing an additional purpose of ch. 39, F.S.; amending s. 39.01, F.S.; revising the definition of the term "parent" and defining the term "unmarried biological father"; amending s. 39.402 and 39.803, F.S.; revising the types of information relating to the identity and location of a child's legal father that fall within the scope of a court inquiry at a shelter hearing or a hearing regarding a petition for termination of parental rights; amending s. 39.502, F.S.; providing for certain unmarried

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biological fathers to receive notice of dependency hearings under certain circumstances; amending ss. 39.503, F.S.; revising the types of information relating to the identity and location of a child's legal father that fall within the scope of a court inquiry at a dependency or shelter hearing; requiring a court to take certain actions if a person fails to assert parental rights; providing conditions for establishing paternity in a dependency proceeding; authorizing the court to order certain scientific testing to determine maternity or paternity of a child; providing for assessment of costs of litigation; amending s. 39.801, F.S.; requiring notice of a petition for termination of parental rights to be served on an unmarried biological father identified under oath or by a diligent search of the Florida Putative Father Registry under certain circumstances; providing conditions for contesting the petition; conforming cross-references; providing an effective date.