By the Committee on Family Law & Children and Representative Sanderson $\,$

A bill to be entitled
An act relating to adoption; amending s.
39.001, F.S.; providing legislative intent;
amending s. 39.01, F.S.; providing a
definition; amending s. 39.45, F.S.;
prohibiting the delay of an adoption because a
sibling is not also placed in the same home;
amending s. 39.451, F.S.; providing for
adoptive placement by a licensed child-placing
agency or an intermediary; amending s. 39.453,
F.S.; revising language with respect to
judicial review; amending s. 39.456, F.S.;
conforming provisions; amending s. 39.464,
F.S.; including reference to an intermediary
with respect to termination of parental rights;
amending s. 39.469, F.S.; providing that
licensed child-placing agencies and
intermediaries have exclusive authority for
adoptive placement of children committed to the
Department of Children and Family Services;
amending s. 39.47, F.S.; providing procedures;
amending ss. 39.471, 39.473, F.S.; conforming
provisions; amending s. 409.166, F.S.;
redefining the term "special needs child";
amending s. 409.167, F.S.; revising language
with respect to the statewide adoption
exchange; amending s. 63.072, F.S.; relating to
persons whose consent to an adoption may be
waived; amending s. 63.092, F.S.; revising
language with respect to the preliminary home
study; providing for certain documentation;

amending s. 63.097, F.S.; providing for reimbursement of certain fees; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Paragraphs (b) and (d) of subsection (1) of section 39.001, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended to read:

39.001 Purposes and intent; personnel standards and screening.--

- (1) The purposes of this chapter are:
- (b) To provide for the care, safety, and protection of children in an environment that fosters healthy social, emotional, intellectual, and physical development; to ensure secure and safe custody; and to promote the health and well-being of all children within under the state and under the jurisdiction of the state's courts state's care.
- (d) 1. To preserve and strengthen the child's family ties whenever possible, removing the child from parental custody only when his or her welfare or the safety and protection of the public cannot be adequately safeguarded without such removal; and, when the child is removed from his or her own family, to secure for the child custody, care, and discipline as nearly as possible equivalent to that which should have been given by the parents; and to assure, in all cases in which a child must be permanently removed from parental custody, that the child be placed in an approved family home, adoptive home, independent living program, or other placement that provides the most stable and permanent living arrangement for the child, as determined by the court.

- 2. To assure that all children who are the subject of an order terminating parental rights are expeditiously placed into permanent homes and adopted.
- 3. To assure that no child remains in the department's custody longer than absolutely necessary.
- 4. To reduce long-term emotional and psychological damage to children by mandating that a permanent adoptive placement plan be immediately effectuated for each dependent child upon termination of his or her parents' rights.
- 5. To assure that a termination of parental rights will be effectuated no later than 18 months following a child being declared dependent.
- 6. To mandate the department's cooperation with private child-placing agencies and intermediaries in the adoptive placement of all children whose parents' rights have been terminated.
- 7. To assure that all prospective adoptive parents are considered for placement of such children.
- 8. To maximize the likelihood of success in adoptive placements.
- 9. To mandate dependency court approval of all proposed adoptive placements of children under the protective supervision of the department and to grant authority to the court to enter any order necessary to protect and promote the best interests of the child.
- 10. To expand the department's current contracts with private child-placing agencies to include all adoptive placements for children whose parents' rights have been terminated and whose foster parents and relatives are unwilling or unable to adopt.

1 Section 2. Present subsections (35) through (76) of 2 section 39.01, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are 3 redesignated as subsections (36) through (77), respectively, and a new subsection (35) is added to said section to read: 4 5 39.01 Definitions. -- When used in this chapter: (35) "Intermediary" means a licensed attorney who is a 6 7 member of The Florida Bar and authorized by chapter 63 to 8 place a child for adoption. 9 Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 39.45, Florida Statutes, is amended and renumbered as subsection (3) and a 10 new subsection (2) is added to said section to read: 11 39.45 Legislative intent.--12 13 (2) It is the intent of the Legislature to: (a) Assure that no child remains in foster care longer 14 15 than absolutely necessary. (b) Reduce long-term emotional and psychological 16 17 damage to children by mandating that a permanent adoptive 18 placement plan be expeditiously effectuated for each dependent 19 child upon termination of his or her parents' rights. 20 (c) Assure that all children who are the subject of an 21 order terminating parental rights are expeditiously placed 22 into permanent homes and adopted. 23 (d) To expand the department's current contracts with private child-placing agencies to include all adoptive 24 placements for children whose parents' rights have been 25 26 terminated and whose foster parents and relatives are 27 unwilling or unable to adopt. (e) Maximize the likelihood of success in adoptive 28 29 placements.

(3) (3) (2) It is the intent of the Legislature that each

child be assured the care, guidance, and control in a

permanent home which will serve the best interests of the child's moral, emotional, mental, and physical welfare and 3 that such home preferably be the child's own home or, if that 4 is not possible, an adoptive home. It is the further intent of 5 the Legislature that, if neither of those options is 6 achievable, other options for the child as set out in this 7 section be pursued. When a child must be taken into foster 8 care, it is the intent of the Legislature that the parent or 9 guardian from whose custody the child has been taken assist the department to the fullest extent possible to locate 10 relatives suitable to serve as caretakers for the child. It is 11 12 the intent of the Legislature that permanent placement with 13 the biological or adoptive family be achieved as soon as 14 possible for every child in foster care and that no child 15 remain in foster care longer than 1 year. It is the further intent of the Legislature that a child be reunited with the 16 17 child's natural family whenever possible and, when not 18 possible, that the child be permanently placed for adoption or, when neither option is achievable, that the child be 19 20 prepared for alternative permanency goals or placements to include, but not be limited to, long-term foster care, 21 independent living, custody to a relative on a permanent basis 22 23 with or without legal quardianship, or custody to a foster parent on a permanent basis with or without legal 24 25 guardianship. It is the intent of the Legislature, therefore, 26 to help ensure a permanent home for a child in foster care by 27 requiring a case plan or, if the child's natural parents will 28 not or cannot participate in a case plan, a permanent 29 placement plan and a periodic review and report to the court on the child's status. When two or more children in foster 30 care are siblings, every reasonable attempt shall be made to

place them in the same foster home; in the event of permanent placement of the siblings, to place them in the same adoptive home; and, if the siblings are separated, to keep them in contact with each other. The inability to place siblings in the same adoptive home, however, must not delay or preclude the immediate placement of one child in an otherwise appropriate and available home if the court determines such placement to be in the individual child's best interest.

Section 4. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 39.451, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

39.451 Case planning for children in foster care. --

- (1) In presenting the case plan to the court, the purpose of a case plan is to ensure permanency for children through recording the actions to be taken by the parties involved in order to quickly assure the safe return of the child to the parents or, if this is not possible, the termination of parental rights and the placement of the child with the department by or a licensed child-placing agency or an intermediary for the purpose of finding a permanent adoptive home. Permanent adoptive placement should be is the primary permanency goal when parental rights are terminated a child is permanently placed with the department or a licensed child-placing agency. Continuity of the ties and attachments between the child and relatives and the child and the child's foster parents shall be preserved by the following:
- (a) Relatives, whether or not they are foster parents, may choose to provide a permanent home for the child without the legal step of adoption.
- (b) Nonrelative foster parents of the child shall have 3 months from the time the termination of parental rights petition is granted.

cannot provide a permanent home for the child and foster parents have stated that they are unwilling or unable to adopt, then an intermediary or licensed adoption agency shall pursue an adoptive placement for these children. Later consideration of foster parents or relatives shall not be precluded. If it is not possible to find a permanent adoptive home, the case plan must record the actions taken for preparing the child for alternative permanency goals or placements such as long-term foster care or independent living.

as possible for the accomplishments of its provisions. To balance the need for the child to achieve permanency in a timely manner and the right of the parents to have an opportunity to complete the objectives of the case plan when reunification is the primary goal an alternative permanency goal must also be selected. Unless extended under s. 39.453(8), the plan expires no later than 18 months after the date the child was initially removed from the home.

Section 5. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and paragraph (c) of subsection (6) of section 39.453, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

39.453 Judicial review.--

(1)

(c) After termination of parental rights, the court shall retain jurisdiction over any child for whom custody is given to a social service agency until the child is adopted. The jurisdiction of the court after termination of parental rights and custody is given to the agency is for the purpose of reviewing the status of the child and the progress being

made toward permanent adoptive placement <u>by</u> the department, an <u>agency</u>, or an intermediary. As part of the continuing <u>jurisdiction</u>, the court shall determine the appropriateness of the adoptive placement of the child. As part of this continuing <u>jurisdiction</u>, for good cause shown by the guardian ad litem for the child, the court may review the appropriateness of the adoptive placement of the child.

(6)

(c) In a case in which the child has been permanently placed with the social service agency, the agency shall furnish to the court a written report concerning the progress being made to place the child for adoption by the department, an agency, or an intermediary. If, as stated in s. 39.451(1), the child cannot be placed for adoption, a report on the progress made by the child in alternative permanency goals or placements, including, but not limited to, long-term foster care, independent living, custody to a relative or adult nonrelative approved by the court on a permanent basis with or without legal guardianship, or custody to a foster parent on a permanent basis with or without legal guardianship, must be submitted to the court. The report must be submitted to the court at least 48 hours before each scheduled judicial review.

Section 6. Section 39.456, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.456 Exemptions. -- This part does not apply to:
- (1) Minors who have been placed in adoptive homes by the department or by a licensed child-placing agency or an intermediary;
- (2) Minors who are refugees or entrants to whom federal regulations apply and who are in the care of a social service agency; or

(3) Minors who are the subjects of termination of parental rights cases pursuant to s. 39.464.

Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 39.464, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.464 Grounds for termination of parental rights.--
- (1) The department, the guardian ad litem, a licensed child-placing agency, or any person who has knowledge of the facts alleged or who is informed of said facts and believes that they are true, may petition for the termination of parental rights under any of the following circumstances:
- (a) When the parent or parents <u>have</u> voluntarily executed a written surrender of the child and consented to the entry of an order giving custody of the child to the department or to a licensed child-placing agency <u>or</u> <u>intermediary</u> for subsequent adoption and the department, or licensed child-placing agency <u>or intermediary</u> is willing to accept custody of the child.
- 1. The surrender document must be executed before two witnesses and a notary public or other person authorized to take acknowledgments.
- 2. The surrender and consent may be withdrawn after acceptance by the department or licensed child-placing agency only after a finding by the court that the surrender and consent were obtained by fraud or duress.

Section 8. Subsection (2) of section 39.469, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.469 Powers of disposition; order of disposition.--
- (2) If the court finds that the grounds for termination of parental rights have been established by clear and convincing evidence, the court shall, by order, place the child in the custody of the department for the purpose of an

adoptive placement by the department, a licensed child-placing agency, or an intermediary adoption or place the child in the custody of a licensed child-placing agency for the purpose of adoption. Through the adoption exchange, as authorized in s. 409.167, the department shall make available to all licensed child-placing agencies and intermediaries the name of any child who is legally available for adoption and whose nonrelative foster parents are unwilling or unable to adopt the child. The licensed child-placing agencies and intermediaries have shared responsibility with the department for the adoptive placement of these children.

Section 9. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 39.47, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

39.47 Post disposition relief.--

- supervision of the department, a licensed child-placing agency or an intermediary with authority to place the department which is given custody of a child for subsequent adoption in accordance with this chapter may place a the child in a family home for prospective subsequent adoption provided that:
- (a) All the procedures and prerequisites for an adoptive placement under chapter 63 are completed;
- (b) All documents evidencing compliance with chapter 63 are filed with the court;
- (c) The dependency court shall determine the appropriateness of the prospective adoptive home and determine that the prospective adoptive parents have received full disclosure concerning the history of the child and are willing and able to provide for all current and future recommendations of the mental health providers working with the child; and

- (d) The adoption is in the manifest best interest of the child as determined by the court after having considered and evaluated all relevant factors; including, but not limited to:
- 1. The ability and disposition of the prospective adoptive parent or parents to provide the child with food, clothing, medical care or other remedial care recognized and permitted under state law.
- 2. The capacity of the parent or parents to care for the child to the extent that the child's health and well-being will be enhanced upon placement in the prospective adoptive home.
- 3. The present mental and physical health needs of the child and such future needs of the child as can be determined and the capacity of the prospective adoptive parents to meet those needs.
- 4. The child's ability to form a significant relationship with a parental substitute and the likelihood that the child will enter into a more stable and permanent family relationship as a result of permanent adoptive placement with the prospective adoptive parent or parents.
- 5. The length of time that the child has lived in a stable, satisfactory environment with the prospective adoptive parent, if applicable, and the desirability of maintaining continuity.
- 6. The depth of the relationship existing between the child and the prospective adoptive parent or parents, if possible.
- 7. The reasonable preferences and wishes of the child,
 if the court deems the child to be of sufficient intelligence,
 understanding, and experience to express a preference.

- 8. The recommendations of the child's guardian ad litem or legal representative.
- 9. That every reasonable effort has been made, to have siblings adopted together if appropriate, and that such efforts having failed, the likelihood exists that the prospective adoptive parent or parents will allow and promote continuing contact of the child with the child's siblings, if such contact is deemed to be in the child's best interest and may thereafter become a party to any proceeding for the legal adoption of the child and appear in any court where the adoption proceeding is pending and consent to the adoption; and that consent alone shall in all cases be sufficient.
- (e) Follow-up information services will be provided by the department upon the request of any family who has adopted a foster child.
- (2) In any subsequent adoption proceeding, the parents and legal guardian shall not be entitled to any notice thereof, nor shall they be entitled to knowledge at any time after the order terminating parental rights is entered of the whereabouts of the child or of the identity or location of any person having the custody of or having adopted the child, except as provided by order of the court pursuant to this chapter or chapter 63; and in any habeas corpus or other proceeding involving the child brought by any parent or legal guardian of the child, no agent of the licensed child-placing agency, intermediary, or department shall be compelled to divulge that information, but may be compelled to produce the child before a court of competent jurisdiction if the child is still subject to the guardianship of the licensed child-placing agency, intermediary, or department.

Section 10. Paragraph (a) of subsection (6) of section 39.471, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:
39.471 Oaths, records, and confidential information.--

- (6) No court record of proceedings under this part shall be admissible in evidence in any other civil or criminal proceeding, except that:
- (a) Orders terminating the rights of a parent and committing the child to a licensed child-placing agency or the department for adoptive placement by a licensed child-placing agency or intermediary for adoption shall be admissible in evidence in subsequent adoption proceedings relating to the child.

Section 11. Subsection (3) of section 39.473, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.473 Appeal.--

(3) The taking of an appeal does not operate as a supersedeas in any case unless the court so orders. However, a termination of parental rights order with placement of the child with a licensed child-placing agency or an intermediary the department for subsequent adoption is suspended while the appeal is pending, but the child shall continue in custody under the order until the appeal is decided.

Section 12. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 409.166, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

409.166 Special needs children; subsidized adoption program.--

- (2) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Special needs child" means a child whose permanent custody has been awarded to the department, $\frac{1}{2}$ or a licensed child-placing agency, or an intermediary and

1 1. Who has established significant emotional ties with 2 his or her foster parents; or 3 2. is not likely to be adopted because he or she is: 4 1.a. Eight years of age or older; 2.b. Mentally retarded; 5 6 3.c. Physically or emotionally handicapped; 7 4.d. Of black or racially mixed parentage; or 8 5.e. A member of a sibling group of any age, provided 9 two or more members of a sibling group remain together for 10 purposes of adoption. Section 13. Subsection (2) of section 409.167, Florida 11 12 Statutes, is amended to read: 13 409.167 Statewide adoption exchange; establishment; 14 responsibilities; registration requirements; rules.--15 (2)(a) Each district of the department shall notify 16 the adoption exchange in writing of refer each child in its 17 care who has been legally freed for adoption to the adoption 18 exchange no later than 30 days after the date of the final orders terminating the rights of the child's parents 19 acceptance by the department for permanent placement. The 20 21 referral must be accompanied by a photograph and description 22 of the child. 23 (a) If the district has identified a placement which 24 will occur within 3 months of the final order to terminate 25 parental rights, the notification sent to the adoption 26 exchange shall so indicate. The adoption exchange shall be 27 notified within 10 working days of such adoption placement. 28 (b) The child's name is to be held in an inactive status on the adoption exchange if one of the following 29 30 circumstances exists:

- 1. The child is placed for adoption with the child's foster parents, relatives, or another identified family and such placement will occur within 3 months of the order terminating parental rights. If the child has not been placed for adoption within 3 months after the termination order is issued, the district shall provide an update to the adoption exchange requesting that the child's registration be taken off inactive status.
- 2. There is a significant change in the child's physical, mental, or emotional status so that a move to an adoptive home would adversely affect the child's safety or place the adoption at increased risk for disruption. Such status must be documented in the child's case record, and a copy attached to the adoption exchange registration form. The district must inform the adoption exchange when the child returns to active status.
- 3. Adoption is no longer the plan for the child and the goal change has been approved by the court. The adoption exchange will close its case on children in this status.
- 4. Prior to placing a child in inactive status, the department must document the reasons for the action and must obtain the approval of the dependency court.
- (b) The department shall establish criteria by which a district may determine that a child need not be registered with the adoption exchange. Within 90 days after the date of acceptance by the department for permanent placement, the name of the child accepted for permanent placement must be forwarded to the statewide adoption exchange by the district together with reference to the specific reason why the child should not be placed on the adoption exchange. If the child has not been placed for adoption within 3 months after the

date of acceptance by the department for permanent placement,
the district shall provide the adoption exchange with the
necessary photograph and information for registration of the
child with the adoption exchange and the child shall be placed
on the exchange.

(c) The department shall establish procedures for monitoring the status of children who are not placed on the adoption exchange within 30 days after the date of <u>termination</u> of parental rights as well as children with an inactive status on the exchange within 90 days of becoming inactive, and at 90-day intervals thereafter until final judgment of adoption acceptance by the department for permanent placement.

Section 14. Subsection (4) of section 63.072, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.072 Persons whose consent to an adoption may be waived.--The court may excuse the consent of the following individuals to an adoption:
- (4) The department, a legal guardian, or lawful custodian 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 who, after examination of his or her written reasons for withholding consent, is found by the court to be withholding his or her consent unreasonably; or

Section 15. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section 63.092, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.092 Report to the court of intended placement by an intermediary; preliminary study.--
- (2) PRELIMINARY HOME STUDY.--Before placing the minor in the intended adoptive home, a preliminary home study must be performed by a licensed child-placing agency, a licensed professional, or agency described in s. 61.20(2), unless the

petitioner is a stepparent, a spouse of the birth parent, or a The preliminary study shall be completed within 30 days after the receipt by the court of the intermediary's report, but in no event may the child be placed in the prospective adoptive home prior to the completion of the preliminary study unless ordered by the court. petitioner is a stepparent, a spouse of the birth parent, or a relative, the preliminary home study may be required by the court for good cause shown. The department is required to perform the preliminary home study only if there is no licensed child-placing agency, licensed professional, or agency described in s. 61.20(2), in the county where the prospective adoptive parents reside. The preliminary home study must be made to determine the suitability of the intended adoptive parents and may be completed prior to identification of a prospective adoptive child. A favorable preliminary home study is valid for 1 year after the date of its completion. A child must not be placed in an intended adoptive home before a favorable preliminary home study is completed unless the adoptive home is also a licensed foster home under s. 409.175. The preliminary home study must include, at a minimum:

(e) Documentation of counseling and education of the intended adoptive parents on adoptive parenting <u>and</u>, in the case of a child under the supervision of the Department of Children and Family Services, documentation of counseling and education including MAP (Model Approach to Parenting) or equivalent training approved by the department;

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If the preliminary home study is favorable, a minor may be placed in the home pending entry of the judgment of adoption.

A minor may not be placed in the home if the preliminary home study is unfavorable. If the preliminary home study is unfavorable, the intermediary or petitioner may, within 20 days after receipt of a copy of the written recommendation, petition the court to determine the suitability of the intended adoptive home. A determination as to suitability under this subsection does not act as a presumption of suitability at the final hearing. In determining the suitability of the intended adoptive home, the court must consider the totality of the circumstances in the home.

Section 16. Subsection (2) of section 63.097, Florida

Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (3), and a new subsection (2) is added to said section to read:

63.097 Fees.--

(2) REIMBURSEMENT.--When the child being placed for adoption by an intermediary is a foster child place, pursuant to s. 39.451(1), the person seeking to adopt the child shall be responsible for payment of fees in accordance with requirements of paragraph (1). If the foster child is a special needs child, pursuant to s. 409.166, the family may seek reimbursement from the department of up to \$1,000 in nonrecurring adoption expenses, which may include attorney's fees.

Section 17. This act shall take effect July 1, 1997.