Bill No. CS for CS for SB 1576

Amendment No. ____

	CHAMBER ACTION
	Senate House .
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11	Senator Dudley moved the following amendment to amendment
12	(403354):
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14	Senate Amendment (with title amendment)
15	On page 16, lines 14-15, delete those lines
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17	and insert:
18	Section 16. Section 39.461, Florida Statutes, is
19	amended to read:
20	39.461 Petition for termination of parental rights
21	(1) All proceedings seeking an adjudication to
22	terminate parental rights pursuant to this chapter must be
23	initiated by the filing of an original petition by the
24	department, the guardian ad litem, or a licensed child-placing
25	agency or by any other person who has knowledge of the facts
26	alleged or is informed of them and believes that they are
27	true.
28	(2) The form of the petition is governed by the
29	Florida Rules of Juvenile Procedure. The petition must be in
30	writing and signed by the petitioner or, if the department is
31	the petitioner, by an employee of the department, under oath
•	7:30 PM 04/27/98 1 s1576c2c-25j02

stating the petitioner's good faith in filing the petition.

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(3) When a petition for termination of parental rights has been filed, the clerk of the court shall set the case before the court for an advisory hearing.

Section 17. Section 39.464, Florida Statutes, as amended by section 12 of chapter 97-276, Laws of Florida, 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 related to the child 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 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 for subsequent adoption and the department or licensed child-placing agency is willing to accept custody of the child.
- The surrender document must be executed before two witnesses and a notary public or other person authorized to take acknowledgments.
- The surrender and consent may be withdrawn after acceptance by the department or licensed child-placing agency only after a finding by the court that the surrender and consent were obtained by fraud or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.
- (b) When the identity or location of the parent or parents is unknown and, if the court requires a diligent search pursuant to s. 39.4625, cannot be ascertained by 31 diligent search as provided in s. 39.4625 within 90 days.

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- (c) When the parent or parents engaged in conduct toward the child or toward other children that demonstrates that the continuing involvement of the parent or parents in the parent-child relationship threatens the life or well-being of the child irrespective of the provision of services. Provision of services is evidenced by proof that services were provided through a previous plan or offered as a case plan from a child welfare agency.
- (d) When the parent of a child is incarcerated in a state or federal correctional institution and:
- 1. The period of time for which the parent is expected to be incarcerated will constitute a substantial portion of the period of time before the child will attain the age of 18 years;
- The incarcerated parent has been determined by the court to be a violent career criminal as defined in s. 775.084, a habitual violent felony offender as defined in s. 775.084, or a sexual predator as defined in s. 775.21; has been convicted of first degree or second degree murder in violation of s. 782.04 or a sexual battery that constitutes a capital, life, or first degree felony violation of s. 794.011; or has been convicted of an offense in another jurisdiction which is substantially similar to one of the offenses listed in this paragraph. As used in this section, the term "substantially similar offense" means any offense that is substantially similar in elements and penalties to one of those listed in this paragraph, and that is in violation of a law of any other jurisdiction, whether that of another state, the District of Columbia, the United States or any possession or territory thereof, or any foreign jurisdiction; and
 - 3. The court determines by clear and convincing

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29 30 evidence that continuing the parental relationship with the incarcerated parent would be harmful to the child and, for this reason, that termination of the parental rights of the incarcerated parent is in the best interest of the child.

- (e) When the parent or parents engaged in egregious conduct that endangers the life, health, or safety of the child or the child's sibling or had the opportunity and capability to prevent egregious conduct that threatened the life, health, or safety of the child or the child's sibling and knowingly failed to do so.
- As used in this subsection, the term "sibling" means another child who resides with or is cared for by the parent or parents regardless of whether the child is related legally or by consanguinity.
- As used in this subsection, the term "egregious abuse" means conduct of the parent or parents that is deplorable, flagrant, or outrageous by a normal standard of conduct. Egregious abuse may include an act or omission that occurred only once but was of such intensity, magnitude, or severity as to endanger the life of the child.
- (f) A petition for termination of parental rights may also be filed when a child has been adjudicated dependent, a case plan has been filed with the court, and the child continues to be abused, neglected, or abandoned by the parents. In this case, the failure of the parents to substantially comply for a period of 12 months after an adjudication of the child as a dependent child constitutes evidence of continuing abuse, neglect, or abandonment unless the failure to substantially comply with the case plan was due either to the lack of financial resources of the parents or to 31 the failure of the department to make reasonable efforts to

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29 30 reunify the family. Such 12-month period may begin to run only after the entry of a disposition order placing the custody of the child with the department or a person other than the parent and the subsequent filing with the court of a case plan with a goal of reunification with the parent.

(2) When a petition for termination of parental rights is filed under subsection (1), a separate petition for dependency need not be filed and the department need not offer the parents a case plan with a goal of reunification, but may instead file with the court a case plan with a goal of termination of parental rights.

Section 18. Subsections (2) and (8) of section 39.469, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 39.469 Powers of disposition; order of disposition.--
- (2) If the child is in foster care custody of the department and 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 adoption or place the child in the custody of a licensed child-placing agency for the purpose of adoption.
- (8) If the court terminates parental rights, it shall, in its order of disposition, provide for a hearing, to be scheduled no later than 30 days after the date of disposition, in which the department or the licensed child-placing agency shall provide to the court a plan for permanency for the child. Thereafter, until the adoption of the child is finalized or the child reaches the age of 18 years, whichever occurs first, the court shall hold hearings at 6-month intervals to review the progress being made toward permanency 31 for the child.

Section 19. Section 39.47, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

39.47 Postdisposition Post disposition relief.--

- (1) A licensed child-placing agency or The department that which is given custody of a child for subsequent adoption in accordance with this chapter may place the child in a family home for prospective subsequent adoption 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.
- (2) In any subsequent adoption proceeding, the parents and legal guardian <u>are shall</u> not be entitled to <u>any</u> notice <u>of</u> the proceeding and are not 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, <u>an no agent of the licensed child-placing agency or department may not shall</u> 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 or department.
- (3) The entry of the custody order to the department does or licensed child-placing agency shall not entitle the licensed child-placing agency or department to guardianship of the estate or property of the child, but the licensed child-placing agency or department shall be the guardian of

the person of the child.

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- (4) The court shall retain jurisdiction over any child for whom custody is given to a licensed child-placing agency or to the department until the child is adopted. After custody of a child for subsequent adoption has been given to an agency or the department, the court has jurisdiction for the purpose of reviewing the status of the child and the progress being made toward permanent adoptive placement. As part of this continuing jurisdiction, 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. The petition for adoption must be filed in the division of the circuit court which issued the judgment terminating parental rights. A copy of the consent required under s. 63.062(4) and executed by the department must be attached to the petition for adoption. The petition for adoption must be accompanied by a form created by the department which details the social and medical history of each birth parent and includes the social security number and date of birth for each birth parent, if such information is available or readily obtainable. The person seeking to adopt the minor may not file a petition for adoption until the order terminating parental rights becomes final. An adoption proceeding under this subsection is governed by chapter 63, as limited under s. 63.037.
- (5) The Legislature finds that children are most likely to realize their potential when they have the ability provided by good permanent families rather than spending long periods of time in temporary placements or unnecessary institutions. It is the intent of the Legislature that decisions be consistent with the child's best interests and 31 I that the department make proper adoptive placements as

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expeditiously as possible following a final judgment terminating parental rights.

Section 20. Section 63.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.022 Legislative intent.--

- (1) It is the intent of the Legislature to protect and promote the well-being of persons being adopted and their birth and adoptive parents and to provide to all children who can benefit by it a permanent family life, and, whenever possible, to maintain sibling groups.
- (2) The basic safeguards intended to be provided by this chapter act are that:
 - (a) The minor child is legally free for adoption.
- (b) The required persons consent to the adoption or the parent-child relationship is terminated by judgment of the court.
- (c) The required social studies are completed and the court considers the reports of these studies prior to judgment on adoption petitions.
- (d) All placements of minors for adoption are reported to the Department of Children and Family Services.
- (e) A sufficient period of time elapses during which the <u>minor</u> child has lived within the proposed adoptive home under the guidance of the department or a licensed child-placing agency.
- (f) All expenditures by <u>adoption entities</u> intermediaries placing, and persons independently adopting, a minor are reported to the court and become a permanent record in the file of the adoption proceedings.
- (g) Social and medical information concerning the minor child and the birth parents is furnished by the birth

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parent when available and filed with the court before a final hearing on a petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption consent to the adoption when a minor is placed by an intermediary.

- (h) A new birth certificate is issued after entry of the adoption judgment.
- (i) At the time of the hearing, the court may is authorized to order temporary substitute care when it determines that the minor is in an unsuitable home.
- (j) The records of all proceedings concerning custody and adoption of minor children are confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1), except as provided in s. 63.162.
- The birth parent, the adoptive parent, and the (k) minor child receive the same or similar safeguards, guidance, counseling, and supervision in an intermediary adoption as they receive in an agency or department adoption.
- In all matters coming before the court pursuant to this chapter act, the court shall enter such orders as it deems necessary and suitable to promote and protect the best interests of the person to be adopted.

Section 21. Section 63.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.032 Definitions.--As used in this chapter act, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:
- "Department" means the Department of Children and Family Services.
- (2) "Child" means a son or daughter, whether by birth or adoption.
- (3) "Court" means any circuit court of this state and, 31 when the context requires, the court of any state that is

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empowered to grant petitions for adoption.

- "Minor" means a person under the age of 18 years.
- "Adult" means a person who is not a minor.
- "Person" includes a natural person, corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, or association, and any other legal entity.
- "Agency" means any child-placing agency licensed by the department pursuant to s. 63.202 to place minors for adoption.
- "Intermediary" means an attorney or physician who is licensed or authorized to practice in this state and who has reported the intended placement of a minor for adoption under s. 63.092 or, for the purpose of adoptive placements of children from out of state with citizens of this state, a child-placing agency licensed in another state that is qualified by the department.
- (9) "To place" or "placement" means the process of a person giving a child up for adoption and the prospective parents receiving and adopting the child, and includes all actions by any person or agency participating in the process.
- (10) "Adoption" means the act of creating the legal relationship between parent and child where it did not exist, thereby declaring the child to be legally the child of the adoptive parents and their heir at law and entitled to all the rights and privileges and subject to all the obligations of a child born to such adoptive parents in lawful wedlock.
- (11) "Suitability of the intended placement" includes the fitness of the intended placement, with primary consideration being given to the welfare of the child; the 31 | fitness and capabilities of the adoptive parent or parents to

function as parent or parents for a particular child; <u>any</u> <u>familial relationship between the child and the prospective placement;</u> and the compatibility of the child with the home in which the child is intended to be placed.

- (12) "Primary residence and place of employment in Florida" means a person lives and works in this state at least 6 months of the year and intends to do so for the foreseeable future or military personnel who designate Florida as their place of residence in accordance with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 or employees of the United States Department of State living in a foreign country who designate Florida as their place of residence.
- (13) "Primarily lives and works outside Florida" means anyone who does not meet the definition of "primary residence and place of employment in Florida."
- or legal custodian of a child, while being able, makes no provision for the child's support and makes no effort to communicate with the child, which situation is sufficient to evince a willful rejection of parental obligations. If, in the opinion of the court, the efforts of such parent or legal custodian to support and communicate with the child are only marginal efforts that do not evince a settled purpose to assume all parental duties, the court may declare the child to be abandoned. In making this decision, the court may consider the conduct of a father towards the child's mother during her pregnancy.
- (15) "Adoption entity" means the department under chapter 39; an agency under chapter 63 or, at the request of the department, under chapter 39; or an intermediary under chapter 63, placing a person for adoption.

1 Section 22. Section 63.037, Florida Statutes, is 2 created to read: 3 63.037 Proceedings applicable to cases resulting from 4 a termination of parental rights under chapter 39.--A case in which a minor becomes available for adoption after the 5 6 parental rights of each parent have been terminated by a court 7 order issued pursuant to chapter 39 will be governed by s. 39.47 and this chapter. Adoption proceedings filed under 8 chapter 39 are exempt from the following provisions of this 9 10 chapter: disclosure requirements for the adoption entity 11 provided in s. 63.085; general provisions governing 12 termination of parental rights pending adoption provided in s. 63.087; notice and service provisions governing termination of 13 14 parental rights pending adoption provided in s. 63.088; and 15 procedures for terminating parental rights pending adoption 16 provided in s. 63.089. 17 Section 23. Section 63.038, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 18 19 63.038 Prohibited acts.--A person who knowingly and willfully provides false information under this chapter or 20 21 who, with the intent to defraud, accepts benefits related to the same pregnancy from more than one agency or intermediary 22 without disclosing that fact to each entity commits a 23 24 misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. In addition to any other penalty or 25 liability allowed by law, a person who knowingly and willfully 26 27 provides false information under this chapter or who, with 28 intent to defraud, accepts benefits related to the same 29 pregnancy from more than one agency or intermediary without 30 disclosing that fact to each entity and to any prospective adoptive parent providing sums for the payment of the benefits

is liable for sums paid by anyone who paid sums permitted 1 2 under this chapter in anticipation of or in connection with an 3 adoption. A person seeking to collect moneys under this 4 section may do so by filing a civil action or may be awarded 5 restitution in a criminal prosecution. Section 24. Section 63.039, Florida Statutes, is 6 7 created to read: 8 63.039 Duty of adoption entity to prospective adoptive 9 parents; sanctions. --10 (1) An adoption entity placing a minor for adoption 11 has an affirmative duty to follow the requirements of this 12 chapter, specifically the following provisions, which protect 13 and promote the well-being of persons being adopted and their birth and adoptive parents by promoting certainty, finality, 14 15 and permanency for such persons:

- (a) Provide written initial disclosure to the adoptive
 parent at the time and in the manner required under s.
 63.085(1);
- (b) Obtain a written statement by the adoptive parent acknowledging receipt of the written initial disclosure and distribute copies of that acknowledgment at the time and in the manner required under s. 63.085(3);
- (c) Provide written initial and postbirth disclosure to the birth parent at the time and in the manner required under s. 63.085;
- (d) Obtain a written statement by the birth parent acknowledging receipt of the written initial and postbirth disclosure and distribute copies of that acknowledgment at the time and in the manner required under s. 63.085(3);
- (e) When a written consent for adoption is obtained, obtain the consent at the time and in the manner required

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under s. 63.082; 1 2 (f) When a written consent or affidavit of nonpaternity for adoption is obtained, obtain a consent or 3 4 affidavit of nonpaternity that contains the language required under s. 63.062 or s. 63.082; 5 6 (g) Include in the petition to terminate parental 7 rights pending adoption all information required under s. 8 63.087(6)(e); 9 (h) Obtain and file the affidavit of inquiry required 10 under s. 63.088(3); 11 (i) When the identity of a person whose consent to 12 adoption is necessary under this chapter is known but the location of such a person is unknown, conduct the 13 14 due-diligence search and file the affidavit required under s. 15 63.088(4); (j) Serve the petition and notice of hearing to 16 17 terminate parental rights pending adoption at the time and in the manner required by s. 63.088; and 18 19 (k) Hold the hearings required under this chapter no sooner than permitted by this chapter. 20 21 (2) An adoption entity that materially fails to meet a duty specified in subsection (1), may be liable to the 22 prospective adoptive parents for all sums paid by the 23 prospective adoptive parents or on their behalf in 24 anticipation of or in connection with an adoption. 25 26 (3) If a court finds that a consent taken under this 27 chapter was obtained by fraud or duress attributable to the 28 adoption entity, the court must award all sums paid by the 29 prospective adoptive parents or on their behalf in

anticipation of or in connection with the adoption. The court

31 | may also award reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred

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by the prospective adoptive parents in connection with the adoption and any litigation related to placement or adoption of a minor. An award under this subsection must be paid directly to the prospective adoptive parents by the adoption entity.

- (4) If a person whose consent to an adoption is necessary under s. 63.062 prevails in an action to set aside a consent to adoption, a judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption, or a judgment of adoption, the court must award a reasonable attorney's fee to the prevailing party. An award under this subsection is to be paid by the adoption entity if the court finds that the acts or omissions of the entity were the basis for the court's order granting relief to the prevailing party.
- The court must provide to The Florida Bar any order that imposes sanctions under this section against an attorney, whether acting as an adoption agency or as an intermediary. The court must provide to the Department of Children and Family Services any order that imposes sanctions under this section against an agency. The order must be provided within 30 days after the date that the order was issued.

Section 25. Section 63.052, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.052 Guardians designated; proof of commitment.--
- (1) For minors who have been placed for adoption with and permanently committed to an agency, the agency shall be the guardian of the person of the minor child; for those who have been placed for adoption with and permanently committed to the department, the department shall be the guardian of the 31 person of the minor child.

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(2) For minors who have been voluntarily surrendered to an intermediary through an execution of consent to adoption, the intermediary shall be responsible for the child until the time a court orders preliminary approval of placement of the child in the prospective adoptive home, at which time the prospective adoptive parents become guardians pending finalization of adoption. Until a court has terminated parental rights pending adoption and has ordered preliminary approval of placement of the minor in the adoptive home, the minor must be placed in the care of a birth relative, placed in foster care, or placed in the care of a prospective adoptive home that has received a favorable home study by a licensed child placing agency, a licensed professional, or an agency described in s. 61.20(2) within 1 year before such placement of the minor with the prospective adoptive parents. The fact that a minor is temporarily placed with the prospective adoptive parents does not give rise to a presumption that the parental rights of the birth parents will subsequently be terminated.

(2) For minors who have been placed for adoption with or voluntarily surrendered to an agency, but have not been permanently committed to the agency, the agency shall have the responsibility and authority to provide for the needs and welfare for such minors. For those minors placed for adoption with or voluntarily surrendered to the department, but not permanently committed to the department, the department shall have the responsibility and authority to provide for the needs and welfare for such minors. The adoption entity may department, an intermediary, or a licensed child-placing agency has the authority to authorize all appropriate medical 31 care for a minor the children who has have been placed for

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29 30 adoption with or voluntarily surrendered to them. The provisions of s. 627.6578 shall remain in effect notwithstanding the guardianship provisions in this section.

- (3) If a minor is surrendered to an intermediary for subsequent adoption and a suitable prospective adoptive home is not available under s. 63.092 at the time the minor is surrendered to the intermediary or, if the minor is a newborn admitted to a licensed hospital or birth center, at the time the minor is discharged from the hospital or birth center the minor must be placed in licensed foster care, the intermediary shall be responsible for the child until a suitable prospective adoptive home is available under s. 63.092.
- (4) If a minor child is voluntarily surrendered to an intermediary for subsequent adoption and the adoption does not become final within 180 days, the intermediary must report to the court on the status of the minor child and the court may at that time proceed under s. 39.453 or take action reasonably necessary to protect the best interest of the minor child.
- (5) The recital in the written consent given by the department that the minor child sought to be adopted has been permanently committed to the department shall be prima facie proof of such commitment. The recital in the written consent given by a licensed child-placing agency or the declaration in an answer or recommendation filed by a licensed child-placing agency that the minor child has been permanently committed and the child-placing agency is duly licensed by the department shall be prima facie proof of such commitment and of such license.
- (6) Unless otherwise authorized by law, the department is not responsible for expenses incurred by licensed 31 child-placing agencies or intermediaries participating in

placement of a $\underline{\text{minor}}$ $\underline{\text{child}}$ for the purposes of adoption.

(7) The court retains jurisdiction over a minor who has been placed for adoption until the adoption is final.

After a minor is placed with an adoption entity or prospective adoptive parent, the court has jurisdiction for the purpose of reviewing the status of the minor and the progress being made toward permanent adoptive placement. As part of this continuing jurisdiction, for good cause shown by a person whose consent to an adoption is required under s. 63.062, by a party to any proceeding involving the minor, or upon the court's own motion, the court may review the appropriateness of the adoptive placement of the minor.

Section 26. Section 63.062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.062 Persons required to consent to adoption.--
- enumerated under s. 63.089(3) consent is excused by the court, a petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption adopt a minor 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 by:
 - (a) The mother of the minor.
 - (b) The father of the minor, if:
- - 2. The minor is his child by adoption;
- 3. The minor has been established by court proceeding to be his child.
- (c) If there is no father as set forth in subsection

 (b), any man for whom the minor has been established to be his child by scientific tests that are generally acceptable within

1	the scientific community to show a probability of paternity.
2	(d) If there is no father as set forth in subsection
3	(b) or subsection (c), any man who:
4	1.4. He Has acknowledged in writing, signed in the
5	presence of a competent witness, that he is the father of the
6	minor and has filed such acknowledgment with the Office of
7	Vital Statistics of the Department of Health $:$
8	2.5. He Has provided the child or the mother during
9	her pregnancy with support in a repetitive, customary manner:
10	3. Has been identified by the birth mother as a person
11	she has reason to believe may be the father of the minor in an
12	action to terminate parental rights pending adoption pursuant
13	to this chapter; or
14	4. Is a party in any pending proceeding in which
15	paternity, custody, or termination of parental rights
16	regarding the minor is at issue.
17	(e) (c) The minor, if more than 12 years of age, unless
18	the court in the best interest of the minor dispenses with the
19	minor's consent.
20	(2) Any person whose consent is required under
21	<pre>paragraph (1)(b), paragraph (1)(c), or paragraph (1)(d) may</pre>
22	execute an affidavit of nonpaternity in lieu of a consent
23	under this section and by doing so waives notice to all court
24	proceedings after the date of execution. An affidavit of
25	nonpaternity must be executed under s. 63.082 and the person
26	executing the affidavit must receive disclosure under s.
27	63.085 prior to signing the affidavit. An affidavit of
28	nonpaternity must be in substantially the following form:
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30	AFFIDAVIT OF NONPATERNITY

1	1. I have personal knowledge of the facts
2	stated herein.
3	2. I have been told that has a child. I
4	shall not establish or
5	claim paternity for this child.
6	3. The child noted herein was not conceived or
7	born while the birth mother was married to me.
8	I AM NOT MARRIED TO THE BIRTH MOTHER, nor do I
9	intend to marry the birth mother.
10	4. I have not provided the birth mother with
11	child support or prebirth support; I have not
12	provided her with prenatal care nor assisted
13	her with medical expenses; I have not provided
14	the birth mother or her child or unborn child
15	with support of any kind, nor do I intend to do
16	so.
17	5. I have no interest in assuming the
18	responsibilities of parenthood for this child.
19	I will not acknowledge in writing to be the
20	father of this child nor institute court
21	proceedings to establish the child to be mine.
22	6. I do not object to any decision or
23	arrangements makes regarding this child,
24	including adoption.
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26	I WAIVE NOTICE OF ANY AND ALL PROCEEDINGS TO
27	TERMINATE PARENTAL RIGHTS OR FINALIZE AN
28	ADOPTION UNDER THIS CHAPTER.
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30	$\frac{(3)}{(2)}$ The court may require that consent be executed
31	by:

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- (a) Any person lawfully entitled to custody of the minor; or
- (b) The court having jurisdiction to determine custody of the minor, if the person having physical custody of the minor has no authority to consent to the adoption.
- (4)(3) The petitioner must make good faith and diligent efforts as provided under s. 63.088 to notify, and obtain written consent from, the persons required to consent to adoption under s. 63.062 within 60 days after filing the petition. These efforts may include conducting interviews and record searches to locate those persons, including verifying information related to location of residence, employment, service in the Armed Forces, vehicle registration in this state, and corrections records.
- (5)(4) If parental rights to the minor have previously been terminated, a licensed child-placing agency or the department with which the <u>minor</u> child has been placed for subsequent adoption may provide consent to the adoption. In such case, no other consent is required.
 - (6) (6) A petition to adopt an adult may be granted if:
- (a) Written consent to adoption has been executed by the adult and the adult's spouse, if any.
- (b) Written consent to adoption has been executed by the birth parents, if any, or proof of service of process has been filed, showing notice has been served on the parents as provided in this <u>chapter</u> <u>section</u>.
- Section 27. Section 63.082, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 63.082 Execution of consent <u>or affidavit of</u>
 nonpaternity; family medical history; withdrawal of consent.--
 - (1) Consent or an affidavit of nonpaternity shall be

executed as follows:

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- (a) If by the person to be adopted, by oral or written statement in the presence of the court or by being acknowledged before a notary public.
- (b) If by an agency, by affidavit from its authorized representative.
- (c) If by any other person, in the presence of the court or by affidavit.
- (d) If by a court, by an appropriate order or certificate of the court.
- (2) A consent that does not name or otherwise identify the adopting parent is valid if the consent contains a statement by the person consenting that the consent was voluntarily executed and that identification of the adopting parent is not required for granting the consent.
- (3)(a) The department must provide a consent form and a family social and medical history form to an adoption entity that intermediary who intends to place a child for adoption. The forms completed by the birth parents must be attached to the petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption and must contain such biological and sociological information, or such information as to the family medical history, regarding the minor child and the birth parents as is required by the department. The information must be incorporated into the final home investigation report specified in s. 63.125. The court may also require that the birth mother and birth father must be interviewed by a representative of the department, a licensed child-placing agency, or a professional pursuant to s. 63.092 before the consent is executed, unless the birth parent is found to be an unlocated parent or an unidentified parent. A summary of each interview, or a statement that the

parent is unlocated or unidentified, must be filed with the petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption and included in the final home study filed under s. 63.125.

(b) Consent executed by the department, by a license.

- (b) Consent executed by the department, by a licensed child-placing agency, or by an appropriate order or certificate of the court under s. 63.062(3)(b) must be attached to the petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption and must be accompanied by a family medical history that includes such information concerning the medical history of the child and the birth parents as is available or readily obtainable.
- (c) If any executed consent or social and medical history is unavailable because the person whose consent is required is unlocated or unidentified, the petition must be accompanied by the affidavit of due diligence required under s. 63.088.
- (4) (a) The consent to an adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity shall not for voluntary surrender must be executed before after the birth of the minor.
- (b) A consent to adoption of a minor who is to be placed for adoption under s. 63.052 upon the minor's release following birth from a licensed hospital or birth center, shall not be executed sooner than:
 - 1. 48 hours from the time of the minor's birth; or
- 2. The day the birth mother is determined in writing, either on a patient chart or in release paperwork to be fit for release from a licensed hospital or birth center; whichever is sooner.

A consent executed under this paragraph is valid upon

execution and thereafter may only be withdrawn when the court

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finds that it was obtained by fraud or under duress.

- (c) When the minor to be adopted is not placed under s. 63.052 upon the minor's release following birth from a licensed hospital or birth center, the consent may be executed at any time after the birth of the minor. While such consent is valid upon execution, it is subject to a 3-day revocation period under subsection (7).
- (d) The consent or affidavit of nonpaternity must be signed child, in the presence of two witnesses, and be acknowledged before a notary public who is not signing as one of the witnesses. The notary public must legibly note on the consent or affidavit of nonpaternity the date and time the consent or affidavit of nonpaternity was executed. The witnesses' names must be typed or printed underneath their signatures. The witnesses', and their home or business addresses and social security numbers, driver's license numbers, or state identification card numbers must be included. The absence of a social security number, driver's license number, or state identification card number shall not be deemed to invalidate the consent. The person who signs the consent or affidavit has the right to have at least one of the witnesses be an individual who does not have a partnership, employment, agency, or other professional or personal relationship with the adoption entity or the prospective adoptive parents. The person who signs the consent or affidavit of nonpaternity must be given reasonable notice of the right to select a witness of his or her own choosing. The person who signs the consent or affidavit of nonpaternity must acknowledge in writing on the consent or affidavit that such notice was given and indicate the witness, if any, who was selected by the person signing the consent or affidavit. A

consent to adoption must contain, in at least 16-point 1 2 boldfaced type, an acknowledgement of the birth parent's 3 rights in substantially the following form: 4 5 YOU DO NOT HAVE TO SIGN THIS CONSENT FORM. YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING 6 7 INSTEAD OF SIGNING THIS CONSENT OR BEFORE 8 SIGNING THIS CONSENT: 9 10 (A) CONSULT WITH AN ATTORNEY; 11 (B) HOLD, CARE FOR, AND FEED THE CHILD; 12 (C) PLACE THE CHILD IN FOSTER CARE OR WITH ANY 13 FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER YOU CHOOSE WHO IS 14 WILLING TO CARE FOR YOUR CHILD; 15 (D) TAKE THE CHILD HOME; AND 16 (E) FIND OUT ABOUT THE COMMUNITY RESOURCES 17 THAT ARE AVAILABLE TO YOU IF YOU DO NOT GO 18 THROUGH WITH THE ADOPTION. 19 20 IF YOU DO SIGN THIS CONSENT, YOU ARE 21 RELINQUISHING ALL RIGHTS TO YOUR CHILD. YOUR 22 CONSENT IS VALID AND BINDING UNLESS WITHDRAWN AS PERMITTED BY LAW. WHEN RELINQUISHING YOUR 23 24 RIGHTS TO A CHILD WHO IS TO BE PLACED FOR ADOPTION UNDER S. 63.052, F.S., UPON THE 25 26 MINOR'S RELEASE FOLLOWING BIRTH FROM A LICENSED 27 HOSPITAL OR BIRTH CENTER, A WAITING PERIOD WILL BE IMPOSED BEFORE YOU MAY SIGN THE CONSENT FOR 28 29 ADOPTION. YOU WILL BE REQUIRED TO WAIT 48 HOURS 30 FROM THE TIME OF BIRTH, OR UNTIL THE BIRTH 31 MOTHER HAS BEEN NOTIFIED IN WRITING, EITHER ON

1	HER CHART OR IN RELEASE PAPERS THAT SHE IS FIT
2	TO BE RELEASED FROM A LICENSED HOSPITAL OR
3	BIRTHING CENTER, WHICHEVER IS SOONER, BEFORE
4	YOU MAY SIGN THE CONSENT FOR ADOPTION. ONCE YOU
5	HAVE SIGNED THE CONSENT, IT IS VALID AND
6	BINDING AND CANNOT BE WITHDRAWN UNLESS A COURT
7	FINDS THAT IT WAS OBTAINED THROUGH FRAUD OR
8	UNDER DURESS. IF YOU ARE RELINQUISHING YOUR
9	RIGHTS TO A CHILD WHO IS NOT PLACED UNDER S.
.0	63.052, F.S., UPON THE MINOR'S RELEASE
.1	FOLLOWING BIRTH FROM A LICENSED HOSPITAL OR
_2	BIRTH CENTER, THE CONSENT MAY BE EXECUTED AT
.3	ANY TIME AFTER THE BIRTH OF THE MINOR. WHILE
4	SUCH CONSENT IS VALID UPON EXECUTION, IT IS
.5	SUBJECT TO A 3-DAY REVOCATION PERIOD.
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7	WHEN THE REVOCATION PERIOD APPLIES, YOU MAY
.8	WITHDRAW YOUR CONSENT FOR ANY REASON IF YOU DO
.9	SO WITHIN 3 BUSINESS DAYS AFTER THE DATE YOU
20	SIGNED THE CONSENT OR 1 BUSINESS DAY AFTER THE
21	DATE OF THE BIRTH MOTHER'S DISCHARGE FROM A
22	LICENSED HOSPITAL OR BIRTH CENTER, WHICHEVER IS
23	LATER.
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25	YOU MAY DO THIS BY NOTIFYING THE ADOPTION
26	ENTITY IN WRITING THAT YOU ARE WITHDRAWING YOUR
27	CONSENT. YOU MAY DO THIS BY PRESENTING A LETTER
28	AT A UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND ASKING THAT
29	THE LETTER BE SENT BY CERTIFIED UNITED STATES
30	MAIL WITH RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED WITHIN 3
31	BUSINESS DAYS AFTER THE DATE YOU SIGNED THE

CONSENT OR 1 BUSINESS DAY AFTER THE DATE OF THE 1 2 BIRTH MOTHER'S DISCHARGE FROM A LICENSED 3 HOSPITAL OR BIRTH CENTER, WHICHEVER IS LATER. 4 AS USED IN THIS SECTION, THE TERM "BUSINESS 5 DAY" MEANS A DAY ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE ACCEPTS CERTIFIED MAIL FOR 6 7 DELIVERY. THE COST OF THIS MUST BE PAID AT THE 8 TIME OF MAILING AND THE RECEIPT SHOULD BE RETAINED AS PROOF THAT CONSENT WAS WITHDRAWN IN 9 10 A TIMELY MANNER. 11 12 THE ADOPTION ENTITY YOU SHOULD NOTIFY IS: 13 ...(Name of Adoption Entity)..., ...(Address of Adoption Entity)..., ...(Phone Number of 14 15 Adoption Entity).... FOLLOWING 3 BUSINESS DAYS 16 AFTER THE DATE YOU SIGNED THE CONSENT OR 1 17 BUSINESS DAY AFTER THE DATE OF THE BIRTH 18 MOTHER'S DISCHARGE FROM A LICENSED HOSPITAL OR BIRTH CENTER, WHICHEVER IS LATER, YOU MAY 19 20 WITHDRAW YOUR CONSENT ONLY IF YOU CAN PROVE IN 21 COURT THAT CONSENT WAS OBTAINED BY FRAUD OR 22 DURESS. 23 24 (5) Before any consent to adoption or affidavit of 25 nonpaternity is executed by a birth parent, but after the birth of the child, all requirements of disclosure under s. 26 27 63.085 must be met. (6) A copy of each consent signed in an action for 28 29 termination of parental rights pending adoption must be provided to each person whose consent is required under s. 30

31 63.062. A copy of each consent must be hand delivered, with a

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written acknowledgement of receipt signed by the person whose consent is required, or mailed by first class United States mail to the address of record in the court file. If a copy of a consent cannot be provided as required in this section, the adoption entity must execute an acknowledgement that states the reason the copy of the consent is undeliverable. The original consent and acknowledgment of receipt, or the acknowledgment of mailing by the adoption entity, must be filed with the petition for termination of parental rights pending adoption.

(7)(5) Consent executed under subsection (4) paragraph (c) may be withdrawn for any reason by notifying the adoption entity in writing by certified United States mail, return receipt requested, not later than 3 business days after execution of the consent or 1 business day after the date of the birth mother's discharge from a licensed hospital or birth center, whichever occurs later. As used in this subsection, the term "business day" means a day on which the United States Post Office accepts certified mail for delivery. Upon receiving written notice from a person of that person's desire to withdraw consent, the adoption entity must contact the prospective adoptive parent to arrange a time certain for the adoption entity to regain physical custody of the child, unless upon motion for emergency hearing by the adoption entity, the court determines in written findings that placement of the minor with the person withdrawing consent may endanger the minor. If the court finds that such placement may endanger the minor, the court must enter an order regarding continued placement of the child. The order shall include, but not be limited to, whether temporary placement in foster care is appropriate, whether an investigation by the Department of

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Children and Families is recommended, and whether a relative
    within the third degree is available for the temporary
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   placement. In addition, if the person withdrawing consent
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    claims to be the father of the minor but has not been
    established to be the father by marriage, court order, or
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    scientific testing, the court may order scientific paternity
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    testing and reserve ruling on removal of the child until the
   results of such testing have been filed with the court. The
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    adoption entity must return the minor within 3 days to the
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    physical custody of the person withdrawing consent.
   Thereafter, consent may be withdrawn only when the court finds
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    that the consent was obtained by fraud or duress. An affidavit
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    of nonpaternity may be withdrawn only if the court finds that
    the affidavit of nonpaternity was obtained by fraud. The
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    adoption entity must include its name, address, and telephone
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    number on the consent form.
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           Section 28. Section 63.085, Florida Statutes, is
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   amended to read:
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          (Substantial rewording of section. See
           s. 63.085, F.S., for present text.)
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           63.085 Disclosure by adoption entity. --
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          (1) DISCLOSURE REQUIRED TO BIRTH PARENTS AND
    PROSPECTIVE ADOPTIVE PARENTS. -- Not later than 7 days after a
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   person seeking to adopt a minor or a person seeking to place a
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    minor for adoption contacts an adoption entity in person or
   provides the adoption entity with a mailing address, the
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    entity must provide a written disclosure statement to that
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   person. If a birth parent did not initially contact the
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    adoption entity, the written disclosure must be provided
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    within 7 days after that birth parent is identified and
31 | located. The written disclosure statement must be in
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substantially the following form:

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ADOPTION DISCLOSURE

 THE STATE OF FLORIDA REQUIRES THAT THIS FORM BE PROVIDED TO ALL PERSONS CONSIDERING ADOPTION TO ADVISE THEM OF THE FOLLOWING FACTS REGARDING ADOPTION UNDER FLORIDA LAW:

- 1. Under section 63.212, Florida
 Statutes, the existence of a placement or
 adoption contract signed by the birth parent or
 adoptive parent, prior approval of that
 contract by the court, or payment of any
 expenses permitted under Florida law does not
 obligate anyone to sign a consent or ultimately
 place a minor for adoption.
- 2. Under section 63.092, Florida
 Statutes, a favorable preliminary home study
 and a home investigation of the prospective
 adoptive home must be completed as required by
 chapter 63, Florida Statutes, before the minor
 may be placed in that home.
- 3. Under section 63.082, Florida

 Statutes, a consent for adoption or affidavit
 of nonpaternity may not be signed until after
 the birth of the minor. The consent or
 affidavit of nonpaternity is valid and binding
 upon execution unless withdrawn as permitted
 under section 63.082, Florida Statutes. If the
 minor is to be placed for adoption upon leaving

the hospital, the consent may not be signed 1 2 until 48 hours after birth or the day the birth 3 mother is released from the hospital. If the 4 minor is not placed for adoption upon leaving 5 the hospital, a 3-day revocation period 6 applies. Consent may be withdrawn for any 7 reason by notifying the adoption entity in writing. In order to withdraw consent, the 8 written withdrawal of consent must be mailed no 9 10 later than 3 business days after execution of the consent or 1 business day after the date of 11 12 the birth mother's discharge from a licensed hospital or birth center, whichever occurs 13 14 later. The letter must be mailed certified 15 mail, return receipt requested. This is done by 16 presenting it at any United States Post Office, 17 and asking that the letter be sent by certified 18 United States mail with return receipt 19 requested. The cost of this must be paid at the time of mailing and the receipt should be 20 21 retained as proof that consent was withdrawn in a timely manner. For purposes of this chapter, 22 the term "business day" means a day on which 23 24 the United States Post Office accepts certified mail for delivery. Upon receiving written 25 26 notice from a person of that person's desire to 27 withdraw consent, the adoption entity must 28 contact the prospective adoptive parent to 29 arrange a time certain to regain physical 30 custody of the child. The adoption entity must return the minor within 3 days to the physical 31

custody of the person withdrawing consent.

Thereafter, consent may be withdrawn only if the court finds that consent was obtained by fraud. An affidavit of nonpaternity, once executed, may be withdrawn only if the court finds that it was obtained by fraud.

- 4. Under section 63.082, Florida

 Statutes, a person who signs a consent or
 affidavit of nonpaternity for adoption must be
 given reasonable notice of his or her right to
 select a person who does not have a
 partnership, employment, agency, or other
 professional or personal relationship with the
 adoption entity or the prospective adoptive
 parents to be present when the consent or
 affidavit of nonpaternity is executed and to
 sign the consent or affidavit as a witness.
- 5. Under section 63.088, Florida

 Statutes, specific and extensive efforts are required by law to attempt to obtain the consents required under section 63.062, Florida Statutes. If these efforts are unsuccessful, an order terminating parental rights pending adoption may not be issued by the court until those requirements have been met and an affidavit of service has been filed with the court.
- 6. Under Florida law, an intermediary may represent the legal interests of only the adoptive parents, not of any birth parent. Each person whose consent to an adoption is required

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under section 63.062, Florida Statutes, including each birth parent, is entitled to seek independent legal advice and representation before signing any document or surrendering parental rights. 7. Under section 63.089, Florida Statutes, the termination of parental rights will occur simultaneously with the entry of a judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption. 8. Under section 63.182, Florida 12 Statutes, an action or proceeding of any kind 13 to vacate, set aside, or otherwise nullify an 14 order of adoption or an underlying order 15 terminating parental rights pending adoption on 16 any ground, including fraud or duress, must be filed within 1 year after entry of the order 18 terminating parental rights pending adoption.

- 9. Under section 63.182, Florida Statutes, for 1 year after the entry of a judgment of adoption, any irregularity or procedural defect in the adoption proceeding may be the subject of an appeal contesting the validity of the judgment.
- 10. Under section 63.089, Florida Statutes, a judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption is voidable and any later judgment of adoption of that minor is voidable if, upon the motion of a birth parent, the court finds that any person knowingly gave false information that prevented the birth

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parent from timely making known his or her desire to assume parental responsibilities toward the minor or meeting the requirements under chapter 63, Florida Statutes, to exercise his or her parental rights. A motion under section 63.089, Florida Statutes, must be filed with the court originally entering the judgment. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time, but not later than 1 year after the date the judgment to which the motion is directed was entered. 11. Under section 63.165, Florida Statutes, the State of Florida maintains a

- registry of adoption information. Information about the registry is available from the Department of Children and Family Services.
- 12. Under section 63.032, Florida Statutes, a court may find that a birth parent has abandoned his or her child based on conduct during the pregnancy or based on conduct after the child is born. In addition, under section 63.089, Florida Statutes, the failure of a birth parent to respond to notices of proceedings involving his or her child shall result in termination of parental rights of a birth parent. A lawyer can explain what a birth parent must do to protect his or her parental rights. Any birth parent wishing to protect his or her parental rights should act IMMEDIATELY.
- 13. Each birth parent and adoptive parent is entitled to independent legal advice and

representation. Attorney information may be obtained from the yellow pages, The Florida

Bar's lawyer referral service, and local legal aid offices and bar associations.

- 14. There are counseling services available in the community to assist in making a parenting decision. Consult the yellow pages of the telephone directory.
- 15. Medical and social services support is available if the birth parent wishes to retain parental rights and responsibilities.

 Consult the Department of Children and Family Services.

- must obtain a written statement acknowledging receipt of the disclosure required under subsection (1) and signed by the persons receiving the disclosure or, if it is not possible to obtain such an acknowledgement, the adoption entity must execute an affidavit stating why an acknowledgement could not be obtained. A copy of the acknowledgement of receipt of the disclosure must be provided to the person signing it. A copy of the acknowledgement must be maintained in the file of the adoption entity. The original acknowledgement or affidavit must be filed with the court. In the case of a disclosure provided under subsection (1), the original acknowledgement or affidavit must be included in the preliminary home study required in s. 63.092(3).
- (3) POST-BIRTH DISCLOSURE TO BIRTH PARENTS.--Before execution of any consent to adoption by a birth parent, but

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after the birth of the minor, all requirements of subsections (1) and (2) for making certain disclosures to a birth parent and obtaining a written acknowledgment of receipt must be repeated.

Section 29. Section 63.087, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 63.087 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption; general provisions. --
- (1) INTENT.--It is the intent of the Legislature to provide a proceeding in which the court determines whether a minor is legally available for adoption through a separate proceeding to address termination of parental rights prior to the filing of a petition for adoption.
- (2) GOVERNING RULES. -- The Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure govern a proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption unless otherwise provided by law.
- (3) JURISDICTION.--A court of this state which is competent to decide child welfare or custody matters has jurisdiction to hear all matters arising from a proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption. All subsequent proceedings for the adoption of the minor, if the petition for termination is granted, must be conducted by the same judge as these proceedings whenever possible.
- (4) VENUE. -- A petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption must be filed in the county where the child resided for the prior 6 months or, if the child is younger than 6 months of age, in the county where the birth mother or birth father resided at the time of the execution of the consent to adoption or the affidavit of nonpaternity, or, if there is no consent or affidavit of nonpaternity executed by a 31 | birth parent, in the county where the birth mother resides.

- (5) PREREQUISITE FOR ADOPTION.--A petition for adoption may not be filed until 30 days after the date the judge signed the judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption under this chapter, unless the adoptee is an adult or the minor has been the subject of a judgment terminating parental rights under chapter 39.

 (6) PETITION.-
 (a) A proceeding seeking to terminate parental rights pending adoption pursuant to this chapter must be commenced by the filing of an original petition after the birth of the minor.

 (b) The petition may be filed by a birth parent or legal guardian of the minor.

 (c) The petition must be entitled: "In the Matter of the Proposed Adoption of a Minor Child."
- (d) If a petition for a declaratory statement under s. 63.102 has previously been filed, a subsequent petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption may, at the request of any party or on the court's own motion, be consolidated with that previous action. If the petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption is consolidated with a prior petition filed under this chapter for which a filing fee has been paid, the petitioner may not be charged a subsequent or additional filing fee.
- (e) The petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption must be in writing and signed by the petitioner under oath stating the petitioner's good faith in filing the petition. A written consent, affidavit of nonpaternity, or affidavit of due diligence under s. 63.088, for each person whose consent is required under s. 63.062, must be attached.
 - (f) The petition must include:

1	1. The minor's name, gender, date of birth, and place
2	of birth. The petition must contain all names by which the
3	minor is or has been known, including the minor's legal name
4	at the time of the filing of the petition, to allow interested
5	parties to the action, including birth parents, legal
6	guardians, persons with custodial or visitation rights to the
7	minor, and persons entitled to notice pursuant to the Uniform
8	Child Custody Jurisdiction Act or the Indian Child Welfare
9	Act, to identify their own interest in the action.
10	2. If the petition is filed before the day the minor
11	is 6 months old and if the identity or location of the birth
12	father is unknown, each city in which the birth mother resided
13	or traveled during the 12 months prior to the minor's birth,
14	including the county and state in which that city is located.
15	3. Unless the consent of each person whose consent is
16	required under s. 63.062 or an affidavit of nonpaternity is
17	attached to the petition, the name and address or, if a
18	specific address is unknown, the city, including the county
19	and state in which that city is located, of:
20	a. The minor's mother;
21	b. Any man whom the mother reasonably believes may be
22	the minor's father; and
23	c. Any legal custodian of the minor.
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25	If a required name or address is not known, the petition must
26	so state.
27	4. All information required by the Uniform Child
28	Custody Jurisdiction Act and the Indian Child Welfare Act.
29	5. A statement of the grounds under s. 63.089 upon

6. The name, address, and telephone number of any

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which the petition is based.

adoption entity seeking to place the minor for adoption. 7. The name, address, and phone number of the division 2 of the circuit in which the petition is to be filed. 3 4 (7) ANSWER NOT REQUIRED. -- An answer to the petition or 5 any pleading need not be filed by any minor, parent, or legal 6 custodian, but any matter that might be set forth in an answer 7 or other pleading may be pleaded orally before the court or filed in writing as any such person may choose. 8 Notwithstanding the filing of any answer or any pleading, any 9 10 person present at the hearing to terminate parental rights 11 pending adoption whose consent to adoption is required under 12 s. 63.062 must: 13 (a) Be advised by the court that he or she has a right to ask that the hearing be reset for a later date so that the 14 15 person may consult with an attorney; 16 (b) Be given an opportunity to deny the allegations in 17 the petition; and 18 (c) Be given the opportunity to challenge the validity 19 of any consents or affidavits of nonpaternity signed by any 20 person. 21 Section 30. Section 63.088, Florida Statutes, is created to read: 22 63.088 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending 23 24 adoption; notice and service .--(1) INITIATE LOCATION AND IDENTIFICATION 25 26 PROCEDURES. -- When the location or identity of a person whose 27 consent to an adoption is required but is not known, the 28 adoption entity must begin the inquiry and diligent search process required by this section not later than 7 days after 29 30 the date on which the person seeking to place a minor for

adoption has evidenced in writing to the entity a desire to

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Amendment No. ____

place the minor for adoption with that entity or not later than 7 days after the date any money is provided as permitted under this chapter by the adoption entity for the benefit of the person seeking to place a minor for adoption.

determine that a minor is available for adoption, and in addition to the other requirements set forth in this chapter, each person whose consent is required under s. 63.062, who has not executed an affidavit of nonpaternity, and whose location and identity has been determined by compliance with the procedures in this section must be personally served, pursuant to chapter 48, at least 30 days before the hearing with a copy of the petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption and with notice in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF PETITION AND HEARING TO TERMINATE PARENTAL RIGHTS PENDING ADOPTION

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

UNDER SECTION 63.089, FLORIDA STATUTES, FAILURE TO FILE A WRITTEN RESPONSE TO THIS NOTICE WITH

1 2 3 4 THE MINOR CHILD. 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 time of the birth of the minor; 13 14 15 16 17 18 be the father; 19 20 21 22 23 24 paternity of the minor; and 25 26 27

THE COURT OR TO APPEAR AT THIS HEARING CONSTITUTES GROUNDS UPON WHICH THE COURT SHALL END ANY PARENTAL RIGHTS YOU MAY HAVE REGARDING

- (3) REQUIRED INQUIRY. -- In all cases filed under this section, the court must conduct the following inquiry of the person who is placing the minor for adoption and of any relative or custodian of the minor who is present at the hearing and likely to have the following information:
- (a) Whether the mother of the minor was married at any time when conception of the minor may have occurred or at the
- (b) Whether the mother was cohabiting with a male at any time when conception of the minor may have occurred;
- (c) Whether the mother has received payments or promises of support with respect to the minor or, because of her pregnancy, from any person she has reason to believe may
- Whether the mother has named any person as the father on the birth certificate of the minor or in connection with applying for or receiving public assistance;
- (e) Whether any person has acknowledged or claimed
- (f) Whether the mother knows the identity of any person whom she has reason to believe may be the father.
- 28 The information required under this subsection may be provided 29 to the court in the form of a sworn affidavit by a person 30 having personal knowledge of the facts, addressing each
 - inquiry enumerated in this subsection. The inquiry required

under this subsection may be conducted before the birth of the minor.

- (4) LOCATION UNKNOWN; IDENTITY DETERMINED.--If the inquiry by the court under subsection (3) identifies any person whose consent is required under s. 63.062 and who has not executed an affidavit of nonpaternity, and the location of the person from whom consent is required is unknown, the adoption entity must conduct a diligent search for that person which must include the following inquiries:
- (a) The person's current address, or any previous address, through an inquiry of the United States Post Office through the Freedom of Information Act;
- (b) The last known employment of the person, including the name and address of the person's employer. Inquiry should be made of the last known employer as to any address to which wage and earnings statements (W-2 forms) of the person have been mailed. Inquiry should be made of the last known employer as to whether the person is eligible for a pension or profit-sharing plan and any address to which pension or other funds have been mailed;
- (c) Union memberships the person may have held or unions that governed the person's particular trade or craft in the area where the person last resided;
- (d) Regulatory agencies, including those regulating licensing in the area where the person last resided;
- (e) Names and addresses of relatives to the extent such can be reasonably obtained from the petitioner or other sources, contacts with those relatives, and inquiry as to the person's last known address. The petitioner shall pursue any leads of any addresses where the person may have moved.

 Relatives include, but are not limited to, parents, brothers,

1	sisters, aunts, uncles, cousins, nieces, nephews,
2	grandparents, great grandparents, former in-laws, stepparents,
3	and stepchildren;
4	(f) Information as to whether or not the person may
5	have died, and if so, the date and location;
6	(g) Telephone listings in the area where the person
7	last resided;
8	(h) Inquiries of law enforcement agencies in the area
9	where the person last resided;
10	(i) Highway patrol records in the state where the
11	person last resided;
12	(j) Department of Corrections records in the state
13	where the person last resided;
14	(k) Hospitals in the area where the person last
15	resided;
16	(1) Records of utility companies, including water,
17	sewer, cable TV, and electric companies in the area where the
18	person last resided;
19	(m) Records of the Armed Forces of the United States
20	as to whether there is any information as to the person;
21	(n) Records of the tax assessor and tax collector in
22	the area where the person last resided; and
23	(o) Search of one Internet data bank locator service.
24	
25	Any person contacted by a petitioner who is requesting
26	information pursuant to this subsection must release the
27	requested information to the petitioner, except when
28	prohibited by law, without the necessity of a subpoena or
29	court order. An affidavit of diligent search executed by the
30	petitioner and the adoption entity must be filed with the
31	court confirming completion of each aspect of the diligent

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search enumerated in this subsection and specifying the
results. The diligent search required under this subsection
may be conducted before the birth of the minor.

(5) LOCATION NOT DETERMINED OR IDENTITY UNKNOWN.--This

subsection only applies if, as to any person whose consent is required under s. 63.062 and who has not executed an affidavit of nonpaternity, the location or identity of the person is unknown and the inquiry under subsection (3) fails to identify the person or the due diligence search under subsection (4) fails to locate the person. The unlocated or unidentified person must be served notice under s. 63.088(2), of the petition and hearing to terminate parental rights pending adoption by constructive service in the manner provided in chapter 49 in each county identified in the petition, as provided in s. 63.087(6). The notice, in addition to all information required in the petition under s. 63.087(6) and chapter 49, must contain a physical description, including, but not limited to, age, race, hair and eye color, and approximate height and weight of the minor's mother and of any person the mother reasonably believes may be the father; the minor's date of birth; and any date and city, including the county and state in which the city is located, in which conception may have occurred. If any of the facts that must be included in the petition under this subsection are unknown and cannot be reasonably ascertained, the petition must so state.

Section 31. Section 63.089, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 63.089 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption.--
- (1) HEARING.--The court may terminate parental rights pending adoption only after a full evidentiary hearing.

1	(2) HEARING PREREQUISITES The court may hold the
2	hearing only when:
3	(a) For each person whose consent is required under s.
4	63.062:
5	1. A consent under s. 63.082 has been executed and
6	filed within the court;
7	2. An affidavit of nonpaternity under s. 63.082 has
8	been executed and filed with the court; or
9	3. Notice has been provided under ss. 63.087 and
10	<u>63.088;</u>
11	(b) For each notice and petition that must be served
12	under ss. 63.087 and 63.088:
13	1. At least 30 days have elapsed since the date of
14	personal service and an affidavit of service has been filed
15	with the court;
16	2. At least 60 days have elapsed since the first date
17	of publication of constructive service and an affidavit of
18	service has been filed with the court; or
19	3. An affidavit of nonpaternity which affirmatively
20	waives service has been executed and filed with the court;
21	(c) The minor named in the petition has been born; and
22	(d) The petition contains all information required
23	under s. 63.087 and all affidavits of inquiry, due diligence,
24	and service required under s. 63.088 have been obtained and
25	filed with the court.
26	(3) GROUNDS FOR TERMINATING PARENTAL RIGHTS PENDING
27	ADOPTION The court may issue a judgment terminating parental
28	rights pending adoption if the court determines by clear and
29	convincing evidence that each person whose consent to an
30	adoption is required under s. 63.062:

(a) Has executed a valid consent that has not been

withdrawn under s. 63.082 and the consent was obtained according to the requirements of this chapter;

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

in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and has failed to file a written answer or appear at the evidentiary hearing resulting in the order terminating parental rights pending adoption;

(c) Has been properly served notice of the proceeding

- (d) Has abandoned the minor as abandonment is defined in s. 63.032(14);
- (e) 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;
- (f) Is 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, 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
- (g) 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. A finding of abandonment may not be based upon a lack of emotional support to a birth

mother during her pregnancy.

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- (a) In making a determination of abandonment the court must consider:
- 1. Whether the actions alleged to constitute abandonment demonstrate a willful disregard for the safety of the child or unborn child;
- 2. Whether other persons prevented the person alleged to have abandoned the child from making the efforts referenced in this subsection;
- 3. Whether the person alleged to have abandoned the child, while being able, refused to provide financial support when such support was requested by the child's legal guardian or custodian;
- Whether the person alleged to have abandoned the child, while being able, refused to pay for medical treatment when such payment was requested by the child's legal guardian or custodian and those expenses were not covered by insurance or other available sources;
- 5. 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 and available to the child's legal guardian or custodian during the period the child allegedly was abandoned; and
- 6. Whether the child's legal guardian or custodian made the child's whereabouts known to the person alleged to have abandoned the child; advised that person of the needs of the child or the needs of the mother of an unborn child with regard to the pregnancy; or informed that person of events such as medical appointments and tests relating to the child 31 or, if unborn, the pregnancy.

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- (b) The child has been abandoned when the parent of a child is incarcerated on or after October 1, 1998, in a state or federal correctional institution and sentenced to a term of incarceration of 8 years or longer, regardless of how long the person is actually incarcerated under that sentence or how long the person will be incarcerated after October 1, 1998, and:
- 1. The period of time for which the parent is expected to be incarcerated will constitute a substantial portion of the period of time before the child will attain the age of 18 years;
- 2. The incarcerated parent has been determined by the court to be a violent career criminal as defined in s. 775.084, a habitual violent felony offender as defined in s. 775.084, or a sexual predator as defined in s. 775.21; has been convicted of first degree or second degree murder in violation of s. 782.04 or a sexual battery that constitutes a capital, life, or first degree felony violation of s. 794.011; or has been convicted of an offense in another jurisdiction which is substantially similar to one of the offenses listed in this paragraph. As used in this section, the term "substantially similar offense" means any offense that is substantially similar in elements and penalties to one of those listed in this paragraph, and that is in violation of a law of any other jurisdiction, whether that of another state, the District of Columbia, the United States or any possession or territory thereof, or any foreign jurisdiction; and
- 3. The court determines by clear and convincing evidence that continuing the parental relationship with the incarcerated parent would be harmful to the child and, for 31 this reason, that termination of the parental rights of the

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incarcerated parent is in the best interest of the child.

- (c) The only conduct of a father toward a mother during pregnancy that the court may consider in determining whether the child has been abandoned is conduct that occurred after reasonable and diligent efforts have been made to inform the father that he is, or may be, the father of the child.
- (5) DISMISSAL OF CASE WITH PREJUDICE. -- If the court does not find by clear and convincing evidence that parental rights of a birth parent should be terminated pending adoption, the court must dismiss the case with prejudice and that birth parent's parental rights remain in full force under the law. Parental rights may not be terminated based upon a consent that the court finds has been timely withdrawn under s. 63.082 or a consent or affidavit of nonpaternity that the court finds was obtained by fraud. The court must enter an order based upon written findings providing for the placement of the minor. The court may order scientific testing to determine the paternity of the minor at any time during which the court has jurisdiction over the minor. Further proceedings, if any, regarding the minor must be brought in a separate custody action under chapter 61, a dependency action under chapter 39, or a paternity action under chapter 742.
- (6) A JUDGMENT TERMINATING PARENTAL RIGHTS PENDING ADOPTION.--
- (a) The judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption must be in writing and contain findings of fact as to the grounds for terminating parental rights pending adoption.
- (b) The clerk of the court shall mail a copy of the judgment within 24 hours after filing to the department, the petitioner, and the respondent. The clerk shall execute a certificate of each mailing.

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- (c) A judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption is voidable and any later judgment of adoption of that minor is voidable if, upon the motion of a birth parent, the court finds that a person knowingly gave false information that prevented the birth parent from timely making known his or her desire to assume parental responsibilities toward the minor or meeting the requirements under this chapter to exercise his or her parental rights. A motion under this paragraph must be filed with the court originally entering the judgment. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time, but not later than 1 year after the date the termination of parental rights final order was entered.
- (d) Not later than 30 days after the filing of a motion under this subsection, the court must conduct a preliminary hearing to determine what contact, if any, shall be permitted between a birth parent and the child pending resolution of the motion. Such contact shall only be considered if it is requested by a birth parent who has appeared at the hearing. If the court orders contact between a birth parent and child, the order must be issued in writing as expeditiously as possible and must state with specificity any provisions regarding contact with persons other than those with whom the child resides.
- (e) At the preliminary hearing, the court, upon the motion of any party or its own motion, may order scientific testing to determine the paternity of the minor if the person seeking to set aside the judgment is alleging to be the child's birth father and that fact has not previously been determined by legitimacy or scientific testing. The court may order supervised visitation with a person from whom scientific 31 testing for paternity has been ordered conditional upon the

filing of those test results with the court and such results establish that person's paternity of the minor.

- (f) No later than 45 days after the preliminary hearing, the court must conduct a final hearing on the motion to set aside the judgment and issue its written order as expeditiously as possible thereafter.
- ertaining to a petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption are records related to the subsequent adoption of the minor and are subject to the provisions of s. 63.162, as such provisions apply to records of an adoption proceeding. The confidentiality provisions of this chapter do not apply to the extent information regarding persons or proceedings must be made available as specified under s. 63.088.

Section 32. Section 63.092, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.092 Report to the court of intended placement by an intermediary; preliminary study.--
- intermediary must report any intended placement of a minor for adoption with any person not related within the third degree or a stepparent if the adoption entity intermediary has knowledge of, or participates in, such intended placement. The report must be made to the court before the minor is placed in the home.
- (2) AT-RISK PLACEMENT.--If the minor is placed in the prospective adoptive home before the parental rights of the minor's birth parents are terminated under s. 63.089, the placement is an at-risk placement. If the placement is an at-risk placement, the prospective adoptive parents must acknowledge in writing before the minor may be placed in the

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prospective adoptive home that the placement is at risk and that the minor is subject to removal from the prospective adoptive home by the adoption entity or by court order.

(3)(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 relative. The preliminary study shall be completed within 30 days after the receipt by the court of the adoption entity's intermediary's report, but in no event may the minor child be placed in the prospective adoptive home prior to the completion of the preliminary study unless ordered by the court. If the 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. 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 minor child. A favorable preliminary home study is valid for 1 year after the date of its completion. A minor may 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:

- (a) An interview with the intended adoptive parents;
- (b) Records checks of the department's central abuse

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registry under chapter 415 and statewide criminal records correspondence checks through the Department of Law Enforcement on the intended adoptive parents;

- (c) An assessment of the physical environment of the home;
- (d) A determination of the financial security of the intended adoptive parents;
- (e) Documentation of counseling and education of the intended adoptive parents on adoptive parenting;
- (f) Documentation that information on adoption and the adoption process has been provided to the intended adoptive parents;
- (q) Documentation that information on support services available in the community has been provided to the intended adoptive parents; and
- (h) A copy of each the signed acknowledgement statement required by s. 63.085; and
- (i) A copy of the written acknowledgment required by s. 63.085(1).

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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 31 | suitability of the intended adoptive home, the court must

consider the totality of the circumstances in the home. 1 2 Section 33. Section 63.097, Florida Statutes, is 3 amended to read: 4 63.097 Fees.--5 (1) The following fees, costs, and expenses may be 6 assessed by the adoption entity or paid by the adoption entity 7 on behalf of the prospective adoptive parents: (a) Reasonable living expenses of the birth mother 8 which the birth mother is unable to pay due to involuntary 9 10 unemployment, medical disability due to the pregnancy which is 11 certified by a medical professional who has examined the birth 12 mother, or any other disability defined in s. 110.215. 13 Reasonable living expenses are rent, utilities, basic telephone service, food, necessary clothing, transportation, 14 15 and items included in the affidavit filed under s. 63.132 and 16 found by the court to be necessary for the health of the 17 unborn child. 18 (b) Reasonable and necessary medical expenses. (c) Expenses necessary to comply with the requirements 19 of this chapter including, but not limited to, service of 20 21 process under s. 63.088, a due diligence search under s. 63.088, a preliminary home study under s. 63.092, and a final 22 home study under s. 63.125. 23 24 (d) Court filing expenses, court costs, and other 25 litigation expenses. (e) Costs associated with advertising under s. 26 27 63.212(1)(h). (f) The following professional fees: 28 29 1. A reasonable hourly fee necessary to provide legal

representation to the adoptive parents in a proceeding filed

31 | under this chapter.

2. A reasonable hourly fee for contact with the birth
parent related to the adoption. In determining a reasonable
hourly fee under this subparagraph, the court must consider if
the tasks done were clerical or of such a nature that the
matter could have been handled by support staff at a lesser
rate than the rate for legal representation charged under
subparagraph 1. This includes, but need not be limited to,
tasks such as transportation, transmitting funds, arranging
appointments, and securing accommodations. This does not
include obtaining a birth parent's signature on any document.
3. A reasonable hourly fee for counseling services

- 3. A reasonable hourly fee for counseling services provided to a birth parent or adoptive parent by a psychologist licensed under chapter 490 or a clinical social worker, marriage and family therapist, or mental health counselor licensed under chapter 491.
- (2) Prior approval of the court is not required until the cumulative total of amounts permitted under subsection (1) exceeds:
 - (a) \$2,500 in legal or other fees;
- (b) \$500 in court costs; or
- (c) \$3,000 in expenditures.
- (3) Any fees, costs, or expenditures not included in subsection (1) or prohibited under subsection (4) require court approval prior to payment and must be based on a finding of extraordinary circumstances.
- (4) The following fees, costs, and expenses are
 prohibited:
- 1. Any fee or expense that constitutes payment for locating a minor for adoption.
- 2. Cumulative expenses in excess of a total of \$500 related to the minor, the pregnancy, a birth parent, or

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adoption proceeding which are incurred prior to the date the prospective adoptive parent retains the adoption entity.

- 3. Any lump-sum payment to the entity which is nonrefundable directly to the payor or which is not itemized on the affidavit filed under s. 63.132.
- 4. Any fee on the affidavit which does not specify the service that was provided and for which the fee is being charged, such as a fee for facilitation, acquisition, or other similar service, or which does not identify the date the service was provided, the time required to provide the service, the person or entity providing the service, and the hourly fee charged.
- (1) APPROVAL OF FEES TO INTERMEDIARIES. -- Any fee over 14 \$1,000 and those costs as set out in s. 63.212(1)(d) over 15 \$2,500, paid to an intermediary other than actual, documented medical costs, court costs, and hospital costs must be approved by the court prior to assessment of the fee by the intermediary and upon a showing of justification for the larger fee.
- (5)(2) FEES FOR AGENCIES OR THE DEPARTMENT.--When an intermediary uses the services of a licensed child-placing agency, a professional, any other person or agency pursuant to s. 63.092, or, if necessary, the department, the person seeking to adopt the child must pay the licensed child-placing agency, professional, other person or agency, or the department an amount equal to the cost of all services performed, including, but not limited to, the cost of conducting the preliminary home study, counseling, and the final home investigation. The court, upon a finding that the person seeking to adopt the child is financially unable to pay 31 that amount, may order that such person pay a lesser amount.

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Section 34. Section 63.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.102 Filing of petition; venue; proceeding for approval of fees and costs .--

- (1) After a court order terminating parental rights has been issued, a proceeding for adoption may shall be commenced by filing a petition entitled, "In the Matter of the Adoption of " in the circuit court. The person to be adopted shall be designated in the caption in the name by which he or she is to be known if the petition is granted. If the child is placed for adoption by an agency, Any name by which the minor child was previously known may shall not be disclosed in the petition, the notice of hearing, or the judgment of adoption.
- (2) A petition for adoption or for a declaratory statement as to the adoption contract shall be filed in the county where the petitioner or petitioners or the minor child resides or where the agency or intermediary with in which the minor child has been placed is located.
- (3) Except for adoptions involving placement of a minor child with a relative within the third degree of consanguinity, a petition for adoption in an adoption handled by an intermediary shall be filed within 30 working days after placement of a minor child with a parent seeking to adopt the minor child. If no petition is filed within 30 days, any interested party, including the state, may file an action challenging the prospective adoptive parent's physical custody of the minor child.
- (4) If the filing of the petition for adoption or for a declaratory statement as to the adoption contract in the 31 county where the petitioner or minor child resides would tend

to endanger the privacy of the petitioner or $\underline{\text{minor}}$ $\underline{\text{child}}$, the petition for adoption may be filed in a different county, provided the substantive rights of any person will not thereby be affected.

- (5) A proceeding for prior approval of fees and costs may be commenced any time after an agreement is reached between the birth mother and the adoptive parents by filing a petition for declaratory statement on the agreement entitled "In the Matter of the Proposed Adoption of a Minor Child" in the circuit court.
- (a) The petition must be filed jointly by the adoption entity and each person who enters into the agreement.
- (b) A contract for the payment of fees, costs, and expenditures permitted under this chapter must be in writing, and any person who enters into the contract has 3 business days in which to cancel the contract. To cancel the contract, the person must notify the adoption entity in writing by certified United States mail, return receipt requested, no later than 3 business days after signing the contract. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "business day" means a day on which the United States Post Office accepts certified mail for delivery. If the contract is canceled within the first 3 business days, the person who cancels the contract does not owe any legal, intermediary, or other fees, but may be responsible for the adoption entity's actual costs during that time.
- (c) The court may grant prior approval only of fees and expenditures permitted under s. 63.097. A prior approval of prospective fees and costs does not create a presumption that these items will subsequently be approved by the court under s. 63.132 unless such a finding is supported by the

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evidence submitted at that time. The court retains jurisdiction to order an adoption entity to refund to the person who enters into the contract any sum or portion of a sum preapproved under this subsection if, upon submission of a complete accounting of fees, costs, and expenses in an affidavit required under s. 63.132, the court finds the fees, costs, and expenses actually incurred to be less than the sums approved prospectively under this subsection.

- (d) The contract may not require, and the court may not approve, any lump-sum payment to the entity which is nonrefundable to the payor or any amount that constitutes payment for locating a minor for adoption.
- (e) If a petition for adoption is filed under this section subsequent to the filing of a petition for a declaratory statement or a petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption, the previous petition may, at the request of any party or on the court's own motion, be consolidated with the petition for adoption. If the petition for adoption is consolidated with a prior petition filed under this chapter for which a filing fee has been paid, the petitioner may not be charged any subsequent or additional filing fee.
- (f) Prior approval of fees and costs by the court does not obligate the birth parent to ultimately relinquish the minor for adoption. If a petition for adoption is subsequently filed, the petition for declaratory statement and the petition for adoption must be consolidated into one case.

Section 35. Section 63.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.112 Petition for adoption; description; report or 31 recommendation, exceptions; mailing.--

- (1) A sufficient number of copies of the petition for 1 2 adoption shall be signed and verified by the petitioner and 3 filed with the clerk of the court so that service may be made 4 under subsection (4) and shall state: 5 (a) The date and place of birth of the person to be adopted, if known; 6 7 (b) The name to be given to the person to be adopted; residence of the petitioner; any;
- 8 The date petitioner acquired custody of the minor 9 and the name of the person placing the minor; 10 (d) The full name, age, and place and duration of 11 12 (e) The marital status of the petitioner, including the date and place of marriage, if married, and divorces, if 13 14 15 The facilities and resources of the petitioner, 16 including those under a subsidy agreement, available to 17 provide for the care of the minor to be adopted; (g) A description and estimate of the value of any 18 property of the person to be adopted; 19
 - The case style and date of entry of the order terminating parental rights or the judgment declaring a minor available for adoption name and address, if known, of any person whose consent to the adoption is required, but who has not consented, and facts or circumstances that excuse the lack of consent; and
 - The reasons why the petitioner desires to adopt the person.
 - The following documents are required to be filed with the clerk of the court at the time the petition is filed:
 - (a) A certified copy of the court order terminating parental rights under chapter 39 or the judgment declaring a

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minor available for adoption under this chapter The required consents, unless consent is excused by the court.

- (b) The favorable preliminary home study of the department, licensed child-placing agency, or professional pursuant to s. 63.092, as to the suitability of the home in which the minor has been placed.
- (c) The surrender document must include documentation that an interview was interviews were held with:
- 1. The birth mother, if parental rights have not been terminated;
- 2. The birth father, if his consent to the adoption is required and parental rights have not been terminated; and
- 3. the minor child, if older than 12 years of age, unless the court, in the best interest of the minor child, dispenses with the minor's child's consent under s. $63.062(1)(e)\frac{63.062(1)(c)}{c}$.

The court may waive the requirement for an interview with the birth mother or birth father in the investigation for good cause shown.

- (3) Unless ordered by the court, no report or recommendation is required when the placement is a stepparent adoption or when the minor child is related to one of the adoptive parents within the third degree.
- (4) The clerk of the court shall mail a copy of the petition within 24 hours after filing, and execute a certificate of mailing, to the department and the agency placing the minor, if any.
- Section 36. Section 63.122, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 63.122 Notice of hearing on petition. --

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- (1) After the petition to adopt a minor is filed, the court must establish a time and place for hearing the petition. The hearing may must not be held sooner than 30 days after the date the judgment terminating parental rights was entered or sooner than 90 days after the date the minor was placed the placing of the minor in the physical custody of the petitioner. The minor must remain under the supervision of the department, an intermediary, or a licensed child-placing agency until the adoption becomes final. When the petitioner is a spouse of the birth parent, the hearing may be held immediately after the filing of the petition.
- (2) Notice of hearing must be given as prescribed by the rules of civil procedure, and service of process must be made as specified by law for civil actions.
- (3) Upon a showing by the petitioner that the privacy of the petitioner or minor child may be endangered, the court may order the names of the petitioner or minor child, or both, to be deleted from the notice of hearing and from the copy of the petition attached thereto, provided the substantive rights of any person will not thereby be affected.
- (4) Notice of the hearing must be given by the petitioner to the adoption entity that places the minor. ÷
- (a) The department or any licensed child-placing agency placing the minor.
 - (b) The intermediary.
- Any person whose consent to the adoption is required by this act who has not consented, unless such person's consent is excused by the court.
 - (d) Any person who is seeking to withdraw consent.
- (5) After filing the petition to adopt an adult, a 31 | notice of the time and place of the hearing must be given to

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29 30 any person whose consent to the adoption is required but who has not consented. The court may order an appropriate investigation to assist in determining whether the adoption is in the best interest of the persons involved.

Section 37. Section 63.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.125 Final home investigation. --

- (1) The final home investigation must be conducted before the adoption becomes final. The investigation may be conducted by a licensed child-placing agency or a professional in the same manner as provided in s. 63.092 to ascertain whether the adoptive home is a suitable home for the minor and whether the proposed adoption is in the best interest of the minor. Unless directed by the court, an investigation and recommendation are not required if the petitioner is a stepparent or if the minor child is related to one of the adoptive parents within the third degree of consanguinity. The department is required to perform the home investigation only if there is no licensed child-placing agency or professional pursuant to s. 63.092 in the county in which the prospective adoptive parent resides.
- The department, the licensed child-placing agency, or the professional that performs the investigation must file a written report of the investigation with the court and the petitioner within 90 days after the date the petition is filed.
- (3) The report of the investigation must contain an evaluation of the placement with a recommendation on the granting of the petition for adoption and any other information the court requires regarding the petitioner or the 31 minor.

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The department, the licensed child-placing agency, or the professional making the required investigation may request other state agencies or child-placing agencies within or outside this state to make investigations of designated parts of the inquiry and to make a written report to the department, the professional, or other person or agency. (5) The final home investigation must include: (a) The information from the preliminary home study. (b) After the minor child is placed in the intended adoptive home, two scheduled visits with the minor child and the minor's child's adoptive parent or parents, one of which visits must be in the home, to determine the suitability of the placement. (c) The family social and medical history as provided in s. 63.082. (d) Any other information relevant to the suitability of the intended adoptive home. (e) Any other relevant information, as provided in rules that the department may adopt. Section 38. Section 63.132, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 63.132 Affidavit Report of expenditures and receipts.--(1) At least 10 days before the hearing on the petition for adoption, the petitioner and any adoption entity intermediary must file two copies of an affidavit under this section.

affidavit must be provided to the adoptive parents at the time

entity and the prospective adoptive parents. A copy of the

The affidavit must be signed by the adoption

31 the affidavit is executed.

- (b) The affidavit must itemize containing a full accounting of all disbursements and receipts of anything of value, including professional and legal fees, made or agreed to be made by or on behalf of the petitioner and any adoption entity intermediary in connection with the adoption or in connection with any prior proceeding to terminate parental rights which involved the minor who is the subject of the petition for adoption. The affidavit must also include, for each fee itemized, the service provided for which the fee is being charged, the date the service was provided, the time required to provide the service, the person or entity that provided the service, and the hourly fee charged.

 (c) The clerk of the court shall forward a copy of the
- (c) The clerk of the court shall forward a copy of the affidavit to the department. The department must retain these records for 5 years. Copies of affidavits received by the department under this subsection must be provided upon the request of any person. The department must redact all identifying references to the minor, the birth parent, or the adoptive parent from any affidavit released by the department. The name of the adoption entity may not be redacted. The intent of this paragraph is to create a resource for adoptive parents and others wishing to obtain information about the cost of adoption in this state.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ The $\underline{\text{affidavit}}$ $\underline{\text{report}}$ must show any expenses or receipts incurred in connection with:
 - $1.\frac{(a)}{(a)}$ The birth of the minor.
 - 2.(b) The placement of the minor with the petitioner.
- $\underline{3.(c)}$ The medical or hospital care received by the mother or by the minor during the mother's prenatal care and confinement.
 - 4.(d) The living expenses of the birth mother. The

living expenses must be documented in detail to apprise the court of the exact expenses incurred.

 5.(e) The services relating to the adoption or to the placement of the minor for adoption that were received by or on behalf of the petitioner, the <u>adoption entity intermediary</u>, either <u>birth</u> natural parent, the minor, or any other person.

The affidavit must state whether any of these expenses were or are eligible to be paid for by collateral sources, including, but not limited to, health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, or public assistance.

 (2) The court may require such additional information as is deemed necessary.

(3) The court must issue a separate order approving or disapproving the fees, costs, and expenditures itemized in the affidavit. The court may approve only fees, costs, and expenditures allowed under s. 63.097. The court may reject in whole or in part any fee, cost, or expenditure listed if the court finds that the expense is:

(a) Contrary to this chapter;

(b) Not supported by a receipt in the record, if the expense is not a fee of the adoption entity; or

(c) Not deemed by the court to be a reasonable fee or expense, taking into consideration the requirements of this chapter and the totality of the circumstances.

(4)(3) This section does not apply to an adoption by a stepparent whose spouse is a <u>birth</u> natural or adoptive parent of the minor child.

Section 39. Section 63.142, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.142 Hearing; judgment of adoption.--

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- APPEARANCE. -- The petitioner and the person to be adopted shall appear at the hearing on the petition for adoption, unless:
 - (a) The person is a minor under 12 years of age; 7 or
- (b) The presence of either is excused by the court for good cause.
- (2) CONTINUANCE. -- The court may continue the hearing from time to time to permit further observation, investigation, or consideration of any facts or circumstances affecting the granting of the petition.
 - (3) DISMISSAL.--
- (a) If the petition is dismissed, the court shall determine the person that is to have custody of the minor.
- (b) If the petition is dismissed, the court shall state with specificity the reasons for the dismissal.
- JUDGMENT. -- At the conclusion of the hearing, after when the court determines that the date for a birth parent to file an appeal of a valid judgment terminating that birth parent's parental rights has passed and no appeal is pending all necessary consents have been obtained and that the adoption is in the best interest of the person to be adopted, a judgment of adoption shall be entered.
- (a) A judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption is voidable and any later judgment of adoption of that minor is voidable if, upon the motion of the birth parent, the court finds that any person knowingly gave false information that prevented the birth parent from timely making known his or her desire to assume parental responsibilities toward the minor or meeting the requirements under this chapter to exercise his or her parental rights. A motion under 31 this paragraph must be filed with the court that entered the

original judgment. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time, but not later than 1 year after the date the termination of parental rights final order was entered.

- (b) Not later than 30 days after the filing of a motion under this subsection, the court must conduct a preliminary hearing to determine what contact, if any, shall be permitted between a birth parent and the child pending resolution of the motion. Such contact shall only be considered if it is requested by a birth parent who has appeared at the hearing. If the court orders contact between a birth parent and child, the order must be issued in writing as expeditiously as possible and must state with specificity any provisions regarding contact with persons other than those with whom the child resides.
- (c) At the preliminary hearing, the court, upon the motion of any party or its own motion, may order scientific testing to determine the paternity of the minor if the person seeking to set aside the judgment is alleging to be the child's birth father and that fact has not previously been determined by legitimacy or scientific testing. The court may order supervised visitation with a person from whom scientific testing for paternity has been ordered conditional upon the filing of those test results with the court and such results establish that person's paternity of the minor.
- (d) No later than 45 days after the preliminary hearing, the court must conduct a final hearing on the motion to set aside the judgment and issue its written order as expeditiously as possible thereafter.

Section 40. Section 63.152, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.152 Application for new birth record.--Within 30

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days after entry of a judgment of adoption, the clerk of the court, and in agency adoptions, any child-placing agency licensed by the department, shall prepare a certified statement of the entry for the state registrar of vital statistics on a form provided by the registrar. the court must mail a copy of the form completed under this section to the state registry of adoption information under s. 63.165.A new birth record containing the necessary information supplied by the certificate shall be issued by the registrar on application of the adopting parents or the adopted person.

Section 41. Section 63.165, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.165 State registry of adoption information; duty to inform and explain. -- Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the department shall maintain a registry with the last known names and addresses of an adoptee and his or her birth natural parents and adoptive parents; the certified statement of the final decree of adoption provided by the clerk of the court under s. 63.152; and any other identifying information that which the adoptee, birth natural parents, or adoptive parents desire to include in the registry. The department shall maintain the registry records for the time required by rules adopted by the department in accordance with this chapter or for 99 years, whichever period is greater. The registry shall be open with respect to all adoptions in the state, regardless of when they took place. The registry shall be available for those persons choosing to enter information therein, but no one shall be required to do so.

(1) Anyone seeking to enter, change, or use 31 information in the registry, or any agent of such person,

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29 30 shall present verification of his or her identity and, if applicable, his or her authority. A person who enters information in the registry shall be required to indicate clearly the persons to whom he or she is consenting to release this information, which persons shall be limited to the adoptee and the birth natural mother, birth natural father, adoptive mother, adoptive father, birth natural siblings, and maternal and paternal birth natural grandparents of the adoptee. Except as provided in this section, information in the registry is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). Consent to the release of this information may be made in the case of a minor adoptee by his or her adoptive parents or by the court after a showing of good cause. time, any person may withdraw, limit, or otherwise restrict consent to release information by notifying the department in writing.

- The department may charge a reasonable fee to any person seeking to enter, change, or use information in the The department shall deposit such fees in a trust registry. fund to be used by the department only for the efficient administration of this section. The department and agencies shall make counseling available for a fee to all persons seeking to use the registry, and the department shall inform all affected persons of the availability of such counseling.
- (3) The department, intermediary, or licensed child-placing agency must inform the birth parents before parental rights are terminated, and the adoptive parents before placement, in writing, of the existence and purpose of the registry established under this section, but failure to do so does not affect the validity of any proceeding under this 31 chapter.

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Section 42. Section 63.182, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

> (Substantial rewording of section. See s. 63.182, F.S., for present text.)

63.182 Statute of repose. -- An action or proceeding of any kind to vacate, set aside, or otherwise nullify an order of adoption or an underlying order terminating parental rights on any ground, including fraud or duress, must be filed within

1 year after entry of the order terminating parental rights.

Section 43. Section 63.207, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.207 Out-of-state placement.--

- (1) Unless the minor child is to be placed with a relative within the third degree or with a stepparent, or is a special needs child as defined in s. 409.166, an adoption entity may not no person except an intermediary, an agency, or the department shall:
- (a) Take or send a minor child out of the state for the purpose of placement for adoption; or
- (b) Place or attempt to place a minor child for the purpose of adoption with a family who primarily lives and works outside Florida in another state. An intermediary may place or attempt to place a child for adoption in another state only if the child is a special needs child as that term is defined in s. 409.166. If an adoption entity intermediary is acting under this subsection, the adoption entity must intermediary shall file a petition for declaratory statement pursuant to s. 63.102 for prior approval of fees and costs. The court shall review the costs pursuant to s. 63.097. petition for declaratory statement must be converted to a 31 petition for an adoption upon placement of the minor child in

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The circuit court in this state must retain jurisdiction over the matter until the adoption becomes final. The adoptive parents must come to this state to have the adoption finalized. Violation of the order subjects the adoption entity intermediary to contempt of court and to the penalties provided in s. 63.212.

- (2) An adoption entity intermediary may not counsel a birth mother to leave the state for the purpose of giving birth to a child outside the state in order to secure a fee in excess of that permitted under s. 63.097 when it is the intention that the child is to be placed for adoption outside the state.
- (3) When applicable, the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children authorized in s. 409.401 shall be used in placing children outside the state for adoption.

Section 44. Section 63.212, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.212 Prohibited acts; penalties for violation. --
- (1) It is unlawful for any person:
- Except an adoption entity the department, an intermediary, or an agency, to place or attempt to place a minor child for adoption with a person who primarily lives and works outside this state unless the minor child is placed with a relative within the third degree or with a stepparent or is a special needs child as defined in s. 409.166. An adoption entity intermediary may place or attempt to place a special needs child for adoption with a person who primarily lives and works outside this state only if the adoption entity intermediary has a declaratory statement from the court establishing the fees to be paid under s. 63.207. 31 requirement does not apply if the minor child is placed with a

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29 30 relative within the third degree or with a stepparent.

- (b) Except an adoption entity the department, an intermediary, or an agency, to place or attempt to place a minor child for adoption with a family whose primary residence and place of employment is in another state unless the minor child is placed with a relative within the third degree or with a stepparent. An adoption entity intermediary may place or attempt to place a special needs child for adoption with a family whose primary residence and place of employment is in another state only if the adoption entity intermediary has a declaratory statement from the court establishing the fees to be paid. This requirement does not apply if the special needs child is placed with a relative within the third degree or with a stepparent.
- (c) Except an adoption entity the Department of Children and Family Services, an agency, or an intermediary, to place or attempt to place within the state a minor child for adoption unless the $\underline{\text{minor}}$ $\underline{\text{child}}$ is placed with a relative within the third degree or with a stepparent. prohibition, however, does not apply to a person who is placing or attempting to place a minor child for the purpose of adoption with the adoption entity Department of Children and Family Services or an agency or through an intermediary.
- (d) To sell or surrender, or to arrange for the sale or surrender of, a minor child to another person for money or anything of value or to receive such minor child for such payment or thing of value. If a minor child is being adopted by a relative within the third degree or by a stepparent, or is being adopted through an adoption entity, this paragraph does not prohibit the Department of Children and Family 31 | Services, an agency, or an intermediary, nothing herein shall

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be construed as prohibiting the person who is contemplating adopting the child from paying, under s. 63.097 and s. 63.132, the actual prenatal care and living expenses of the mother of the child to be adopted, nor from paying, under s. 63.097 and s. 63.132, the actual living and medical expenses of such mother for a reasonable time, not to exceed 6 weeks, if medical needs require such support, after the birth of the minor child.

- (e) Having the rights and duties of a parent with respect to the care and custody of a minor to assign or transfer such parental rights for the purpose of, incidental to, or otherwise connected with, selling or offering to sell such rights and duties.
- (f) To assist in the commission of any act prohibited in paragraph (a), paragraph (b), paragraph (c), paragraph (d), or paragraph (e).
- (g) Except an adoption entity the Department of Children and Family Services or an agency, to charge or accept any fee or compensation of any nature from anyone for making a referral in connection with an adoption.
- (h) Except an adoption entity the Department of Children and Family Services, an agency, or an intermediary, to advertise or offer to the public, in any way, by any medium whatever that a minor child is available for adoption or that a minor child is sought for adoption; and further, it is unlawful for any person to publish or broadcast any such advertisement without including a Florida license number of the agency or, attorney, or physician placing the advertisement.
- (i) To contract for the purchase, sale, or transfer of 31 custody or parental rights in connection with any child, or in

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29 30 connection with any fetus yet unborn, or in connection with any fetus identified in any way but not yet conceived, in return for any valuable consideration. Any such contract is void and unenforceable as against the public policy of this state. However, fees, costs, and other incidental payments made in accordance with statutory provisions for adoption, foster care, and child welfare are permitted, and a person may agree to pay expenses in connection with a preplanned adoption agreement as specified below, but the payment of such expenses may not be conditioned upon the transfer of parental rights. Each petition for adoption which is filed in connection with a preplanned adoption agreement must clearly identify the adoption as a preplanned adoption arrangement and must include a copy of the preplanned adoption agreement for review by the court.

- Individuals may enter into a preplanned adoption arrangement as specified herein, but such arrangement shall not in any way:
- Effect final transfer of custody of a child or final adoption of a child, without review and approval of the department and the court, and without compliance with other applicable provisions of law.
- b. Constitute consent of a mother to place her child for adoption until 7 days following birth, and unless the court making the custody determination or approving the adoption determines that the mother was aware of her right to rescind within the 7-day period following birth but chose not to rescind such consent.
- 2. A preplanned adoption arrangement shall be based upon a preplanned adoption agreement that must which shall 31 | include, but need not be limited to, the following terms:

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- That the volunteer mother agrees to become pregnant by the fertility technique specified in the agreement, to bear the child, and to terminate any parental rights and responsibilities to the child she might have through a written consent executed at the same time as the preplanned adoption agreement, subject to a right of rescission by the volunteer mother any time within 7 days after the birth of the child.
- That the volunteer mother agrees to submit to reasonable medical evaluation and treatment and to adhere to reasonable medical instructions about her prenatal health.
- That the volunteer mother acknowledges that she is aware that she will assume parental rights and responsibilities for the child born to her as otherwise provided by law for a mother, if the intended father and intended mother terminate the agreement before final transfer of custody is completed, or if a court determines that a parent clearly specified by the preplanned adoption agreement to be the biological parent is not the biological parent, or if the preplanned adoption is not approved by the court pursuant to the Florida Adoption Act.
- That an intended father who is also the biological father acknowledges that he is aware that he will assume parental rights and responsibilities for the child as otherwise provided by law for a father, if the agreement is terminated for any reason by any party before final transfer of custody is completed or if the planned adoption is not approved by the court pursuant to the Florida Adoption Act.
- That the intended father and intended mother acknowledge that they may not receive custody or the parental rights under the agreement if the volunteer mother terminates 31 the agreement or if the volunteer mother rescinds her consent

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29 30 to place her child for adoption within 7 days after birth.

- That the intended father and intended mother may agree to pay all reasonable legal, medical, psychological, or psychiatric expenses of the volunteer mother related to the preplanned adoption arrangement, and may agree to pay the reasonable living expenses of the volunteer mother. No other compensation, whether in cash or in kind, shall be made pursuant to a preplanned adoption arrangement.
- That the intended father and intended mother agree to accept custody of and to assert full parental rights and responsibilities for the child immediately upon the child's birth, regardless of any impairment to the child.
- That the intended father and intended mother shall have the right to specify the blood and tissue typing tests to be performed if the agreement specifies that at least one of them is intended to be the biological parent of the child.
- That the agreement may be terminated at any time by any of the parties.
- 3. A preplanned adoption agreement shall not contain any provision:
- To reduce any amount paid to the volunteer mother if the child is stillborn or is born alive but impaired, or to provide for the payment of a supplement or bonus for any reason.
- b. Requiring the termination of the volunteer mother's pregnancy.
- An attorney who represents an intended father and intended mother or any other attorney with whom that attorney is associated shall not represent simultaneously a female who is or proposes to be a volunteer mother in any matter relating 31 | to a preplanned adoption agreement or preplanned adoption

arrangement.

- 5. Payment to agents, finders, and intermediaries, including attorneys and physicians, as a finder's fee for finding volunteer mothers or matching a volunteer mother and intended father and intended mother is prohibited. Doctors, psychologists, attorneys, and other professionals may receive reasonable compensation for their professional services, such as providing medical services and procedures, legal advice in structuring and negotiating a preplanned adoption agreement, or counseling.
 - 6. As used in this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Blood and tissue typing tests" include, but are not limited to, tests of red cell antigens, red cell isoenzymes, human leukocyte antigens, and serum proteins.
- b. "Child" means the child or children conceived by means of an insemination that is part of a preplanned adoption arrangement.
- c. "Fertility technique" means artificial embryonation, artificial insemination, whether in vivo or in vitro, egg donation, or embryo adoption.
- d. "Intended father" means a male who, as evidenced by a preplanned adoption agreement, intends to have the parental rights and responsibilities for a child conceived through a fertility technique, regardless of whether the child is biologically related to the male.
- e. "Intended mother" means a female who, as evidenced by a preplanned adoption agreement, intends to have the parental rights and responsibilities for a child conceived through a fertility technique, regardless of whether the child is biologically related to the female.
 - f. "Parties" means the intended father and intended

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mother, the volunteer mother and her husband, if she has a husband, who are all parties to the preplanned adoption agreement.

- "Preplanned adoption agreement" means a written g. agreement among the parties that specifies the intent of the parties as to their rights and responsibilities in the preplanned adoption arrangement, consistent with the provisions of this act.
- "Preplanned adoption arrangement" means the arrangement through which the parties enter into an agreement for the volunteer mother to bear the child, for payment by the intended father and intended mother of the expenses allowed by this act, for the intended father and intended mother to assert full parental rights and responsibilities to the child if consent to adoption is not rescinded after birth by the volunteer mother, and for the volunteer mother to terminate, subject to a right of rescission, in favor of the intended father and intended mother all her parental rights and responsibilities to the child.
- "Volunteer mother" means a female person at least 18 years of age who voluntarily agrees, subject to a right of rescission, that if she should become pregnant pursuant to a preplanned adoption arrangement, she will terminate in favor of the intended father and intended mother her parental rights and responsibilities to the child.
- This section does not Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit a licensed child-placing agency from charging fees reasonably commensurate to the services provided.
- (3) It is unlawful for any adoption entity 31 | intermediary to fail to report to the court, prior to

placement, the intended placement of a <u>minor</u> child for purposes of adoption with any person not a stepparent or a relative within the third degree, if the <u>adoption entity</u> intermediary participates in such intended placement.

- (4) It is unlawful for any <u>adoption entity</u> intermediary to charge any fee over \$1,000 and those costs as set out in paragraph (1)(d) over \$2,500, other than for actual documented medical costs, court costs, and hospital costs unless such fee is approved by the court prior to the assessment of the fee by the <u>adoption entity</u> intermediary and upon a showing of justification for the larger fee.
- (5) It is unlawful for any adoption entity intermediary to counsel a birth mother to leave the state for the purpose of giving birth to a child outside the state in order to secure a fee in excess of that permitted under s. 63.097 when it is the intention that the child be placed for adoption outside the state.
- (6) It is unlawful for any <u>adoption entity</u> intermediary to obtain a preliminary home study or final home investigation and fail to disclose the existence of the study to the court.
- (7) A person who violates any provision of this section, excluding paragraph (1)(h), is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. A person who violates paragraph (1)(h) is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.083; and each day of continuing violation shall be considered a separate offense.
- Section 45. <u>Section 63.072, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u>

Section 46. Any petition for adoption filed before

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October 1, 1998, shall be governed by the law in effect at the
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   time the petition was filed.
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           Section 47. This act shall take effect October 1,
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   1998, except that section 1 through section 15 of this act
   shall take effect January 1, 1999.
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   ======== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========
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   And the title is amended as follows:
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          On page 16, line 22, through
             page 18, line 25, delete those lines
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   and insert:
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                        A bill to be entitled
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          An act relating to children and families;
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           creating the "Marriage Preparation and
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           Preservation Act"; providing legislative
           findings; amending s. 232.246, F.S.;
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          prescribing a high school graduation
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           requirement; amending s. 741.01, F.S.;
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          providing for a reduction of the marriage
           license fee under certain circumstances;
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           creating a waiting period before a marriage
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           license is issued; creating s. 741.0305, F.S.;
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          providing for a premarital preparation course;
          providing for modification of marriage license
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           fees; specifying course providers; providing
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           course contents; providing for a review of such
           courses; providing for compilation of
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           information and report of findings; providing
           for pilot programs; creating s. 741.0306, F.S.;
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providing for creation of a marriage law handbook created by the Family Law Section of The Florida Bar; providing for information that may be included in the handbook; amending s. 741.04, F.S.; prohibiting issuance of a marriage license until petitioners verify certain facts and complete a questionnaire; providing for a waiting period; providing for a waiver of the waiting period; amending s. 741.05, F.S.; conforming provisions; amending s. 61.043, F.S.; providing for completion of an informational questionnaire upon filing for dissolution of marriage; amending s. 61.21, F.S.; revising provisions relating to the authorized parenting course offered to educate, train, and assist divorcing parents in regard to the consequences of divorce on parents and children; providing legislative findings and purpose; requiring judicial circuits to approve a parenting course; requiring parties to a dissolution proceeding with a minor child to attend a court-approved parenting family course; providing procedures and guidelines and course objectives; requiring parties to file proof of compliance with the court; authorizing the court to require parties to a modification of a final judgment of dissolution to take the course under certain circumstances; amending s. 28.101, F.S.; providing a fee for filing for dissolution of marriage; amending s. 25.388, F.S.; providing funding for the marriage law

1 handbook; providing an appropriation; amending 2 ss. 39.461, 39.464, 39.469, F.S., relating to the petition and grounds for terminating 3 4 parental rights and powers of disposition; 5 removing provisions authorizing licensed child-placing agencies to file actions to 6 7 terminate parental rights; amending s. 39.47, F.S.; providing additional requirements for a 8 9 petition for adoption; prohibiting filing such 10 petition until the order terminating parental rights is final; amending s. 63.022, F.S.; 11 12 revising legislative intent with respect to 13 adoptions in this state; amending s. 63.032, F.S.; revising definitions; defining the term 14 15 "adoption entity"; creating s. 63.037, F.S.; 16 exempting adoption proceedings that result from 17 a termination of parental rights under ch. 39, F.S., from certain provisions of ch. 63, F.S.; 18 creating s. 63.038, F.S.; providing criminal 19 penalties for committing certain fraudulent 20 21 acts; creating s. 63.039, F.S.; providing sanctions and an award of attorney's fees under 22 certain circumstances; amending s. 63.052, 23 24 F.S.; providing for placement of a minor 25 pending adoption; specifying the jurisdiction 26 of the court over a minor who has been placed 27 for adoption; amending s. 63.062, F.S.; specifying additional persons who must consent 28 to an adoption, execute an affidavit of 29 30 nonpaternity, or receive notice of proceedings 31 to terminate parental rights; permitting an

1 affidavit of nonpaternity under certain 2 circumstances; amending s. 63.082, F.S.; 3 revising requirements for executing a consent 4 to an adoption; providing a time period for 5 withdrawing consent; providing additional disclosure requirements; amending s. 63.085, 6 7 F.S.; specifying information that must be disclosed to persons seeking to adopt a minor 8 9 and to the birth parents; creating s. 63.087, 10 F.S.; requiring that a separate proceeding be conducted by the court to determine whether a 11 12 birth parent's parental rights should be 13 terminated; providing for rules, jurisdiction, and venue for such proceedings; providing 14 15 requirements for the petition and hearing; creating s. 63.088, F.S.; providing 16 17 requirements for identifying and locating a person who is required to consent to an 18 adoption or receive notice of proceedings to 19 20 terminate parental rights; providing 21 requirements for the notice; providing requirements for conducting a diligent search 22 for such person whose location is unknown; 23 24 requiring that an unlocated or unidentified 25 person be served notice by constructive 26 service; providing that failure to respond or 27 appear constitutes grounds to terminate 28 parental rights pending adoption; creating s. 63.089, F.S.; providing procedures for the 29 30 proceeding to terminate parental rights pending 31 adoption; specifying the matters to be

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determined; specifying grounds upon which parental rights may be terminated; providing for procedures following a judgment; providing for records to be made part of the subsequent adoption; amending s. 63.092, F.S.; providing requirements to be met if a prospective placement in an adoptive home is an at-risk placement; defining at-risk placement; amending s. 63.097, F.S.; revising requirements for the court in approving specified fees and costs; amending s. 63.102, F.S.; revising requirements for filing a petition for adoption; providing requirements for prior approval of fees and costs; amending s. 63.112, F.S.; revising requirements for the information that must be included in a petition for adoption; amending s. 63.122, F.S.; revising the time requirements for hearing a petition for adoption; amending s. 63.125, F.S., relating to the final home investigation; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 63.132, F.S.; revising requirements for the report of expenditures and receipts which is filed with the court; amending s. 63.142, F.S.; specifying circumstances under which a judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption is voidable; providing for an evidentiary hearing to determine the minor's placement following a motion to void such a judgment; amending s. 63.152, F.S.; requiring that the clerk of the court mail a copy of a new birth record to the

1 state registry of adoption information; 2 amending s. 63.165, F.S.; requiring that a copy 3 of the certified statement of final decree of 4 adoption be included in the state registry of 5 adoption information; requiring that the Department of Children and Family Services 6 7 maintain such information for a specified period; amending s. 63.182, F.S.; requiring 8 that an action to vacate an order of adoption 9 10 or an order terminating parental rights pending adoption be filed within a specified period 11 12 after entry of the order; amending s. 63.207, 13 F.S.; revising provisions that limit the placement of a minor in another state for 14 15 adoption; amending s. 63.212, F.S., relating to 16 prohibitions and penalties with respect to 17 adoptions; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; repealing s. 63.072, F.S., 18 relating to persons who may waive required 19 consent to an adoption; requiring that a 20 21 petition for adoption be governed by the law in effect at the time the petition is filed; 22 providing effective dates. 23

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WHEREAS, the Florida Legislature endorses and encourages marriage as a means of promoting stability and continuity in society, and

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WHEREAS, children of divorced parents can suffer long-lasting adverse consequences from the break-up of their parents' relationship and the existing family law system, and

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WHEREAS, recent annual statistics show that for every

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two marriages in Florida, one ends in divorce, and WHEREAS, the state has a compelling interest in promoting those relationships which inure to the benefit of Florida's children, and WHEREAS, the state has a compelling interest in educating its citizens with regard to the responsibilities of marriage and, if contemplated, the effects of divorce, NOW, THEREFORE,