By the Committees on Children and Families; Judiciary; and Senator Campbell

300-2282-02

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to adoption; amending ss. 63.039, 63.082, 63.085, 63.089, F.S.; amending conditions pertaining to fraud or duress; amending s. 63.0423, F.S.; revising the period within which a motion for a termination of parental rights pending adoption must be filed; amending s. 63.062, F.S.; revising requirements for notifying a father of an impending adoption; amending s. 63.082, F.S.; revising requirements relating to interviews preceding consent to adoption; revising the time period for revocation of an adoption; revising certain notice requirements; amending s. 63.085, F.S.; revising the period for an adoption entity to make certain disclosures to a person seeking to place a minor; conforming notice requirements to changes made by the act; amending s. 63.088, F.S.; revising the period in which to begin procedures to locate certain parties to an adoption; revising inquiry and search procedures that the court must follow, by including persons listed in the paternity registry; amending ss. 63.102, 63.122, F.S.; providing that a plea for termination of parental rights and for adoption may be combined in a single petition and considered by the court during a single hearing if the adoption is by a stepparent or a relative within the third degree and the parent whose rights are to be terminated has executed a

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consent; amending ss. 63.089, 63.142, 63.182, F.S.; revising the period for filing a motion to void a judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption; amending s. 63.165, F.S.; requiring the Department of Children and Family Services to maintain a paternity registry within the state registry of adoption information; providing duties of registrants and the department; providing a penalty; providing use and admissibility of registry information; providing for a fee; providing rulemaking authority; providing applicability of the act; amending s. 63.172, F.S.; eliminating an exception for rights of inheritance with respect to the effect of a judgment of adoption; amending s. 63.182, F.S.; revising the statute of repose; amending s. 63.192, F.S.; providing for a court to recognize a foreign judgment concerning an adoption upon a finding that the foreign order is authentic; providing that such finding entitles the adoptee to a certificate of foreign birth; repealing s. 63.185, F.S., relating to a residency requirement; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Subsection (2) of section 63.039, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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30 31 63.039 Duty of adoption entity to prospective adoptive parents; sanctions.--

(2) If a court finds that a consent to adoption or an affidavit of nonpaternity taken under this chapter was obtained by fraud or under duress attributable to the adoption entity, the court must award all sums paid by the prospective adoptive parents or on their behalf in anticipation of or in connection with the adoption. The court may also award reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by the prospective adoptive parents in connection with the adoption and any litigation related to placement or adoption of a minor. The court must award reasonable attorney's fees and costs, if any, incurred by the person whose consent or affidavit was obtained by fraud or under duress. Any award under this subsection to the prospective adoptive parents or to the person whose consent or affidavit was obtained by fraud or under duress must be paid directly to them by the adoption entity or by any applicable insurance carrier on behalf of the adoption entity.

Section 2. Paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 63.0423, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.0423 Procedures with respect to abandoned newborns.--

(9)(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 a parent, the court finds that a person knowingly gave false information that prevented the parent from timely making known his or her desire to assume parental responsibilities toward the minor or from exercising his or her parental rights. A motion under this subsection must be filed with the court originally

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entering the judgment. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time, but not later than 1 year 2 years after the entry of the judgment terminating parental rights.

Section 3. Paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 63.062, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (h) is added to that subsection, to read:

- 63.062 Persons required to consent to adoption; affidavit of nonpaternity; waiver of venue. --
- (1) Unless supported by one or more of the grounds enumerated under s. 63.089(3), a petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption may be granted only if written consent has been executed as provided in s. 63.082 after the birth of the minor or notice has been served under s. 63.088 to:
- (e) Any father person who is a party in any pending proceeding in which paternity, custody, or termination of parental rights regarding the minor is at issue.
- (h) Any man who has timely registered with the paternity registry as the father of the child.
- Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3), paragraphs (b) and (e) of subsection (4), subsection (6) and paragraphs (a), (f), and (g) of subsection (7) of section 63.082, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 63.082 Execution of consent to adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity; family social and medical history; withdrawal of consent. --
- (3)(a) The department must provide a consent form and a family social and medical history form to an adoption entity that intends to place a child for adoption. Forms containing, at a minimum, the same information as the forms promulgated by 31 the department must be attached to the petition to terminate

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parental rights pending adoption and must contain such biological and sociological information or such information as to the family medical history, regarding the minor and the parents, as is required by the department. The information must be incorporated into the final home investigation report specified in s. 63.125. A diligent good-faith effort must be made to have each parent whose identity is known Each parent must be interviewed by a representative of the department, a licensed child-placing agency, or a licensed professional, pursuant to s. 63.092, before the consent is executed, unless the parent cannot be located or identified. 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 investigation report filed under s. 63.125. The interview may be excused by the court for good cause.

(4)

(b) A consent to the adoption of a minor who is to be placed for adoption with identified prospective adoptive parents under s. 63.052, upon the minor's release from a licensed hospital or birth center following birth, shall not be executed sooner than 48 hours after the minor's birth or the day the birth mother has been notified in writing, either on her patient chart or in release paperwork, that she is fit to be released from a licensed hospital or birth center, whichever is earlier. A consent executed under this paragraph is valid upon execution and may be withdrawn only if the court finds that it was obtained by fraud or under duress. The waiting period provided in this paragraph does not apply in any case in which the revocation period in paragraph (c) applies.

1 (e) A consent to adoption must contain, in at least 2 16-point boldfaced type, an acknowledgment of the parent's 3 rights in substantially the following form: 4 5 CONSENT TO ADOPTION 6 7 YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO SELECT AT LEAST ONE PERSON WHO DOES NOT HAVE AN EMPLOYMENT, 8 9 PROFESSIONAL, OR PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE 10 ADOPTION ENTITY OR THE PROSPECTIVE ADOPTIVE 11 PARENTS TO BE PRESENT WHEN THIS AFFIDAVIT IS EXECUTED AND TO SIGN IT AS A WITNESS. YOU MUST 12 ACKNOWLEDGE ON THIS FORM THAT YOU WERE NOTIFIED 13 OF THIS RIGHT AND YOU MUST INDICATE THE WITNESS 14 15 OR WITNESSES YOU SELECTED, IF ANY. 16 17 YOU DO NOT HAVE TO SIGN THIS CONSENT FORM. YOU MAY DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING INSTEAD OF SIGNING 18 19 THIS CONSENT OR BEFORE SIGNING THIS CONSENT: 20 1. CONSULT WITH AN ATTORNEY; 21 HOLD, CARE FOR, AND FEED THE CHILD; 22 2. PLACE THE CHILD IN FOSTER CARE OR WITH 23 24 ANY FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER YOU CHOOSE WHO IS WILLING TO CARE FOR THE CHILD; 25 4. TAKE THE CHILD HOME UNLESS OTHERWISE 26 27 LEGALLY PROHIBITED; AND 5. FIND OUT ABOUT THE COMMUNITY RESOURCES 28 THAT ARE AVAILABLE TO YOU IF YOU DO NOT GO 29 30 THROUGH WITH THE ADOPTION. 31

1 IF YOU DO SIGN THIS CONSENT, YOU ARE GIVING UP 2 ALL RIGHTS TO YOUR CHILD. YOUR CONSENT IS VALID 3 AND BINDING UNLESS WITHDRAWN AS PERMITTED BY 4 LAW. IF YOU ARE GIVING UP YOUR RIGHTS TO A 5 CHILD WHO IS TO BE PLACED FOR ADOPTION WITH 6 IDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE ADOPTIVE PARENTS UPON 7 THE CHILD'S RELEASE FROM A LICENSED HOSPITAL OR BIRTH CENTER FOLLOWING BIRTH, A WAITING PERIOD 8 9 WILL BE IMPOSED BEFORE YOU MAY SIGN THE CONSENT 10 FOR ADOPTION. YOU MUST WAIT 48 HOURS FROM THE TIME OF BIRTH, OR UNTIL THE BIRTH MOTHER HAS 11 BEEN NOTIFIED IN WRITING, EITHER ON HER PATIENT 12 CHART OR IN RELEASE PAPERS, THAT SHE IS FIT TO 13 14 BE RELEASED FROM A LICENSED HOSPITAL OR BIRTH 15 CENTER, WHICHEVER IS SOONER, BEFORE YOU MAY SIGN THE CONSENT FOR ADOPTION. ONCE YOU HAVE 16 17 SIGNED THE CONSENT, IT IS VALID AND BINDING AND CANNOT BE WITHDRAWN UNLESS A COURT FINDS THAT 18 19 IT WAS OBTAINED BY FRAUD OR UNDER DURESS. 20 IF YOU ARE GIVING UP YOUR RIGHTS TO A CHILD WHO 21 IS NOT PLACED FOR ADOPTION UPON THE CHILD'S 22 23 RELEASE FROM A LICENSED HOSPITAL OR BIRTH 24 CENTER FOLLOWING BIRTH, YOU MAY SIGN THE 25 CONSENT AT ANY TIME AFTER THE BIRTH OF THE CHILD. WHILE THE CONSENT IS VALID AND BINDING 26 WHEN SIGNED, YOU HAVE TIME TO CHANGE YOUR MIND. 27 28 THIS TIME IS CALLED THE REVOCATION PERIOD. WHEN THE REVOCATION PERIOD APPLIES, YOU MAY WITHDRAW 29

YOUR CONSENT FOR ANY REASON AT ANY TIME PRIOR

TO THE PLACEMENT OF THE CHILD WITH THE

2 WITHIN 3 BUSINESS DAYS AFTER THE DATE YOU 3 SIGNED THE CONSENT OR 1 BUSINESS DAY AFTER THE 4 DATE OF THE BIRTH MOTHER'S DISCHARGE FROM A 5 LICENSED HOSPITAL OR BIRTH CENTER, WHICHEVER IS 6 LATER. 7 TO WITHDRAW YOUR CONSENT DURING THE REVOCATION 8 PERIOD, YOU MUST: 9 10 1. NOTIFY THE ADOPTION ENTITY, BY WRITING 11 A LETTER, THAT YOU ARE WITHDRAWING YOUR 12 CONSENT. 2. MAIL THE LETTER AT A UNITED STATES 13 POST OFFICE WITHIN 3 BUSINESS DAYS AFTER THE 14 15 DATE YOU SIGNED THE CONSENT OR 1 BUSINESS DAY AFTER THE DATE OF THE BIRTH MOTHER'S DISCHARGE 16 17 FROM A LICENSED HOSPITAL OR BIRTH CENTER, WHICHEVER IS LATER. THE TERM "BUSINESS DAY" 18 19 MEANS ANY DAY ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE ACCEPTS CERTIFIED MAIL FOR DELIVERY. 20 3. SEND THE LETTER BY CERTIFIED UNITED 21 22 STATES MAIL WITH RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED. 4. PAY POSTAL COSTS AT THE TIME YOU MAIL 23 24 THE LETTER. 5. KEEP THE CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT AS 25 PROOF THAT CONSENT WAS WITHDRAWN IN A TIMELY 26 27 MANNER. 28 29 TO WITHDRAW YOUR CONSENT PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF THE CHILD WITH THE PROSPECTIVE ADOPTIVE 30 31 PARENTS, YOU MUST NOTIFY THE ADOPTION ENTITY,

PROSPECTIVE ADOPTIVE PARENTS, OR IF YOU DO IT

IN WRITING BY CERTIFIED UNITED STATES MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED. THE ADOPTION ENTITY YOU SHOULD NOTIFY IS: ... (name of adoption entity)..., ...(address of adoption entity)..., ...(phone number of adoption entity)....

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ONCE THE REVOCATION PERIOD IS OVER, OR THE CHILD HAS BEEN PLACED WITH THE PROSPECTIVE ADOPTIVE PARENTS, WHICHEVER OCCURS LATER, YOU MAY NOT WITHDRAW YOUR CONSENT UNLESS YOU CAN PROVE IN COURT THAT CONSENT WAS OBTAINED BY FRAUD OR UNDER DURESS.

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- (6) A copy or duplicate original of each consent signed in an action for termination of parental rights pending adoption must be provided to the person who executed the consent to adoption. The copy or duplicate original must be hand delivered, with a written acknowledgment 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 or duplicate original of a consent cannot be provided as required in this subsection, the adoption entity must execute an affidavit stating why the copy or duplicate original of the consent is undeliverable. The original consent and acknowledgment of receipt, an acknowledgment of mailing by the adoption entity, or an affidavit stating why the copy or duplicate original of the consent is undeliverable must be filed with the petition for termination of parental rights pending adoption.
- (7)(a) A consent that is being withdrawn under 31 paragraph (4)(c) may be withdrawn at any time prior to the

minor's placement with the prospective adoptive parents or 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 any day on which the United States Postal Service accepts certified mail for delivery.

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

Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 63.085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.085 Disclosure by adoption entity.--
- (1) DISCLOSURE REQUIRED TO PARENTS AND PROSPECTIVE ADOPTIVE PARENTS.--Not later than 14 7 days after a person seeking to adopt a minor or a person seeking to place a minor for adoption contacts an adoption entity in person or provides the adoption entity with a mailing address, the entity must provide a written disclosure statement to that person if the entity agrees or continues to work with such person. If an adoption entity is assisting in the effort to terminate the parental rights of a parent who did not initiate the contact with the adoption entity, the written disclosure must be provided within 14 7 days after that parent is identified and

located. For purposes of providing the written disclosure, a person is considered to be seeking to place a minor for adoption when that person has sought information or advice from the adoption entity regarding the option of adoptive placement. The written disclosure statement must be in substantially the following form:

ADOPTION DISCLOSURE

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

 1. Under section 63.102, Florida
Statutes, the existence of a placement or
adoption contract signed by the parent or
prospective 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 sections 63.092 and 63.125, Florida Statutes, a favorable preliminary home study, before the minor may be placed in that home, and a final home investigation, before the adoption becomes final, must be completed.

3. Under section 63.082, Florida Statutes, a consent to adoption or affidavit of

nonpaternity may not be signed until after the birth of the minor.

- 4. Under section 63.082, Florida
 Statutes, if the minor is to be placed for adoption with identified prospective adoptive parents upon release from a licensed hospital or birth center following birth, the consent to adoption may not be signed until 48 hours after birth or until the day the birth mother has been notified in writing, either on her patient chart or in release papers, that she is fit to be released from the licensed hospital or birth center, whichever is sooner. The consent to adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity is valid and binding upon execution unless the court finds it was obtained by fraud or under duress.
- 5. Under section 63.082, Florida
 Statutes, if the minor is not placed for adoption with the prospective adoptive parent upon release from the hospital or birth center following birth, a 3-day revocation period applies during which consent may be withdrawn for any reason by notifying the adoption entity in writing. In order to withdraw consent, the written withdrawal of consent must be mailed at a United States Post Office no 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. For purposes of mailing the withdrawal of consent,

 the term "business day" means any day on which the United States Postal Service accepts certified mail for delivery. The letter must be sent by certified United States mail, return receipt requested. Postal costs must be paid at the time of mailing and the receipt should be retained as proof that consent was withdrawn in a timely manner.

- 6. Under section 63.082, Florida
 Statutes, and notwithstanding the revocation
 period, the consent may be withdrawn at any
 time prior to the placement of the child with
 the prospective adoptive parent, by notifying
 the adoption entity in writing by certified
 United States mail, return receipt requested.
- 7. Under section 63.082, Florida Statutes, if an adoption entity timely receives 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 to regain physical custody of the child. Absent a court order for continued placement of the child entered under section 63.082, Florida Statutes, the adoption entity must return the minor within 3 days after notification of the withdrawal of consent to the physical custody of the person withdrawing consent. After the revocation period for withdrawal of consent ends, or after the placement of the child with the prospective adoptive parent, whichever occurs later, the

 consent may be withdrawn only if the court finds that the consent was obtained by fraud or under duress.

- 8. Under section 63.082, Florida Statutes, an affidavit of nonpaternity, once executed, may be withdrawn only if the court finds that it was obtained by fraud or under duress.
- 9. Under section 63.082, Florida
 Statutes, a person who signs a consent to
 adoption or an affidavit of nonpaternity must
 be given reasonable notice of his or her right
 to select a person who does not have an
 employment, professional, or personal
 relationship with the adoption entity or the
 prospective adoptive parents to be present when
 the consent or affidavit is executed and to
 sign the consent or affidavit as a witness.
- 10. 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, the court may not enter a judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption until certain requirements have been met.
- 11. Under Florida law, an intermediary may represent the legal interests of only the prospective adoptive parents. Each person whose consent to an adoption is required under section 63.062, Florida Statutes, is entitled

 to seek independent legal advice and representation before signing any document or surrendering parental rights.

- 12. Under section 63.182, Florida
 Statutes, an action or proceeding of any kind to vacate, set aside, or otherwise nullify a judgment of adoption or an underlying judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption, on any ground, including duress but excluding fraud, must be filed within 1 year after entry of the judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption. Such an action or proceeding for fraud must be filed within 2 years after entry of the judgment terminating parental rights.
- 13. 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 parent, the court finds that any person knowingly gave false information that prevented the parent from timely making known his or her desire to assume parental responsibilities toward the minor or to exercise his or her parental rights. The motion must be filed with the court that originally entered the judgment. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time, but not later than 1 year 2 years after the date the judgment to which the motion is directed was entered.

- 14. Under section 63.165, Florida
 Statutes, the State of Florida maintains a
 registry of adoption information which includes
 a paternity registry. Information about the
 registry is available from the Department of
 Children and Family Services.
- 15. Under section 63.032, Florida
 Statutes, a court may find that a 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 parent to respond to notices of proceedings involving his or her child shall result in termination of parental rights of a parent. A lawyer can explain what a parent must do to protect his or her parental rights. Any parent wishing to protect his or her parental rights should act IMMEDIATELY.
- 16. Each parent and prospective 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.
- 17. Counseling services may be helpful while making a parenting decision. Consult the yellow pages of the telephone directory.
- 18. Medical and social services support is available if the parent wishes to retain

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parental rights and responsibilities. Consult the Department of Children and Family Services.

- 19. Under section 63.039, Florida
 Statutes, an adoption entity has certain legal responsibilities and may be liable for damages to persons whose consent to an adoption is required or to prospective adoptive parents for failing to materially meet those responsibilities. Damages may also be recovered from an adoption entity if a consent to adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity is obtained by fraud or under duress attributable to an adoption entity.
- 20. Under section 63.097, Florida Statutes, reasonable living expenses of the birth mother may be paid by the prospective adoptive parents and the adoption entity only if the birth mother is unable to pay due to unemployment, underemployment, or disability. The law also allows payment of reasonable and necessary medical expenses, expenses necessary to comply with the requirements of chapter 63, Florida Statutes, court filing expenses, and costs associated with advertising. Certain documented legal, counseling, and other professional fees may be paid. Prior approval of the court is not required until the cumulative total of amounts permitted exceeds \$2,500 in legal or other fees, \$500 in court costs, \$3,000 in expenses, or \$1,500 in cumulative expenses incurred prior to the date

the prospective adoptive parent retains the adoption entity. The following fees, costs, and expenses are prohibited:

- a. Any fee or expense that constitutes payment for locating a minor for adoption.
- b. Any lump-sum payment to the entity which is nonrefundable directly to the payor or which is not itemized on the affidavit.
- c. 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 or acquisition.

The court may reduce amounts charged or refund amounts that have been paid if it finds that these amounts were more than what was reasonable or allowed under the law.

- 21. Under section 63.132, Florida
 Statutes, the adoption entity and the
 prospective adoptive parents must sign and file
 with the court a written statement under oath
 listing all the fees, expenses, and costs made,
 or agreed to be made, by or on behalf of the
 prospective adoptive parents and any adoption
 entity in connection with the adoption. The
 affidavit must state whether any of the
 expenses were eligible to be paid for by any
 other source.
- 22. Under section 63.132, Florida
 Statutes, the court order approving the money spent on the adoption must be separate from the

 judgment making the adoption final. The court may approve only certain costs and expenses allowed under section 63.097, Florida Statutes. The court may approve only fees that are allowed under law and that it finds to be "reasonable." A good idea of what is and is not allowed to be paid for in an adoption can be determined by reading sections 63.097 and 63.132, Florida Statutes.

Section 6. Subsections (1), (3), and (4) of section 63.088, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 63.088 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption; notice and service; diligent search.--
- (1) INITIATE LOCATION AND IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES.—When the location or identity of a person whose consent to an adoption is required but is not known, the adoption entity must begin the inquiry and diligent search process required by this section not later than $\underline{14}$ 7 days after the date on which the person seeking to place a minor for adoption has evidenced in writing to the entity a desire to place the minor for adoption with that entity, or not later than $\underline{14}$ 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.
- (3) REQUIRED INQUIRY.--In proceedings initiated under s. 63.087, the court must conduct an inquiry of the person who is placing the minor for adoption and of any relative or person having legal custody of the minor who is present at the hearing and likely to have the following information regarding the identity of:

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- (a) Any person to whom the mother of the minor was married at any time when conception of the minor may have occurred or at the time of the birth of the minor;
- (b) Any person who has been declared by a court to be the father of the minor;
- (c) Any man with whom the mother was cohabiting at any time when conception of the minor may have occurred;
- (d) Any person the mother has reason to believe may be the father and from whom she has received payments or promises of support with respect to the minor or because of her pregnancy;
- (e) Any person the mother has named as the father on the birth certificate of the minor or in connection with applying for or receiving public assistance;
- (f) Any person who has acknowledged or claimed paternity of the minor; and
- (g) Any person the mother has reason to believe may be the father; and $\overline{\cdot}$
- (h) Any person who has registered with the paternity registry as the father of the child.
- The information required under this subsection may be provided to the court in the form of a sworn affidavit by a person having personal knowledge of the facts, addressing each inquiry enumerated in this subsection, except that, if the inquiry identifies a father under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), the inquiry shall not continue further. The inquiry required under this subsection may be conducted before the birth of the minor.
- (4) LOCATION UNKNOWN; IDENTITY KNOWN. -- If the inquiry 31 by the court under subsection (3) identifies any person whose

 consent to adoption is required under s. 63.062 and who has not executed a consent to adoption or 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 inquiries concerning:

- (a) The person's current address, or any previous address, through an inquiry of the United States Postal Service 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) Regulatory agencies, including those regulating licensing in the area where the person last resided;
- (d) 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 to which the person may have moved. Relatives include, but are not limited to, parents, brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, cousins, nieces, nephews, grandparents, great-grandparents, former or current in-laws, stepparents, and stepchildren;
- (e) Information as to whether or not the person may have died and, if so, the date and location;

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- (f) Telephone listings in the area where the person last resided;
- (g) Inquiries of law enforcement agencies in the area where the person last resided;
- Highway patrol records in the state where the person last resided;
- (i) Department of Corrections records in the state where the person last resided;
- Hospitals in the area where the person last resided;
- (k) Records of utility companies, including water, sewer, cable television, and electric companies, in the area where the person last resided;
- (1) Records of the Armed Forces of the United States as to whether there is any information as to the person;
- (m) Records of the tax assessor and tax collector in the area where the person last resided;
- (n) Search of one Internet databank locator service; and
- (o) Information held by all medical providers who rendered medical treatment or care to the birth mother and child, including the identity and location information of all persons listed by the mother as being financially responsible for the uninsured expenses of treatment or care and all persons who made any such payments; and-
 - (p) The paternity registry pursuant to s. 63.165.

Any person contacted by a petitioner or adoption entity who is requesting information pursuant to this subsection must release the requested information to the petitioner or 31 adoption entity, except when prohibited by law, without the

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30 31 necessity of a subpoena or court order. An affidavit of diligent search executed by the petitioner and the adoption entity must be filed with the court confirming completion of each aspect of the diligent 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.

Section 7. Subsection (5) and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of section 63.089, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 63.089 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption; hearing; grounds; dismissal of petition; judgment.--
- (5) DISMISSAL OF PETITION WITH PREJUDICE. -- If the court does not find by clear and convincing evidence that parental rights of a parent should be terminated pending adoption, the court must dismiss the petition with prejudice and that parent's parental rights that were the subject of such petition remain in full force under the law. The order must include written findings in support of the dismissal, including findings as to the criteria in subsection (4) if rejecting a claim of abandonment. 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 to adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity that the court finds was obtained by fraud or under duress. 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

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 action under chapter 61, a dependency action under chapter 39, or a paternity action under chapter 742.

- (7) RELIEF FROM JUDGMENT TERMINATING PARENTAL RIGHTS.--
- (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 a parent, the court finds that a person knowingly gave false information that prevented the 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 subsection 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 2 years after the entry of the judgment terminating parental rights.
- Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 63.102, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 63.102 Filing of petition for adoption or declaratory statement; venue; proceeding for approval of fees and costs.--
- days after the date of the entry of 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. If the adoption is by a stepparent or relative within the third degree and the parent whose rights are to be terminated has executed a consent under s. 63.082, the petition for termination of parental rights and the petition for adoption may be combined into a single petition. After a judgment terminating parental rights has been entered, a proceeding for

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adoption may 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. Any name by which the minor was previously known may not be disclosed in the petition, the notice of hearing, or the judgment of adoption.

Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 63.122, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.122 Notice of hearing on petition. --

(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 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 in the physical custody of the petitioner. However, if the adoption is by a stepparent or relative within the third degree and the parent whose rights are to be terminated has executed a consent under s. 63.082, the court shall consider the petition for termination of parental rights and the petition for adoption in a single hearing. The minor must remain under the supervision of the adoption entity 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.

Section 10. Paragraphs (a) and (d) of subsection (4) of section 63.142, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

63.142 Hearing; judgment of adoption. --

(4) JUDGMENT.--At the conclusion of the hearing, after the court determines that the date for a parent to file an 31 appeal of a valid judgment terminating that parent's parental

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rights has passed and no appeal, pursuant to the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, is pending 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 a motion to set aside of a parent, the court finds that any person knowingly gave false information that prevented the 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 that entered the original judgment. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time, but not later than 1 year 2 years after the date the judgment terminating parental rights was entered.
- (d) Except upon good cause shown or stipulation of the parties, 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 11. Section 63.165, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.165 State registry of adoption information; duty to inform and explain; paternity registry .--
 - (1) STATE REGISTRY OF ADOPTION

INFORMATION. -- 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 parents whose consent was required under s. 63.062, and adoptive parents and 31 any other identifying information that the adoptee, parents

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30 31 whose consent was required under s. 63.062, 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.

(a) (1) Anyone seeking to enter, change, or use information in the registry, or any agent of such person, 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 mother, father whose consent was required under s. 63.062, adoptive mother, adoptive father, birth siblings, and maternal and paternal birth grandparents of the adoptee. Except as provided in this section, information in the registry is confidential and exempt from 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. At any time, any person may withdraw, limit, or otherwise restrict consent to release information by notifying the department in writing.

 $\underline{\text{(b)}(2)}$ The department may charge a reasonable fee to any person seeking to enter, change, or use information in the registry. The department shall deposit such fees in a trust 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.

- (c)(3) The adoption entity must inform the 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 chapter.
- (2) PATERNITY REGISTRY.--Within the state registry of adoption information, the department shall maintain a paternity registry.
- (a) A man is not required to register with the paternity registry if:
- 1. The minor was conceived or born while he was married to the mother;
 - 2. The minor is his child by adoption; or
- 3. The minor has been established by court proceeding to be his child.
- 4. The minor has been established to be his child by scientific tests that are generally acceptable within the scientific community to show a probability of paternity.
- (b) The paternity registry does not relieve the mother of the obligation to identify the known father.
- (c) A man registering with the paternity registry shall provide the paternity registry with the following information in writing:
- $\underline{\mbox{1. The name}}$ and the last known address of the mother $\underline{\mbox{of the minor.}}$

2. The name of the minor, and the location and date of birth of the minor, if known, or the probable month and year of the expected birth of the minor. 3. The man's name, address, and driver's license number, or state identification card. 4. A statement in which the man claims to be the father of the named minor. A man who registers with the paternity registry shall promptly

A man who registers with the paternity registry shall promptly notify the department in writing of any change in the required information. A person who knowingly provides false information to the paternity registry commits a misdemeanor of the second degree and is subject to the provisions of s. 63.212(2).

- (d) Except as provided in paragraph (a), a man who claims to be the father of a minor shall register with the paternity registry. Registration may be accepted by the department before the birth of the child, but may not be accepted by the department after the 30th day after the date of birth of the minor. A man who is required to consent pursuant to s. 63.062 and who has registered with the paternity registry is entitled to receive notice of the petition and hearing to terminate parental rights pending adoption, as required by s. 63.088.
- 1. A person who has sexual intercourse with a person of the opposite sex is deemed to have knowledge that sexual intercourse can result in a woman's pregnancy.
- 2. Ignorance of a pregnancy is not a sufficient reason for failing to register with the paternity registry.
- (e) Except as provided in s. 63.062(1)(b)-(f), and provided that any diligent search required by s. 63.088 has been completed, any man who fails to register with the

paternity registry by the 30th day after the date of birth of the minor may not assert an interest in the minor except for an action pursuant to s. 63.089(7).

- (f) Upon request, the department shall furnish a certificate attesting to the results of a search of the paternity registry to:
 - 1. A court;
 - 2. The birth mother; or
 - 3. An adoption entity.
- (g) If a court determines that a registrant is not the father of the minor, the court shall order the department to remove the registrant's name from the paternity registry.
- (h)1. The department may not charge a fee for the registration in the paternity registry.
- 2. The department may charge a reasonable fee for processing a search of the paternity registry pursuant to paragraph (f). The department shall deposit such fees in a trust fund to be used by the department only for the efficient administration of this section.
- (i) Information maintained by the paternity registry is admissible in a proceeding in a court or administrative tribunal of this state for any purpose.
 - (j) The department shall:
- 1. Produce and distribute a pamphlet or publication informing the public about the paternity registry, including the procedures, the consequences, and the address of the paternity registry. The pamphlet or publication must be made available for distribution at all offices of the department and the Department of Health. The department shall also provide such pamphlets or publications to hospitals, libraries, medical clinics, schools, universities, and county,

state, and federal jails and prisons, and other providers of
child-related services, upon request.

2. Provide information to the public at large through

- 2. Provide information to the public at large through general public service announcements, or in other ways deliver information to the public about the paternity registry.
- (3) RULES.--The department shall adopt rules necessary to administer this section.

Section 12. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 63.172, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.172 Effect of judgment of adoption. --
- (1) A judgment of adoption, whether entered by a court of this state, another state, or of any other place, has the following effect:
- (c) Except for rights of inheritance, It creates the relationship between the adopted person and the petitioner and all relatives of the petitioner that would have existed if the adopted person were a blood descendant of the petitioner born within wedlock. This relationship shall be created for all purposes, including applicability of statutes, documents, and instruments, whether executed before or after entry of the adoption judgment, that do not expressly exclude an adopted person from their operation or effect.

Section 13. Section 63.182, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.182 Statute of repose.--Notwithstanding s. 95.031 or s. 95.11 or any other statute, \div

(1) an action or proceeding of any kind to vacate, set aside, or otherwise nullify a judgment of adoption or an underlying judgment terminating parental rights on any ground may not, including duress but excluding fraud, shall in no

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event be filed more than 1 year after entry of the judgment terminating parental rights.

(2) An action or proceeding of any kind to vacate, set aside, or otherwise nullify a judgment of adoption or an underlying judgment terminating parental rights on grounds of fraud shall in no event be filed more than 2 years after entry of the judgment terminating parental rights.

Section 14. Section 63.192, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.192 Recognition of foreign judgment affecting adoption. -- A judgment of court terminating the relationship of parent and child or establishing the relationship by adoption issued pursuant to due process of law by a court of any other jurisdiction within or without the United States shall be recognized in this state, and the rights and obligations of the parties on matters within the jurisdiction of this state shall be determined as though the judgment were issued by a court of this state. A court of this state shall recognize the adoption status created by a foreign judgment upon the filing by the adoptive parents of the foreign judgment, together with a copy of the foreign order, and upon a finding by the court that the foreign order is authentic. The petitioner need not demonstrate that the adoption proceedings or the substantive rights or due process of law applicable to an adoption under the laws of the foreign jurisdiction were similar or equivalent to those of this state at the time the foreign judgment was entered. An order entered by a court under this section entitles the adoptee to a certificate of foreign birth issued pursuant to s. 382.017.

Section 15. Section 63.185, Florida Statutes, is 31 repealed.

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1	Section 16. This act shall take effect July 1, 2002.
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3	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
4	CS for Senate Bill 1518
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6	Provides for a diligent good faith effort to interview parents prior to executing the consent to adoption.
7	Repeals s. 63.185, F.S., which is one of two statutory
8	provisions that require that adoptive parents reside or work in Florida.
9	Eliminates the ability to revoke the consent to adoption
10	within 1 business day after the mother's discharge.
11	Increases the time frame from 7 to 14 days for adoption entities to provide written disclosure and initiate diligent search efforts.
12	
13	Reduces the time period in which action can be filed to nullify a judgment of adoption or termination of parental
14	rights from 2 years to 1 year.
15	Establishes a paternity registry for fathers claiming to be the father of a child.
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17	Removes the exclusion of rights of inheritance from the legal relationship created with adoption.
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