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A bill to be entitled An act relating to adoption; amending s. 63.022, F.S.; revising legislative intent with respect to maintaining sibling groups in adoptions; amending s. 63.039, F.S.; revising requirements for obtaining a written waiver of venue; eliminating a requirement for the payment of attorney's fees and costs in certain actions to set aside a judgment terminating parental rights or a judgment of adoption; amending s. 63.042, F.S.; authorizing a married person to adopt without the other spouse joining as a petitioner if it is in the best interests of the child; 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 ss. 63.0425, 63.062, F.S.; revising requirements for notifying a grandparent or father of an impending adoption; revising requirements for obtaining a written waiver of venue; amending s. 63.082, F.S.; providing requirements for identifying parents; eliminating provisions allowing the revocation of an adoption before placement of the minor; conforming notice requirements to changes made by the act; 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. 63.087,

1 F.S.; revising requirements for venue in a 2 proceeding to terminate parental rights pending 3 adoption; providing for a single filing fee with respect to multiple proceedings; amending 4 5 s. 63.088, F.S.; revising the period in which 6 to begin procedures to locate certain parties 7 to an adoption; amending s. 63.089, F.S.; 8 revising circumstances under which the court may make a finding of abandonment; removing a 9 10 requirement that the court dismiss a case with 11 prejudice if it fails to find that parental rights should be terminated; revising the 12 period within which a motion must be filed to 13 void a judgment of adoption; revising 14 15 requirements for conducting a final hearing; amending s. 63.092, F.S.; removing a 16 17 requirement for a home study prior to placement under certain circumstances; amending s. 18 19 63.097, F.S.; providing for additional living 20 expenses to be paid by an adoption entity; revising a limitation on court costs; 21 eliminating a limitation on cumulative 22 expenses; amending s. 63.102, F.S.; revising 23 24 requirements for a petition for adoption or a 25 declaratory statement; revising certain limitations on nonrefundable payments to the 26 27 adoption entity; amending s. 63.132, F.S.; 28 revising requirements for the affidavit of 29 expenses and receipts; amending s. 63.142, 30 F.S.; revising the period for filing a motion 31 to void a judgment terminating parental rights

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1 pending adoption; amending s. 63.172, F.S.; 2 eliminating an exception for rights of 3 inheritance with respect to the effect of a judgment of adoption; amending ss. 63.207, 4 5 63.212, F.S.; revising certain limitations on 6 placing a minor with a relative; providing an effective date. 7 8 9 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 10 11 Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 63.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 12 63.022 Legislative intent.--13 (1) It is the intent of the Legislature to protect and 14 promote the well-being of persons being adopted and their 15 birth and adoptive parents and to provide to all children who 16 17 can benefit by it a permanent family life, and, whenever 18 appropriate possible, to maintain sibling groups. 19 Section 2. Section 63.039, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 20 21 63.039 Duty of adoption entity to prospective adoptive 22 parents; sanctions.--23 (1) An adoption entity placing a minor for adoption 24 has an affirmative duty to follow the requirements of this 25 chapter and specifically the following provisions, which protect and promote the well-being of persons being adopted 26 and their parents and prospective adoptive parents by 27 28 promoting certainty, finality, and permanency for such

persons. The adoption entity must:

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- (a) Provide written initial disclosure to the prospective adoptive parent at the time and in the manner required under s. 63.085.
- (b) Provide written initial and postbirth disclosure to the parent at the time and in the manner required under s. 63.085.
- (c) When a written consent for adoption is obtained, obtain the consent at the time and in the manner required under s. 63.082.
- (d) When a written consent or affidavit of nonpaternity for adoption is obtained, obtain a consent to adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity that contains the language required under s. 63.062 or s. 63.082.
- (e) Include in the petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption all information required under s. 63.087(6)(e) and (f).
- (f) Obtain and file the affidavit of inquiry pursuant to s. 63.088(3), if the required inquiry is not conducted orally in the presence of the court.
- (g) When the identity of a person whose consent to adoption is necessary under this chapter is known but the location of such a person is unknown, conduct the diligent search and file the affidavit required under s. 63.088(4).
- Serve the petition and notice of hearing to terminate parental rights pending adoption at the time and in the manner required by s. 63.088.
- (i) Obtain the written waiver of venue required under s. 63.062 in cases involving a child younger than 6 months of age in which venue for the termination of parental rights will be located in a county other than the county where a the 31 parent whose rights are to be terminated resides.

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(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.

(3) If a person whose consent to an adoption is required under s. 63.062 prevails in an action to set aside a judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption, or a judgment of adoption, the court must award reasonable attorney's fees and costs to the prevailing party. An award under this subsection must be paid by the adoption entity or by any applicable insurance carrier on behalf of 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.

 $\underline{(3)}$ (4) Within 30 days after the date that the order was issued, the clerk of the court must forward to:

- (a) The Florida Bar any order that imposes sanctions under this section against an attorney acting as an adoption entity.(b) The Department of Children and Family Services any
 - (b) The Department of Children and Family Services any order that imposes sanctions under this section against a licensed child-placing agency or a child-placing agency licensed in another state that is qualified by the department.
 - (c) The entity under s. 409.176 that certifies child-caring agencies any order that imposes sanctions under this section against a child-caring agency registered under s. 409.176.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 63.042, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.042 Who may be adopted; who may adopt.--
- (2) The following persons may adopt:
- (a) A husband and wife jointly;
- (b) An unmarried adult, including the birth parent of the person to be adopted;
- (c) The unmarried minor birth parent of the person to be adopted; or
- (d) A married person without the other spouse joining as a petitioner, if the person to be adopted is not his or her spouse, and if:
- 1. The other spouse is a parent of the person to be adopted and consents to the adoption; or
- 2. The failure of the other spouse to join in the petition or to consent to the adoption is excused by the court for reason of prolonged unexplained absence, unavailability, incapacity, or circumstances constituting an unreasonable withholding of consent; or:

The court finds it is in the best interests of the 1 child. 2 3 Section 4. Paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of section 4 63.0423, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 5 63.0423 Procedures with respect to abandoned 6 newborns.--7 (9)(a) A judgment terminating parental rights pending 8 adoption is voidable, and any later judgment of adoption of that minor is voidable, if, upon the motion of a parent, the 9 10 court finds that a person knowingly gave false information 11 that prevented the parent from timely making known his or her desire to assume parental responsibilities toward the minor or 12 13 from exercising his or her parental rights. A motion under this subsection must be filed with the court originally 14 entering the judgment. The motion must be filed within a 15 reasonable time, but not later than 1 year 2 years after the 16 17 entry of the judgment terminating parental rights. Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 63.0425, Florida 18 19 Statutes, is amended to read: 20 63.0425 Grandparent's right to adopt. --(1) When a child who has lived with a grandparent for 21 at least 6 continuous months is placed for adoption, the 22 adoption entity handling the adoption shall notify that 23 24 grandparent of the impending adoption before the petition for 25 adoption is filed. If the grandparent petitions the court to adopt the child, the court shall give first priority for 26 27 adoption to that grandparent. Section 6. Subsections (1), (2), (4), and (9) of 28 29 section 63.062, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 30 63.062 Persons required to consent to adoption;

31 affidavit of nonpaternity; waiver of venue. --

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- 1 (1) Unless supported by one or more of the grounds 2 enumerated under s. 63.089(3), a petition to terminate 3 parental rights pending adoption may be granted only if 4 written consent has been executed as provided in s. 63.082 5 after the birth of the minor or notice has been served under 6 s. 63.088 to:
 - (a) The mother of the minor.
 - (b) The father of the minor, if:
 - The minor was conceived or born while the father 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.
 - (c) If there is no father as set forth in paragraph (b), any man established to be the father of the child by scientific tests that are generally acceptable within the scientific community to show a probability of paternity.
 - (d) If there is no father as set forth in paragraph
 (b) or paragraph (c), any man who the mother has reason to
 believe may be the father of the minor, or who is in fact the
 father of the minor, and who:
 - 1. Has acknowledged in writing, signed in the presence of a competent witness, that he is the father of the minor and has filed such acknowledgment with the Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health; or
 - 2. Has provided, or has attempted to provide, the child or the mother during her pregnancy with support in a repetitive, customary manner. 7 or
 - 3. Has been identified by the birth mother as a person she has reason to believe may be the father of the minor in an

action to terminate parental rights pending adoption pursuant 2

to this chapter.

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30 31 (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.
- (f) Any father who has provided, or has attempted to provide, the child or the mother during her pregnancy with support in a repetitive, customary manner, if consent has been obtained under paragraph (a) and subparagraph (b)1.
- (f)(g) The minor, if more than 12 years of age, unless the court in the best interest of the minor dispenses with the minor's consent.
- (2) Any person whose consent is required under paragraph (1)(c) or paragraph (1)(d)may execute an affidavit of nonpaternity in lieu of a consent under this section and by doing so waives notice to all court proceedings after the date of execution. An affidavit of nonpaternity must be executed as provided in s. 63.082. The person executing the affidavit must receive disclosure under s. 63.085 prior to signing the affidavit.
- (4) An affidavit of nonpaternity must be in substantially the following form:

AFFIDAVIT OF NONPATERNITY

- I have personal knowledge of the facts stated in this affidavit.
- I have been told that has a child. I shall not establish or claim paternity for this child, whose name is and whose date of birth is

- 3. The child referenced in this affidavit was not conceived or born while the birth mother was married to me. I AM NOT MARRIED TO THE BIRTH MOTHER, nor do I intend to marry the birth mother or establish rights as a legal father.
- 4. With respect to the child referenced in this affidavit, I have not provided the birth mother with child support or prebirth support; I have not provided her with prenatal care or assisted her with medical expenses; I have not provided the birth mother or her child or unborn child with support of any kind, nor do I intend to do so.
- 4.5. I have no interest in assuming the responsibilities of parenthood for this child. I will not acknowledge in writing that I am the father of this child or institute court proceedings to establish the child as mine.
- 5.6. I do not object to any decision or arrangements makes regarding this child, including adoption.
- 6.7. I have been told of my right to choose 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 this affidavit is executed and to sign it as a witness.

I WAIVE NOTICE OF ANY AND ALL PROCEEDINGS TO TERMINATE PARENTAL RIGHTS OR FINALIZE AN ADOPTION UNDER CHAPTER 63, FLORIDA STATUTES.

(9)(a) In cases involving a child younger than 6 months of age in which venue for the termination of parental rights may be located in a county other than where <u>a</u> the parent whose rights are to be terminated resides, the adoption entity must obtain, from any party executing an affidavit of nonpaternity or consent, a waiver of venue, which must be filed with the petition and must be in substantially the following form:

WAIVER OF VENUE

I understand that I <u>may</u> have the right to require that the Petition to terminate my parental rights be filed in the county where I reside. I waive such right so that the Petition to Terminate Parental Rights may be filed by (adoption entity) in (county name) County, Florida.

 I understand that, after signing this waiver, I may object to the county where the proceedings to terminate my parental rights will be held by appearing at the hearing or by filing a written objection, on the attached form, with the Clerk of the Court who is located at (address of court). If I later object to this transfer of venue, the case may will be transferred to a

county in Florida in which I reside if I intend to assert legally recognized grounds to contest a termination of parental rights. If I have no such residence, the case <u>may</u> will be transferred to a county where another parent resides or where at least one parent resided at the time of signing a consent or affidavit of nonpaternity.

- (b)1. The waiver of venue must be a separate document containing no consents, disclosures, or other information unrelated to venue.
- 2. Adoption entities must attach to the waiver of venue a form that the parent whose rights are to be terminated may use to request a transfer of venue for the proceeding. This form must contain the intended caption of the action for termination of parental rights and information identifying the child which will be sufficient for the clerk to properly file the form upon receipt.
- 3. This form must include a notice that if an adoption entity knows that a parent whose rights will be terminated intends to object to the termination on a legally recognized ground but intentionally files the petition for termination of parental rights in a county that which is not consistent with the required venue under such circumstances, the adoption entity shall be responsible for the attorney's fees of the parent requesting contesting the transfer of venue.
- Section 7. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3), paragraphs (b), (c), and (e) of subsection (4), and subsections (6) and (7) of section 63.082, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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30 31 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 the department 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 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. 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, must make good-faith and diligent efforts to interview each parent 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.

- (c) When the minor to be adopted is not placed pursuant to s. 63.052 upon the minor's release from a licensed hospital or birth center following birth, the consent to adoption may be executed at any time after the birth of the minor. While such consent is valid upon execution, it is subject to the 3-day revocation period under subsection (7) or may be revoked at any time prior to the placement of the minor with the prospective adoptive parents, whichever is later. If a consent has been executed, this subsection may not be construed to provide a birth parent with more than 3 days to revoke that consent once the child has been placed with the prospective adoptive parents. The revocation period provided in this paragraph does not apply in any case in which the waiting period in paragraph (b) applies.
- (e) A consent to adoption must contain, in at least 16-point boldfaced type, an acknowledgment of the parent's rights in substantially the following form:

CONSENT TO ADOPTION

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO SELECT AT LEAST ONE
PERSON WHO DOES NOT HAVE AN EMPLOYMENT,
PROFESSIONAL, OR PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE

ADOPTION ENTITY OR THE PROSPECTIVE ADOPTIVE
PARENTS TO BE PRESENT WHEN THIS AFFIDAVIT IS
EXECUTED AND TO SIGN IT AS A WITNESS. YOU MUST
ACKNOWLEDGE ON THIS FORM THAT YOU WERE NOTIFIED
OF THIS RIGHT AND YOU MUST INDICATE THE WITNESS
OR WITNESSES YOU SELECTED, IF ANY.

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO SIGN THIS CONSENT FORM. YOU MAY DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING INSTEAD OF SIGNING THIS CONSENT:

- 1. CONSULT WITH AN ATTORNEY;
- 2. HOLD, CARE FOR, AND FEED THE CHILD;
- 3. PLACE THE CHILD IN FOSTER CARE OR WITH ANY FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER YOU CHOOSE WHO IS WILLING TO CARE FOR THE CHILD;
- 4. TAKE THE CHILD HOME UNLESS OTHERWISE LEGALLY PROHIBITED; AND
- 5. FIND OUT ABOUT THE COMMUNITY RESOURCES
 THAT ARE AVAILABLE TO YOU IF YOU DO NOT GO
 THROUGH WITH THE ADOPTION.

IF YOU DO SIGN THIS CONSENT, YOU ARE GIVING UP ALL RIGHTS TO YOUR CHILD. YOUR CONSENT IS VALID AND BINDING UNLESS WITHDRAWN AS PERMITTED BY LAW. IF YOU ARE GIVING UP YOUR RIGHTS TO A CHILD WHO IS TO BE PLACED FOR ADOPTION WITH IDENTIFIED PROSPECTIVE ADOPTIVE PARENTS UPON THE CHILD'S RELEASE FROM A LICENSED HOSPITAL OR BIRTH CENTER FOLLOWING BIRTH, A WAITING PERIOD WILL BE IMPOSED BEFORE YOU MAY SIGN THE CONSENT

1 FOR ADOPTION. YOU MUST WAIT 48 HOURS FROM THE 2 TIME OF BIRTH, OR UNTIL THE BIRTH MOTHER HAS 3 BEEN NOTIFIED IN WRITING, EITHER ON HER PATIENT 4 CHART OR IN RELEASE PAPERS, THAT SHE IS FIT TO 5 BE RELEASED FROM A LICENSED HOSPITAL OR BIRTH 6 CENTER, WHICHEVER IS SOONER, BEFORE YOU MAY 7 SIGN THE CONSENT FOR ADOPTION. ONCE YOU HAVE SIGNED THE CONSENT, IT IS VALID AND BINDING AND 8 9 CANNOT BE WITHDRAWN UNLESS A COURT FINDS THAT 10 IT WAS OBTAINED BY FRAUD OR UNDER DURESS. 11 IF YOU ARE GIVING UP YOUR RIGHTS TO A CHILD WHO 12 IS NOT PLACED FOR ADOPTION UPON THE CHILD'S 13 RELEASE FROM A LICENSED HOSPITAL OR BIRTH 14 15 CENTER FOLLOWING BIRTH, YOU MAY SIGN THE CONSENT AT ANY TIME AFTER THE BIRTH OF THE 16 17 CHILD. WHILE THE CONSENT IS VALID AND BINDING WHEN SIGNED, YOU HAVE TIME TO CHANGE YOUR MIND. 18 19 THIS TIME IS CALLED THE REVOCATION PERIOD. WHEN 20 THE REVOCATION PERIOD APPLIES, YOU MAY WITHDRAW YOUR CONSENT FOR ANY REASON AT ANY TIME PRIOR 21 22 TO THE PLACEMENT OF THE CHILD WITH THE 23 PROSPECTIVE ADOPTIVE PARENTS, OR IF YOU DO IT 24 WITHIN 3 BUSINESS DAYS AFTER THE DATE YOU 25 SIGNED THE CONSENT OR 1 BUSINESS DAY AFTER THE 26 DATE OF THE BIRTH MOTHER'S DISCHARGE FROM A 27 LICENSED HOSPITAL OR BIRTH CENTER, WHICHEVER IS 28 LATER. 29 TO WITHDRAW YOUR CONSENT DURING THE REVOCATION 30

PERIOD, YOU MUST:

1	1. NOTIFY THE ADOPTION ENTITY, BY WRITING
2	A LETTER, THAT YOU ARE WITHDRAWING YOUR
3	CONSENT.
4	2. MAIL THE LETTER AT A UNITED STATES
5	POST OFFICE WITHIN 3 BUSINESS DAYS AFTER THE
6	DATE YOU SIGNED THE CONSENT OR 1 BUSINESS DAY
7	AFTER THE DATE OF THE BIRTH MOTHER'S DISCHARGE
8	FROM A LICENSED HOSPITAL OR BIRTH CENTER,
9	WHICHEVER IS LATER. THE TERM "BUSINESS DAY"
10	MEANS ANY DAY ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES POSTAL
11	SERVICE ACCEPTS CERTIFIED MAIL FOR DELIVERY.
12	3. SEND THE LETTER BY CERTIFIED UNITED
13	STATES MAIL WITH RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED.
14	4. PAY POSTAL COSTS AT THE TIME YOU MAIL
15	THE LETTER.
16	5. KEEP THE CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT AS
17	PROOF THAT CONSENT WAS WITHDRAWN IN A TIMELY
18	MANNER.
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20	TO WITHDRAW YOUR CONSENT PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT
21	OF THE CHILD WITH THE PROSPECTIVE ADOPTIVE
22	PARENTS, YOU MUST NOTIFY THE ADOPTION ENTITY,
23	IN WRITING BY CERTIFIED UNITED STATES MAIL,
24	RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED. THE ADOPTION ENTITY
25	YOU SHOULD NOTIFY IS:(name of adoption
26	entity),(address of adoption entity),
27	(phone number of adoption entity)
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29	ONCE THE REVOCATION PERIOD IS OVER, OR THE
30	CHILD HAS BEEN PLACED WITH THE PROSPECTIVE
31	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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- 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 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 of a consent cannot be provided as required in this subsection, the adoption entity must execute an affidavit stating why the copy 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 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 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.
- (b) Upon receiving timely and proper written notice 31 from a person of that person's desire to withdraw consent to

 adoption, the adoption entity must contact the prospective adoptive parent to arrange a time certain for the adoption entity to regain physical custody of the minor, unless, upon a motion for emergency hearing by the adoption entity, the court determines in written findings that:

- $\underline{1.}$ Placement of the minor with the person withdrawing consent may endanger the minor; $\overline{\cdot}$
- 2. The person who desires to withdraw consent to the adoption was not required to consent to the adoption; or
- 3. The person who desires to withdraw consent to the adoption has been found to have abandoned the child.
- endanger the minor, the court must enter an order regarding continued placement of the minor. The order shall include, but not be limited to, whether temporary placement in foster care is appropriate, whether an investigation by the department is recommended, and whether a relative within the third degree is available for the temporary placement.
- (d) If the person withdrawing consent claims to be the father of the minor but has not been established to be the father by marriage, court order, or scientific testing, the court may order scientific paternity testing and reserve ruling on removal of the minor until the results of such testing have been filed with the court.
- (e) The adoption entity must return the minor within 3 days after timely and proper notification of the withdrawal of consent or after the court determines that withdrawal is valid and binding upon consideration of an emergency motion, as filed pursuant to paragraph (b), to the physical custody of the person withdrawing consent or the person directed by the court.

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- (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 8. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 63.085, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 63.085 Disclosure by adoption entity.--
- (1) DISCLOSURE REQUIRED TO PARENTS AND PROSPECTIVE ADOPTIVE PARENTS.--Not later than 14 business 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 business 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, except under certain circumstances.
- 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

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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.

30 31 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.

6.7. 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 business days after notification of the withdrawal of consent to the physical custody of the person withdrawing consent or the person directed by the court. 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.

 $\frac{7.8.}{2}$ 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.

8.9. 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.

9.10. 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.

10.11. 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.

11.12. 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.

12.13. 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.

13.14. 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.

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1 14.15. Under section 63.032, Florida 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 should act IMMEDIATELY. 13 15.16. Each parent and prospective 14 15 adoptive parent is entitled to independent legal advice and representation. Attorney 16 17 information may be obtained from the yellow pages, The Florida Bar's lawyer referral 18 19 service, and local legal aid offices and bar 20 associations. 21 22 23 24 25

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

16.17. Counseling services may be helpful while making a parenting decision. Consult the yellow pages of the telephone directory.

17.18. Medical and social services support is available if the parent wishes to retain parental rights and responsibilities. Consult the Department of Children and Family Services.

18.19. Under section 63.039, Florida Statutes, an adoption entity has certain legal responsibilities and may be liable for damages

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30 31 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.

19.20. 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, or \$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.

20.21. 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.

21.22. 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.

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(2) ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DISCLOSURE. -- The adoption entity 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 acknowledgment, the adoption entity must execute an affidavit stating why an acknowledgment could not be obtained. If the disclosure was delivered by certified United States mail, return receipt requested, a return receipt signed by the person from whom acknowledgment is required is sufficient to meet the requirements of this subsection. A copy or duplicate original of the acknowledgment of receipt of the disclosure must be provided to the person signing it. A copy of the disclosure and acknowledgment or affidavit executed by the adoption entity in lieu of the acknowledgment must be maintained in the file of the adoption entity. The original disclosure and acknowledgment or affidavit must be filed with the court. In the case of a disclosure provided under subsection (1) by adoptive parents, the original disclosure and acknowledgment or affidavit must be included in the preliminary home study required in s. 63.092.

Section 9. Subsections (3), (4), and (6) of section 63.087, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 63.087 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption; general provisions.--
- (3) JURISDICTION.--A court of this state which is competent to decide child welfare or custody matters has

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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, should must be conducted by the same judge who conducted the termination proceedings, if that judge is still available within the division of the court which conducts termination or adoption cases or, if that judge is unavailable, by another judge within the division.

- (4) VENUE. --
- (a) A petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption must be filed:
- In the county where the child resided for the previous 6 months;
- If the child is younger than 6 months of age or has not continuously resided in one county for the previous 6 months, in the county where the parent resided at the time of the execution of the consent to adoption or the affidavit of nonpaternity;
- 3. If the child is younger than 6 months of age and a waiver of venue has been obtained pursuant to s. 63.062, in the county where the adoption entity is located or, if the adoption entity has more than one place of business, in the county which is located in closest proximity to the county in which the parent whose rights are to be terminated resided at the time of execution of the consent or affidavit of nonpaternity;
- If there is no consent or affidavit of nonpaternity executed by any a parent, in the county where the birth mother resides; or
- 5. If neither parent resides in the state, in the 31 | county where the adoption entity is located.

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- (b) If a petition for termination of parental rights has been filed and a parent whose rights are to be terminated objects to venue, there must be a hearing in which the court shall determine whether that parent intends to assert valid and legally recognized grounds to contest a termination of parental rights and, if so, the court shall immediately transfer venue to the county where that parent resides, if there is such a county, or, if not, a county where:
- 1. At least one parent whose rights are to be terminated resides;
- 2. At least one parent resided at the time of execution of a consent or affidavit of nonpaternity; or
- The adoption entity is located, if neither subparagraph 1. nor subparagraph 2. applies.

For purposes of selecting venue, the court shall consider the 16 17 ease of access to the court for the parent who intends to 18 contest a termination of parental rights.

(c) If there is a transfer of venue, the adoption entity or the petitioner must bear the cost of venue transfer.

For purposes of the hearing under this subsection, witnesses located in another jurisdiction may testify by deposition or testify by telephone, audiovisual means, or other electronic means before a designated court or at another location. Documentary evidence transmitted from another location by technological means that do not produce an original writing may not be excluded from evidence on an objection based on the means of transmission. The court on its own motion may otherwise prescribe the manner in which and the terms upon 31 which the testimony is taken.

1 (6) PETITION.--

- (a) A proceeding seeking to terminate parental rights pending adoption pursuant to this chapter must be initiated by the filing of an original petition after the birth of the minor.
- (b) The petition may be filed by a parent or person having legal or physical custody of the minor. The petition may be filed by an adoption entity only if a parent or person having legal custody who has executed a consent to adoption pursuant to s. 63.082 consents in writing to the entity filing the petition. The original of such consent must be filed with the petition.
- (c) The petition must be entitled: "In the Matter of the Termination of Parental Rights for the Proposed Adoption of a Minor Child."
- (d) A petition to terminate parental rights must be consolidated with a previously filed petition for a declaratory statement filed under s. 63.102. Only one filing fee may be assessed for both the petitions for termination of parental rights, and declaratory statement, and adoption petitions. However, the action for termination of parental rights and the adoption shall remain separate cases.
- (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 to adoption, affidavit of nonpaternity, or affidavit of diligent search under s. 63.088, for each person whose consent to adoption is required under s. 63.062, must be executed and attached.
 - (f) The petition must include:

- of birth. The petition must contain all names by which the minor is or has been known, excluding the minor's prospective adoptive name but including the minor's legal name at the time of the filing of the petition, to allow interested parties to the action, including parents, persons having legal custody of the minor, persons with custodial or visitation rights to the minor <u>pursuant to court order</u>, and persons entitled to notice pursuant to the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act or the Indian Child Welfare Act, to identify their own interest in the action.
- 2. If the petition is filed before the day the minor is 6 months old and if the identity or location of the father is unknown, each city in which the mother resided or traveled, in which conception may have occurred, during the 12 months before the minor's birth, including the county and state in which that city is located.
- 3. Unless a consent to adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity executed by each person whose consent is required under s. 63.062 is attached to the petition, the name and the city of residence, including the county and state in which that city is located, of:
 - a. The minor's mother;
- b. Any man who the mother reasonably believes may be the minor's father; and
- c. Any person who has legal custody, as defined in s. 39.01, of the minor.

29 If a required name or address is not known, the petition must 30 so state.

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- 4. All information required by the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act and the Indian Child Welfare Act.
- A statement of the grounds under s. 63.089 upon which the petition is based.
- The name, address, and telephone number of any adoption entity seeking to place the minor for adoption.
- The name, address, and telephone number of the division of the circuit court in which the petition is to be filed.
- A certification of compliance with the requirements of s. 63.0425 regarding notice to grandparents of an impending adoption.

Section 10. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 63.088, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 63.088 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption; notice and service; diligent search. --
- 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 14 business 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 14 business 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.
- (2) LOCATION AND IDENTITY KNOWN. -- Before the court may determine that a minor is available for adoption, and in 31 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 or a consent for adoption, and whose location and identity have 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:

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NOTICE OF PETITION AND HEARING TO TERMINATE PARENTAL RIGHTS PENDING ADOPTION

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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. If you executed a consent to adoption or an affidavit of nonpaternity and a waiver of venue, you may have the right to request that the hearing on the petition to terminate parental rights be transferred to the county in which you reside. You may object by appearing at the hearing or filing a written objection with the court.

UNDER SECTION 63.089, FLORIDA STATUTES, FAILURE TO FILE A WRITTEN RESPONSE TO THIS NOTICE WITH THE COURT OR TO APPEAR AT THIS HEARING CONSTITUTES GROUNDS UPON WHICH THE COURT SHALL END ANY PARENTAL RIGHTS YOU MAY HAVE REGARDING THE MINOR CHILD.

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Section 11. Subsection (1), paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (4), subsection (5), and paragraphs (a) and (d) 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 .--

- (1) HEARING. -- The court shall hold a hearing to may terminate parental rights pending adoption only after a full evidentiary hearing.
- (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, but may be based upon emotional abuse to a birth mother during her pregnancy.
- (a) In making a determination of abandonment at a hearing for termination of parental rights pursuant to this chapter, the court must consider, among other relevant factors not inconsistent with this section:
- Whether the actions alleged to constitute abandonment demonstrate a willful disregard for the safety or welfare 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 after such person was informed or had reason to believe he may be the father of the child;
- 4. Whether the person alleged to have abandoned the child, while being able, <u>failed</u> refused to pay for medical treatment when <u>such payment was requested by the person having legal custody of the child and</u> 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 person having legal custody of the child during the period the child allegedly was abandoned; and
- 6. Whether the person having legal custody of the child 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 or, if unborn, the pregnancy.
- (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 the father was informed he may be the father of the child or after diligent search and notice as provided in s.

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63.088 have been made to inform the father that he is, or may be, the father of the child.

- (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 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 31 meeting the requirements under this chapter to exercise his or

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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.

(d) No later than 45 days after the preliminary hearing, unless stipulated by the parties, the court must conduct a final hearing on the motion to set aside the judgment and enter its written order as expeditiously as possible thereafter.

Section 12. Subsection (3) of section 63.092, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

(3) 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 child-caring agency registered under s. 409.176, a licensed professional, or agency described in s. 61.20(2), unless the petitioner is a stepparent, a spouse of the parent, or a The preliminary study shall be completed within 30 relative. days after the receipt by the court of the adoption entity's report, but in no event may the minor 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 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, child-caring agency registered 31 under s. 409.176, licensed professional, or agency described

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in s. 61.20(2), in the county where the prospective adoptive parents reside. The preliminary home study must be made to determine the suitability of the intended adoptive parents and may be completed prior to identification of a prospective adoptive minor. A favorable preliminary home study is valid for 1 year after the date of its completion. Upon its completion, a copy of the home study must be provided to the intended adoptive parents who were the subject of the home study. A minor may 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, or unless the petitioner is a stepparent, a spouse of a parent, or a relative. 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 registry and criminal records correspondence checks pursuant to s. 435.045 through the Department of Law Enforcement on the intended adoptive parents;
- (c) An assessment of the physical environment of the home;
- 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;
- (g) Documentation that information on support services available in the community has been provided to the intended 31 | adoptive parents; and

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1 (h) A copy of each signed acknowledgment required by 2 s. 63.085. 3 If the preliminary home study is favorable, a minor may be 4 5 placed in the home pending entry of the judgment of adoption. 6 A minor may not be placed in the home if the preliminary home study is unfavorable. If the preliminary home study is 7 8 unfavorable, the adoption entity may, within 20 days after 9 receipt of a copy of the written recommendation, petition the 10 court to determine the suitability of the intended adoptive 11 home. A determination as to suitability under this subsection does not act as a presumption of suitability at the final 12 13 hearing. In determining the suitability of the intended 14 adoptive home, the court must consider the totality of the 15 circumstances in the home. No minor may be placed in a home in which there resides any person determined by the court to be a 16 17 sexual predator as defined in s. 775.21 or to have been convicted of an offense listed in s. 63.089(4)(b)2. 18 19 Section 13. Paragraphs (a) and (f) of subsection (2) 20 and subsections (3) and (5) of section 63.097, Florida 21 Statutes, are amended to read: 63.097 Fees.--22 (2) The following fees, costs, and expenses may be 23 24 assessed by the adoption entity or paid by the adoption entity 25 on behalf of the prospective adoptive parents: (a) Reasonable living expenses of the birth mother 26

which the birth mother is unable to pay due to unemployment,

underemployment, or disability due to the pregnancy which is

mother, or any other disability defined in s. 110.215.

31 Reasonable living expenses are rent, utilities, toiletries,

certified by a medical professional who has examined the birth

basic telephone service, food, necessary clothing, transportation, and expenses found by the court to be necessary for the health of the <u>birth mother or</u> unborn child.

- (f) The following professional fees:
- 1. A reasonable hourly fee necessary to provide legal representation to the adoptive parents or adoption entity in a proceeding filed under this chapter.
- 2. A reasonable hourly fee for contact with the 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. Such tasks specifically do not include obtaining a parent's signature on any document; such tasks include, but need not be limited to, transportation, transmitting funds, arranging appointments, and securing accommodations.
- 3. A reasonable hourly fee for counseling services provided to a parent or a prospective adoptive parent by a psychologist licensed under chapter 490 or a clinical social worker, marriage and family therapist, crisis pregnancy center, or mental health counselor licensed under chapter 491, or a counselor who is employed by an adoption entity accredited by the Council on Accreditation of Services for Children and Families to provide pregnancy counseling and supportive services.
- (3) Prior Approval of the court is not required until the cumulative total of amounts permitted under subsection (2) exceeds:
 - (a) \$2,500 in legal or other fees;
 - (b) \$800 \$500 in court costs; or

 (c) \$3,000 in expenses. ; or

(d) \$1,500 cumulative expenses that are related to the minor, the pregnancy, a parent, or adoption proceeding, which expenses are incurred prior to the date the prospective adoptive parent retains the adoption entity.

- (5) 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 that to the entity which is nonrefundable directly to the payor or which is not itemized on the affidavit filed under s. 63.132.
- (c) Any <u>legal</u> 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.

Section 14. Subsection (5) 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.--
- (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.

(a)(b) A contract for the payment of fees, costs, and expenses 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 and withdraw from the adoption. 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 Postal Service 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.

(b)(c) The court may grant prior approval only of fees and expenses 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. The court, under s. 63.132, may order an adoption entity to refund any amount paid under this subsection that is subsequently found by the court to be greater than fees, costs, and expenses actually incurred.

(c)(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.

 $\underline{(d)}$ (e) When a petition for a declaratory statement as to the adoption contract is filed prior to the commencement of proceedings to terminate parental rights, it must be filed in accordance with the venue requirements for the filing of the petition terminating parental rights under s. 63.087. Pursuant

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to s. 63.087, a previously filed petition for a declaratory statement filed under this section must be consolidated with a related subsequently filed petition for termination of parental rights or petition for adoption. If the petition for declaratory statement is filed after the judgment terminating parental rights has been entered, the action for declaratory statement must be consolidated with any related petition for adoption. Only one filing fee may be assessed for both the petitions for adoption, and declaratory statement, and termination of parental rights petitions.

(e)(f) Prior approval of fees and costs by the court does not obligate the parent to ultimately relinquish the minor for adoption.

Section 15. Subsection (1) of section 63.132, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.132 Affidavit of expenses and receipts.--
- (1) At least 10 days before the hearing on the petition for adoption, the prospective adoptive parent and any adoption entity must file two copies of an affidavit under this section.
- (a) The affidavit must be signed by the adoption entity and the prospective adoptive parents. A copy of the affidavit must be provided to the adoptive parents before or at the time the affidavit is executed.
- The affidavit must itemize all disbursements and (b) receipts of anything of value, including professional and legal fees, made or agreed to be made by or on behalf of the prospective adoptive parent and any adoption entity in connection with the adoption or in connection with any prior proceeding to terminate parental rights which involved the 31 minor who is the subject of the petition for adoption. The

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affidavit of the adoption entity 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 affidavit to the department.
- (d) The affidavit must show any expenses or receipts incurred in connection with:
 - The birth of the minor.
 - 2. The placement of the minor with the petitioner.
- The medical or hospital care received by the mother or by the minor during the mother's prenatal care and confinement.
- The living expenses of the birth mother. The living expenses must be documented in detail to apprise the court of the exact expenses incurred.
- 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 adoption entity, either parent, the minor, or any other person.

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

Section 16. 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 17. 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 31 adopted person were a blood descendant of the petitioner born

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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 18. Subsection (1) of section 63.207, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.207 Out-of-state placement.--
- (1) Unless the parent placing a minor for adoption files an affidavit that the parent chooses to place the minor outside the state, giving the reason for that placement, or the minor is to be placed with a relative within the third degree or with a stepparent, or the minor is a special needs child, as defined in s. 409.166, or for other good cause shown, an adoption entity may not:
- (a) Take or send a minor out of the state for the purpose of placement for adoption; or
- (b) Place or attempt to place a minor for the purpose of adoption with a family who primarily lives and works outside Florida in another state. If an adoption entity is acting under this subsection, the adoption entity must 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. The petition for declaratory statement must be converted to a petition for an adoption upon placement of the minor in the home. The circuit court in this state must retain jurisdiction over the matter until the adoption becomes final. The prospective adoptive parents must come to this state to have the adoption finalized. Violation of the order subjects the adoption entity to contempt of court 31 and to the penalties provided in s. 63.212.

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Section 19. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (1) and subsection (4) of section 63.212, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 63.212 Prohibited acts; penalties for violation; preplanned adoption agreement. --
 - (1) It is unlawful for any person:
- (a) To place or attempt to place a minor for adoption with a person who primarily lives and works outside this state unless the minor is placed with a relative within the third degree or with a stepparent. This requirement does not apply if the minor is placed by an adoption entity in accordance with s. 63.207.
- (b) Except an adoption entity, to place or attempt to place within the state a minor for adoption unless the minor is placed with a relative within the third degree or with a stepparent. This prohibition, however, does not apply to a person who is placing or attempting to place a minor for the purpose of adoption with the adoption entity.
- (c) To sell or surrender, or to arrange for the sale or surrender of, a minor 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 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 person who is contemplating adopting the child from paying, under ss. 63.097 and 63.132, the actual prenatal care and living expenses of the mother of the child to be adopted, or from paying, under ss. 63.097 and 63.132, the actual living and medical expenses of such mother for a reasonable time, not to exceed 6 weeks, if medical needs 31 require such support, after the birth of the minor.

It is unlawful for any adoption entity to fail to report to the court, prior to placement, the intended placement of a minor for purposes of adoption with any person not a stepparent or a relative within the third degree, if the adoption entity participates in such intended placement. Section 20. This act shall take effect July 1, 2002. SENATE SUMMARY Revises various provisions of ch. 63, F.S., governing adoptions. Changes the time within which to file a motion to void a judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption from 2 years to 1 year. Requires that a child's grandparent be notified of an impending adoption if the child has lived with the grandparent for 6 continuous months. Revises notice requirements if there is not a named father to consent to an adoption. Deletes a provision allowing the birth mother to withdraw a consent for adoption within 1 day after her date of discharge. for adoption within 1 day after her date of discharge from a hospital or birth center. Removes requirements that a child be placed with a relative within the third degree under certain circumstances. (See bill for details.)