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A bill to be entitled An act relating to adoption; amending ss. 63.062, 63.085, 63.089, 63.142, and 63.182, F.S.; reducing the time period within which an action must be filed to nullify an adoption or a termination of parental rights on grounds of fraud or providing false information; providing a time limitation for the use of scientific testing to show a probability of paternity; requiring notice to and written consent from a registrant in the paternity registry for a termination of parental rights pending adoption; amending s. 63.088, F.S.; providing court inquiry and diligent search requirements regarding a registrant in the paternity registry to terminate 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; creating s. 409.406, F.S.; enacting the Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical Assistance; providing authority for the Department of Children and Family Services to enter into interstate agreements with other participating states for medical and other

necessary services for special needs children; establishing procedures for interstate delivery of adoption assistance and related services and benefits; providing for the adoption of administrative rules; creating s. 409.407, F.S.; prohibiting expansion of Florida's financial commitment; providing effective dates.

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

 Section 1. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 63.062, Florida Statutes, is amended, paragraph (h) is added to said subsection, and subsection (2) of said section is amended, 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:
- (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. The requirements of this paragraph are only applicable during the time period specified by s. 63.182. The results of scientific tests that are generally acceptable within the scientific

community to show a probability of paternity are inadmissible past the 1-year statute of repose pursuant to s. 63.182.

- (h) Any man who has timely registered with the paternity registry as the father of the child.
- (2) Any person whose consent is required under paragraph (1)(c), or paragraph (1)(d), or (h) 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.

Section 2. 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 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 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

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30 31 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

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

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30 31 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

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30 31 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 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

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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 3. Paragraphs (f) and (g) of subsection (3) of section 63.088, Florida Statutes, are amended, paragraph (h) is added to said subsection, paragraphs (n) and (o) of subsection (4) are amended, and paragraph (p) is added to subsection (4) of said section, to read:

- 63.088 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption; notice and service; diligent search.--
- (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:
- (f) Any person who has acknowledged or claimed paternity of the minor; $\frac{1}{2}$
- (g) Any person the mother has reason to believe may be the father; and:
- (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 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:
- (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.

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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 adoption entity, except when prohibited by law, without the 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 31 birth of the minor.

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Section 4. Paragraphs (a) and (c) 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 .--
- (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.
- (c) At the preliminary hearing, the court, upon the motion of any party or upon its own motion, may order scientific testing to determine the paternity of the minor if the person seeking to set aside the judgment is alleging to be the child's father and that fact has not previously been determined by legitimacy or scientific testing. The court may not order such testing, nor are the results of any such test admissible, after the time period specified by s. 63.182. The court may order supervised visitation with a person for whom scientific testing for paternity has been ordered. Such visitation shall be conditioned upon the filing of those test results with the court and such results establishing that 31 person's paternity of the minor.

Section 5. Paragraphs (a) and (c) 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 appeal of a valid judgment terminating that parent's parental 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.
- (c) At the preliminary hearing, the court, upon the motion of any party or its own motion, may order scientific testing to determine the paternity of the minor if the person seeking to set aside the judgment is alleging to be the child's father and that fact has not previously been determined by legitimacy or scientific testing. The court may not order such testing, nor are the results of any such test admissible, after the time period specified by s. 63.182. The court may order supervised visitation with a person for whom

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scientific testing for paternity has been ordered. Such visitation shall be conditioned upon the filing of those test results with the court and such results establishing that person's paternity of the minor.

Section 6. 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 any other identifying information that the adoptee, parents 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 31 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.

 $\underline{(b)(2)}$ 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;

1	2. The minor is his child by adoption; or
2	3. The minor has been established by court proceeding
3	to be his child.
4	(b) The paternity registry does not relieve the mother
5	of the obligation to identify the known father.
6	(c) A man registering with the paternity registry
7	shall provide the paternity registry with the following
8	information in writing:
9	1. The name and the last known address of the mother
10	of the minor.
11	2. The name of the minor, and the location and date of
12	birth of the minor, if known, or the probable month and year
13	of the expected birth of the minor.
14	3. The man's name, address, and driver's license
15	<pre>number.</pre>
16	4. A statement in which the man claims to be the
17	father of the named minor.
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19	A man who registers with the paternity registry shall promptly
20	notify the department in writing of any change in the required
21	information. A person who knowingly provides false information
22	to the paternity registry commits a misdemeanor of the second
23	degree and is subject to the provisions of s. 63.212(2).
24	(d) Except as provided in paragraph (a), a man who
25	claims to be the father of a minor shall register with the
26	paternity registry. Registration may be accepted by the
27	department before the birth of the child, but may not be
28	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

31 paternity registry is entitled to receive notice of the

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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), 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:

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- 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. Such pamphlet or publication shall 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 general public service announcements, or in other ways deliver information to the public about the paternity registry.
- (3) RULES.--The department has authority to adopt rules to implement this section.
- Section 7. 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, ÷
- (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 groundincluding duress but excluding fraud, shall in no 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 31 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 8. Any petition for adoption filed before the effective date of this act shall be governed by the law in effect at the time the petition was filed.

Section 9. Effective July 1, 2002, section 409.406, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

Assistance. -- The Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical
Assistance is enacted into law and entered into with all other
jurisdictions legally joining therein in form substantially as
follows:

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON ADOPTION AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE ARTICLE I. Findings

The Legislature finds that:

- (a) Special measures are required to find adoptive families for children for whom state assistance is desirable pursuant to s. 409.166 and to assure the protection of the interest of the children affected during the entire assistance period when the adoptive parents move to other states or are residents of another state.
- (b) The providers of medical and other necessary services for children, with state assistance, encounter special difficulties when the provision of services takes place in other states.

ARTICLE II. Purposes

The purposes of the act are to:

(a) Authorize the Department of Children and Family
Services to enter into interstate agreements with agencies of

other states to protect children for whom adoption assistance 1 2 is provided by the Department of Children and Family Services. 3 (b) Provide procedures for interstate children's 4 adoption assistance payments, including medical payments. ARTICLE III. Definitions 5 6 As used in this compact, the term: 7 (a) "Agency" means the Agency for Health Care 8 Administration. 9 "Department" means the Florida Department of 10 Children and Family Services. 11 (c) "State" means a state of the United States, the 12 District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the 13 United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the 14 Northern Mariana Islands, or a territory or possession of or administered by the United States. 15 16 (d) "Adoption assistance state" means the state that 17 is signatory to an adoption assistance agreement in a particular case. 18 19 "Residence state" means the state where the child (e) 20 resides. "Medical assistance" means the medical assistance 21 22 program authorized by Title XIX of the Social Security Act. 23 ARTICLE IV. Compacts Authorized 24 The Department of Children and Family Services, by and through 25 its secretary, may participate in the development of and 26 negotiate and enter into interstate compacts on behalf of this 27 state with other states to implement the purposes of this act. 28 Such a compact has the force and effect of law. ARTICLE V. Contents of Compacts 29 A compact entered into under this act must have the following 30 content:

- (a) A provision making it available for joinder by all states;
- (b) A provision for withdrawal from the compact upon written notice to the parties, but with a period of 1 year between the date of the notice and the effective date of the withdrawal;
- (c) A requirement that the protections afforded under the compact continue in force for the duration of the adoption assistance and are applicable to all children and their adoptive parents who, on the effective date of the withdrawal, are receiving adoption assistance from a party state other than the one in which they are residents and have their principal place of abode;
- (d) A requirement that each instance of adoption assistance to which the compact applies be covered by an adoption assistance agreement in writing between the adoptive parents and the state child welfare agency of the state which undertakes to provide the adoption assistance, and further, that any such agreement be expressly for the benefit of the adopted child and enforceable by the adoptive parents and the state agency providing the adoption assistance; and
- (e) Such other provisions as are appropriate to the proper administration of the compact.

ARTICLE VI. Optional Contents of Compacts

A compact entered into under this section may contain

provisions in addition to those required pursuant to Article

V, as follows:

(a) Provisions establishing procedures and entitlement to medical and other necessary social services for the child in accordance with applicable laws, even though the child and the adoptive parents are in a state other than the one

responsible for or providing the services or the funds to defray part or all of the costs thereof; and

(b) Such other provisions as are appropriate or incidental to the proper administration of the compact.

ARTICLE VII. Medical Assistance

- (a) A child with special needs who is a resident of this state and who is the subject of an adoption assistance agreement with another state is entitled to receive a medical assistance identification from this state upon the filing with the agency of a certified copy of the adoption assistance agreement obtained from the adoption assistance state.

 Pursuant to rules of the agency, the adoptive parents shall at least annually show that the agreement is still in force or has been renewed.
- (b) The terms of the compact entered into by the department apply to children who are the subject of federal adoption assistance agreements. The state will provide the benefits under this section to children who are the subject of a state adoption assistance agreement, pursuant to the determination by the department and the agency that the adoption assistance state is a party to the compact and has reciprocity in the provision of medical assistance to such children.
- (c) The agency shall consider the holder of a medical assistance identification pursuant to this section as any other holder of a medical assistance identification under the laws of this state and shall process and make payment on claims on behalf of such holder in the same manner and under the same conditions and procedures established for other recipients of medical assistance.

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The provisions of this article apply only to
medical assistance for children under adoption assistance
agreements from states that have entered into a compact with
this state under which the other state provided medical
assistance to children with special needs under adoption
assistance agreements made by this state. All other children
entitled to medical assistance pursuant to an adoption
assistance agreement entered into by this state are eligible
to receive such assistance under the laws and procedures
applicable thereto.
      (e) The department shall adopt administrative rules
necessary for administering this section.
             ARTICLE VIII. Federal Participation
Consistent with federal law, the department and the agency, in
administering the provisions of this act and any compact
pursuant hereto, must include in any state plan made pursuant
to the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 (Pub.
L. No. 96-272), Titles IV(E) and XIX of the Social Security
Act, and any other applicable federal laws, the provision of
adoption assistance and medical assistance for which the
Federal Government pays some or all of the cost. The
department and the agency shall apply for and administer all
relevant federal aid in accordance with law.
       Section 10. Effective July 1, 2002, section 409.407,
Florida Statutes, is created to read:
       409.407 Interstate agreements between the Department
of Children and Family Services and agencies of other
states. -- The Department of Children and Family Services, which
is authorized to enter into interstate agreements with
agencies of other states for the implementation of the
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purposes of the Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical

Assistance pursuant to s. 409.406, shall not expand the financial commitment of Florida beyond the financial obligation of the adoption assistance agreements and Medicaid.

Section 11. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act shall take effect October 1, 2002.

HOUSE SUMMARY

Reduces from 2 years to 1 year the time period within which an action must be filed to nullify an adoption or termination of parental rights on grounds of fraud or providing false information. Provides a 1-year limitation on the admissibility in court of scientific testing to show a probability of paternity. Requires the Department of Children and Family Services to maintain a paternity registry within the state registry of adoption information. Provides procedures and requirements for registration in the paternity registry, and provides a penalty for providing certain false information. Requires the department to inform the public regarding the paternity registry and to conduct paternity registry searches. Authorizes a fee for such searches. Provides for the use and admissibility in court of paternity registry information. Provides court inquiry, diligent search, notice, and consent requirements in proceedings for termination of parental rights pending adoption, with regard to a person registered with the paternity registry as the father of the child. Establishes the Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical Assistance. Provides authority for the Department of Children and Family Services to enter into interstate agreements with other participating states for medical and other necessary services for special needs children. Establishes procedures for interstate delivery of adoption assistance and related services and benefits. Prohibits expansion of Florida's financial commitment beyond the financial obligation of the adoption assistance agreements and Medicaid.