A bill to be entitled

1

2

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

An act relating to adoption; amending s. 63.022, F.S.; revising legislative intent to allow legal custodians to participate in certain private adoption plans; amending s. 63.032, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 63.039, F.S.; revising duties of adoption entity to prospective parents; amending s. 63.052, F.S.; revising conditions under which an adoption entity is the guardian of a minor; authorizing the court to retain jurisdiction of a minor until the adoption is finalized within or outside of the state; amending s. 63.053, F.S.; providing conditions under which an unmarried biological father shall lose parental rights; amending s. 63.054, F.S.; providing that an adoption entity has no obligation to search for a registrant who has failed to report certain changes in status; providing an exception; revising conditions under which a petitioner for termination of parental rights is required to submit an application for a search of the Florida Putative Father Registry; revising conditions for an unmarried biological father to initiate an action under s. 63.087, F.S.; requiring compliance by a petitioner for termination of parental rights with search requirements relating to the identity of a man whose consent is required; amending s. 63.062, F.S.; revising provisions relating to notice of petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption, required consent, and change of venue; amending s. 63.064, F.S.; authorizing the court to waive the requirement that consent for adoption be

Page 1 of 70

29

30

31

32

33

3435

36

37

38

39

40

41 42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

obtained within a certain time period from a parent declared incompetent, under certain circumstances; requiring the court to consider the best interest of the child in making such determination; amending s. 63.082, F.S.; revising requirements for executing a consent for adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity; revising requirements for withdrawing a consent for adoption; amending s. 63.085, F.S.; revising provision relating to who may sign a valid consent for adoption; amending s. 63.087, F.S.; revising provisions governing the proceedings for terminating parental rights pending adoption; revising the venue requirements for filing a petition to terminate parental rights; revising requirements for a petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption; revising conditions for service of a summons and copy of the petition; requiring an answer to a petition to be timely filed and providing that failure to do so constitutes grounds for termination of parental rights; requiring appearance at hearing on the petition and providing that failure to do so constitutes grounds for termination of parental rights; amending s. 63.088, F.S.; providing diligent search and court inquiry requirements for identifying and locating a person who is required to consent to an adoption or receive notice of proceedings to terminate parental rights; providing that failure to timely respond or appear constitutes grounds to terminate parental rights pending adoption; revising the inquiries required for diligent search; requiring a person

Page 2 of 70

57

58

59

60

61

62 63

64

65

66

67

68

69 70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

contacted by a petitioner or adoption entity to release certain information; providing an exception; amending s. 63.089, F.S.; revising hearing requirements for terminating parental rights; revising grounds upon which parental rights may be terminated; revising conditions for making a finding of abandonment; revising dismissal of petition procedures; revising requirements for issuing and voiding a judgment terminating parental rights; amending s. 63.092, F.S.; revising report and preliminary study requirements for placement of a minor by an adoption entity; amending s. 63.097, F.S.; revising the fees, costs, and expenses that may be assessed by an adoption entity; amending s. 63.102, F.S.; revising requirements for filing a petition for adoption; amending s. 63.112, F.S.; revising requirements for the petition documents for an adoption; amending s. 63.122, F.S.; permitting certain information to be deleted from the notice of hearing to protect privacy rights; amending s. 63.125, F.S.; providing for certain licensed professionals to contribute to final home investigation reports; amending s. 63.132, F.S.; revising requirements for the affidavit of expenses and receipts; revising applicability; amending s. 63.135, F.S.; revising requirements for information provided to the court for adoption proceedings; amending s. 63.142, F.S.; requiring further proceedings if a petition for adoption is dismissed; revising conditions under which a judgment terminating parental rights is voidable; amending s. 63.152, F.S.; requiring the clerk of the court to

Page 3 of 70

HB 1299 2005

85 transmit the statement of adoption to the registrar of 86 vital statistics in the state where the adoptee was born; amending s. 63.162, F.S.; revising requirements concerning 87 the disclosure of information pertaining to an adoption; 88 amending s. 63.172, F.S.; providing for the right of 89 inheritance with respect to adoption; amending s. 63.192, 90 91 F.S.; revising provisions relating to recognition of 92 foreign judgment or decree affecting adoption; providing 93 conditions for termination of parental rights; amending s. 94 63.207, F.S.; authorizing a petition for declaratory statement to be consolidated with a petition for adoption; 95 permitting parents to finalize adoption in their home 96 state; providing an exception to applicability of the 97 98 Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children; amending 99 s. 63.212, F.S.; providing an exception to applicability 100 of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children; revising provisions relating to prohibitions with respect 101 to adoptions; amending s. 63.213, F.S.; revising 102 103 provisions relating to legal representation in preplanned adoption agreements; revising a definition; amending s. 104 105 63.235, F.S.; revising applicability; providing an effective date. 106

107 108

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

109 110

111

Section 1. Paragraph (e) of subsection (4) and subsection (5) of section 63.022, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: Legislative intent. --

112 63.022

(4) The basic safeguards intended to be provided by this chapter are that:

- (e) A sufficient period of time elapses during which the minor has lived within the proposed adoptive home under the guidance of an adoption entity, except stepparent or relative adoptions or adoptions of a relative.
- (5) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide for cooperation between private adoption entities and the Department of Children and Family Services in matters relating to permanent placement options for children in the care of the department whose parent or legal custodian wishes birth parents wish to participate in a private adoption plan with a qualified family.
- Section 2. Section 63.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 63.032 Definitions. -- As used in this chapter, the term:
- (1) "Abandoned" means a situation in which the parent or person having legal custody of a child, while being able, makes minimal or no provision for the child's support or and makes minimal little or no effort to communicate with the child, which situation is sufficient to evince an intent to reject parental responsibilities. If, in the opinion of the court, the efforts of such parent or person having legal custody of the child to support and communicate with the child are only marginal efforts that do not evince a settled purpose to assume all parental duties, the court may declare the child to be abandoned. In making this decision, the court may consider the conduct of a father towards the child's mother during her pregnancy.

(2) "Adoption" means the act of creating the legal relationship between parent and child where it did not exist, thereby declaring the child to be legally the child of the adoptive parents and their heir at law and entitled to all the rights and privileges and subject to all the obligations of a child born to such adoptive parents in lawful wedlock.

- (3) "Adoption entity" means the department, an agency, a child-caring agency registered under s. 409.176, an intermediary, or a child-placing agency licensed in another state, or an attorney licensed to practice law in another state which is placing a child from another state qualified by the department to place children in the State of Florida.
- (4) "Adoption plan" means an arrangement made by a birth parent or other individual having a legal right to custody of a minor child, born or to be born, with an adoption entity in furtherance of the placement of the minor for adoption.
  - (5) (4) "Adult" means a person who is not a minor.
- (6)(5) "Agency" means any child-placing agency licensed by the department pursuant to s. 63.202 to place minors for adoption.
- (7)(6) "Child" means a son or daughter, whether by birth or adoption.
- (8)(7) "Court" means any circuit court of this state and, when the context requires, the court of any state that is empowered to grant petitions for adoption.
- (9)(8) "Department" means the Department of Children and Family Services.

(10)(9) "Intermediary" means an attorney who is licensed or authorized to practice in this state and who is placing or intends to place a child for adoption, including placing children born in another state with citizens of this state or country or placing children born in this state with citizens of another state or country.

(11)(10) "Legal custody" means a legal status created by court order or letter of guardianship which vests in a custodian of the person or guardian, whether an agency or an individual, the right to have physical custody of the child and the right and duty to protect, train, and discipline the child and to provide him or her with food, shelter, education, and ordinary medical, dental, psychiatric, and psychological care. The legal custodian is the person or entity in whom the legal right to custody is vested has the meaning ascribed in s. 39.01.

(12)(11) "Minor" means a person under the age of 18 years.

(13)(12) "Parent" means a woman who gives birth to a child and a man whose consent to the adoption of the child would be required under s. 63.062. If a child has been legally adopted, the term "parent" means the adoptive mother or father of the child. The terms "parent," "mother," and "father" do not include an individual whose parental relationship to the child has been legally terminated has the same meaning ascribed in s. 39.01.

(14) "Person" includes a natural person, corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, or association, and any other legal entity.

(15) (14) "Relative" means a person related by blood <u>or</u> <u>affinity</u> to the person being adopted within the third degree of consanguinity.

- (16)(15) "To place" or "placement" means the process of a parent or legal guardian surrendering a child for adoption and the prospective adoptive parents receiving and adopting the child, and includes all actions by any person or adoption entity participating in the process.
- person who lives and works in this state at least 6 months of the year, military personnel who designate Florida as their place of residence in accordance with the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act of 2003, or United States citizens living in a foreign country who designate Florida as their place of residence. "Placement" means the process of a parent or legal guardian surrendering a child for adoption and the prospective adoptive parents receiving and adopting the child and all actions by any adoption entity participating in placing the child.
- (18)(17) "Primarily lives and works outside Florida" means a person who lives and works outside this state at least 6 months of the year, military personnel who designate a state other than Florida as their place of residence in accordance with the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act of 2003 and who do not reside in Florida 6 months of the year Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, or United States citizens employees of the United States Department of State living in a foreign country who designate a state other than Florida as their place

of residence and who do not reside in Florida 6 months of the year.

2.2.4

- (19)(18) "Suitability of the intended placement" includes the fitness of the intended placement, with primary consideration being given to the best interest of the child.
- (20)(19) "Unmarried biological father" means the child's biological father who is not married to the child's mother at the time of conception or birth of the child and who has not been declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be the legal father of the child.
- (20) "Adoption plan" means arrangements made by a birth parent or other individual having a legal right to custody of a minor child, born or to be born, with an adoption entity in furtherance of the placement of the minor for adoption.
- Section 3. Paragraphs (g) and (i) of subsection (1) of section 63.039, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 63.039 Duty of adoption entity to prospective adoptive parents; sanctions.--
- (1) An adoption entity placing a minor for adoption has an affirmative duty to follow the requirements of this chapter and specifically the following provisions, which protect and promote the well-being of persons being adopted and their parents and prospective adoptive parents by promoting certainty, finality, and permanency for such persons. The adoption entity must:
- (g) When the identity of a person whose consent to adoption is <u>required</u> 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(5).

Page 9 of 70

(i) Obtain the written waiver of venue <u>if applicable</u> required under s. 63.062 in cases in which venue for the termination of parental rights will be located in a county other than the county where a parent whose rights are to be terminated resides.

Section 4. Subsections (1) and (7) of section 63.052, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 63.052 Guardians designated; proof of commitment.--
- (1) For minors who have been placed for adoption with and permanently committed to an adoption entity, other than an intermediary, such adoption entity shall be the guardian of the person of the minor and has the responsibility and authority to provide for the needs and welfare of the minor.
- (7) The court retains jurisdiction of a minor who has been placed for adoption until the adoption is <u>finalized within or outside of this state</u> <del>final</del>. After a minor is placed with an adoption entity or prospective adoptive parent, the court may review the status of the minor and the progress toward permanent adoptive placement.
- Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 63.053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 63.053 Rights and responsibilities of an unmarried biological father; legislative findings.--
- (1) In enacting the provisions contained in this chapter, the Legislature prescribes the conditions for determining whether an unmarried biological father's actions are sufficiently prompt and substantial so as to require protection of a constitutional right. If an unmarried biological father

Page 10 of 70

fails to take the actions that are available to him to establish a relationship with his child, his parental interest shall may be lost entirely, or greatly diminished, by his failure to timely comply with the available legal steps to substantiate a parental interest.

- Section 6. Subsections (6), (7), (8), and (13) of section 63.054, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 63.054 Actions required by an unmarried biological father to establish parental rights; Florida Putative Father Registry.--
- (6) It is the obligation of the registrant or, if designated under subsection (4), his designated agent or representative to notify and update the Office of Vital Statistics of any change of address or change in the designation of an agent or representative. The failure of a registrant, or designated agent or representative, to report any such change is at the registrant's own risk and shall not serve as a valid defense based upon lack of notice and the adoption entity or petitioner shall have no further obligation to search for the registrant, unless the person petitioning for termination of parental rights or adoption has actual or constructive notice of the registrant's address and whereabouts from another source.
- (7) In each proceeding for termination of parental rights or each adoption proceeding wherein parental rights are being terminated simultaneously with entry of the final judgment of adoption, as in stepparent and relative adoptions filed under this chapter, the petitioner must contact the Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health by submitting an

Page 11 of 70

application for a search of the Florida Putative Father
Registry. The petitioner shall provide the same information, if
known, on the search application form which the registrant is
required to furnish under subsection (3). Thereafter, the Office
of Vital Statistics must issue a certificate signed by the State
Registrar certifying:

- (a) The identity and contact information, if any, for each registered unmarried biological father whose information matches the search request sufficiently so that such person may be considered a possible father of the subject child; or
- (b) That a diligent search has been made of the registry of registrants who may be the unmarried biological father of the subject child and that no matching registration has been located in the registry.

- The This certificate must be filed with the court in the proceeding to terminate parental rights or the adoption proceeding. If a termination of parental rights and an adoption proceeding are being adjudicated separately simultaneously, the Florida Putative Father Registry need only be searched once.

- (8) If an unmarried biological father whose consent to adoption is required does not know the county in which the birth mother resides, gave birth, or intends to give birth, he may initiate an action in any county in the state, in accordance with s. 63.087 subject to the birth mother's right to change venue to the county where she resides.

(13) The filing of a claim of paternity with the Florida
Putative Father Registry does not excuse or waive the obligation

of a petitioner to comply with the requirements for conducting a diligent search and inquiry with respect to the identity of any man whose consent is required pursuant to s. 63.062 an unmarried biological father or legal father which are set forth in this chapter.

- Section 7. Section 63.062, Florida Statutes, 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:
- (a) The mother of the minor, if her parental rights have not been previously terminated.
- (b) The father of the minor, <u>if his parental rights have</u> not been previously terminated, and if:
- 1. The minor was conceived or born while the father was married to the mother;
- 2. The minor is his child by adoption <u>prior to the filing</u> of a petition for termination of parental rights;
- 3. The minor has been established by court proceeding to be his child prior to the filing of a petition for termination of parental rights and has complied with the requirements of subsection (2);
- 4. He has filed an affidavit of paternity pursuant to s. 382.013(2)(c) prior to the filing of a petition for termination

Page 13 of 70

of parental rights and has complied with the requirements of subsection (2); or

- 5. In the case of an unmarried biological father, he has acknowledged in writing, signed in the presence of a competent witness, that he is the father of the minor, has filed such acknowledgment with the Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health within the required timeframes, and has complied with the requirements of subsection (2).
- (c) The minor, if 12 years of age or older, unless the court in the best interest of the minor dispenses with the minor's consent.
- (d) Any person lawfully entitled to custody of the minor if required by the court.
- (e) The court having jurisdiction to determine custody of the minor, if the person having physical custody of the minor does not have authority to consent to the adoption.
- (2) In accordance with subsection (1), the consent of an unmarried biological father shall be <u>required</u> necessary only if the unmarried biological father has complied with the requirements of this subsection.
- (a)1. With regard to a child who is placed with adoptive parents more than 6 months after the child's birth, an unmarried biological father must have developed a substantial relationship with the child, taken some measure of responsibility for the child and the child's future, and demonstrated a full commitment to the responsibilities of parenthood by providing financial support to the child in accordance with the unmarried biological father's ability, if not prevented from doing so by the person

Page 14 of 70

HB 1299 2005

390 or authorized agency having lawful custody of the child, and either:

391

392

393

394

395

396

397

398

399

400

401

402 403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412 413

414

415

416

417

- Regularly visited the child at least monthly, when a. physically and financially able to do so and when not prevented from doing so by the birth mother or the person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the child; or
- Maintained regular communication with the child or with the person or agency having the care or custody of the child, when physically or financially unable to visit the child and or when not prevented from doing so by the birth mother or person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the child.
- The mere fact that an unmarried biological father expresses a desire to fulfill his responsibilities towards his child which is unsupported by acts evidencing this intent does not preclude a finding by the court that the unmarried biological father failed to comply with the requirements of this subsection.
- An unmarried biological father who openly lived with the child for at least 6 months within the 1-year period following the birth of the child and immediately preceding placement of the child with adoptive parents and who openly held himself out to be the father of the child during that period shall be deemed to have developed a substantial relationship with the child and to have otherwise met the requirements of this paragraph.
- With regard to a child who is younger than 6 months of age at the time the child is placed with the adoptive parents, an unmarried biological father must have demonstrated a full

Page 15 of 70

commitment to his parental responsibility by having performed all of the following acts prior to the time the mother executes her consent for adoption or a petition for termination of parental rights has been filed, whichever is earlier:

- 1. Filed a notarized claim of paternity form with the Florida Putative Father Registry within the Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health, which form shall be maintained in the confidential registry established for that purpose and shall be considered filed when the notice is entered in the registry of notices from unmarried biological fathers.
- 2. Upon service of a notice of an intended adoption plan or a petition for termination of parental rights pending adoption, timely executed and filed an affidavit in that proceeding stating that he is personally fully able and willing to take responsibility for the child, setting forth his plans for care of the child, and agreeing to a court order of child support and a contribution to the payment of living and medical expenses incurred for the mother's pregnancy and the child's birth in accordance with his ability to pay.
- 3. If he had knowledge of the pregnancy, paid a fair and reasonable amount of the expenses incurred in connection with the mother's pregnancy and the child's birth, in accordance with his financial ability and when not prevented from doing so by the birth mother or person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the child.
- (c) The petitioner shall file with the court a certificate from the Office of Vital Statistics stating that a diligent search has been made of the Florida Putative Father Registry of

Page 16 of 70

notices from unmarried biological fathers described in subparagraph (b)1. and that no filing has been found pertaining to the father of the child in question or, if a filing is found, stating the name of the putative father and the time and date of filing. That certificate shall be filed with the court prior to the entry of a final judgment of termination of parental rights.

- (d) An unmarried biological father who does not comply with each of the conditions provided in this subsection is deemed to have <u>irrevocably</u> waived and surrendered any rights in relation to the child, including the right to notice of any judicial proceeding in connection with the adoption of the child, and his consent to the adoption of the child is not required.
- (3)(a) Pursuant to chapter 48, an adoption entity may serve upon any unmarried biological father identified by the mother or identified by a diligent search of the Florida Putative Father Registry, or upon an entity whose consent is required, a notice of intended adoption plan at any time prior to the birth of the child or placement of the child in the adoptive home, including prior to the birth of the child. The notice of intended adoption plan must specifically state that if the unmarried biological father desires to contest the adoption plan, he must file with the court, within 30 days after service, a verified response that contains a pledge of commitment to the child in substantial compliance with subparagraph (2)(b)2. The notice of intended adoption plan shall notify the unmarried biological father that, if he has not already done so, he must file a claim of paternity form with the Office of Vital

474

475

476

477

478

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486 487

488

489

490 491

492

493

494

495

496

497

498

499

500

501

Statistics within 30 days after service upon him and must provide the adoption entity with a copy of the verified response filed with the court and the claim of paternity form filed with the Office of Vital Statistics. If the party served with the notice of intended adoption plan is an entity, the entity must file, within 30 days after service, a verified response setting forth a legal basis for contesting the intended adoption plan, specifically addressing the best interest of the child. If the unmarried biological father or adoption entity whose consent is required fails to properly file a verified response with the court and, in the case of an unmarried biological father, a claim of paternity form with the Office of Vital Statistics within 30 days after service upon that unmarried biological father or entity whose consent is required, the consent of that unmarried biological father or entity shall not no longer be required under this chapter and that party shall be deemed to have irrevocably waived any claim of rights to the child. Each notice of intended adoption plan served upon an unmarried biological father must include instructions as to the procedure the unmarried biological father must follow to submit a claim of paternity form to the Office of Vital Statistics and the address to which the registration must be directed.

(b) If the birth mother identifies a man who she believes is the unmarried biological father of her child, the adoption entity may provide a notice of intended adoption plan pursuant to paragraph (a). If the mother identifies a potential unmarried biological father whose location is unknown, the adoption entity that has been retained to terminate any parental rights that may

be asserted by the potential unmarried biological father must therefore make a good faith effort to locate him shall conduct a diligent search pursuant to s. 63.088. If, upon completion of a diligent search, the potential unmarried biological father's location remains unknown and a search of the Florida Putative Father Registry fails to provide an address for him, reveal a match, the adoption entity shall request in the petition for termination of parental rights pending adoption that the court declare the diligent search to be in compliance with s. 63.088 and to further declare that the adoption entity shall have no further obligation to provide notice to the potential unmarried biological father and that the potential unmarried biological father's consent to the adoption shall not be required.

- (4) Any person whose consent is required under <u>paragraph</u> (1)(b), or any other man, <del>paragraphs</del> (1)(c)-(e) may execute an irrevocable 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 affidavit of nonpaternity may be executed prior to the birth of the child. The person executing the affidavit must receive disclosure under s. 63.085 prior to signing the affidavit.
- (5) 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 to adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity is executed and to sign the consent or affidavit as a witness.

(6) The petitioner must make good faith and diligent efforts as provided under s. 63.088 to notify, and obtain written consent from, the persons required to consent to adoption under this section.

- (7) If parental rights to the minor have previously been terminated, the adoption entity with which the minor has been placed for subsequent adoption may provide consent to the adoption. In such case, no other consent is required. The consent of the department shall be waived upon a determination by the court that such consent is being unreasonably withheld, provided that the petitioner has filed with the court a favorable preliminary adoptive home study performed by a licensed child-placing agency, a child-caring agency registered under s. 409.176, or a licensed professional or agency described in s. 61.20(2).
  - (8) A petition to adopt an adult may be granted if:
- (a) Written consent to adoption has been executed by the adult and the adult's spouse, if any.
- (b) Written notice of the final hearing on the adoption has been provided to the parents, if any, or proof of service of process has been filed, showing notice has been served on the parents as provided in this chapter.
- (9) A petition for termination of parental rights shall be filed in the appropriate county as determined under s.
  63.087(2). If <u>a</u> the parent or parents whose <u>consent is required</u> objects <del>rights are to be terminated object</del> to venue in the

Page 20 of 70

to a proper venue consistent with the provisions of this chapter and the provisions of chapter 47 the action to the county where the objecting parent or parents reside, unless the objecting parent has previously executed a waiver of venue.

- (10) The waiver of venue must be a separate document containing no consents, disclosures, or other information unrelated to venue.
- Section 8. Subsection (3) of section 63.064, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 63.064 Persons whose consent to an adoption may be waived.—The court may waive the consent of the following individuals to an adoption:
- (3) A parent who has been judicially declared incompetent and for whom restoration of competency is medically improbable within a reasonable period of time. The court shall consider the best interests of the child in making this determination.
- Section 9. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsections (4), (5), (6), and (7) of section 63.082, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 63.082 Execution of consent to adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity; family social and medical history; withdrawal of consent.--

(1)

(c) A consent or an affidavit of nonpaternity executed by a minor parent who is 14 years of age or younger must be witnessed by a parent, stepparent, legal or designated guardian, or court-appointed guardian ad litem.

Page 21 of 70

(4)(a) An affidavit of nonpaternity may be executed before the birth of the minor; however, the consent to an adoption shall not be executed before the birth of the minor.

- (b) A consent to the adoption of a minor who is to be placed for adoption shall not be executed by the birth mother 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 the licensed hospital or birth center, whichever is earlier. A consent by any man a biological father or legal father may be executed at any time after the birth of the child. 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 duress.
- (c) When the minor to be adopted is older than 6 months of age at the time of the execution of the consent, the consent to adoption is valid upon execution; however, it is subject to a 3-day revocation period 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 the consent once the child has been placed with the prospective adoptive parents.
- (d) The consent to adoption or the affidavit of nonpaternity must be signed in the presence of two witnesses and be acknowledged before a notary public who is not signing as one of the witnesses. The notary public must legibly note on the consent or the affidavit the date and time of execution. The

Page 22 of 70

witnesses' names must be typed or printed underneath their signatures. The witnesses' home or business addresses must be included. The person who signs the consent or the affidavit has the right to have at least one of the witnesses be an individual who does not have an employment, professional, or personal relationship with the adoption entity or the prospective adoptive parents. The adoption entity must give reasonable notice to the person signing the consent or affidavit of the right to select a witness of his or her own choosing. The person who signs the consent or affidavit must acknowledge in writing on the consent or affidavit that such notice was given and indicate the witness, if any, who was selected by the person signing the consent or affidavit. The adoption entity must include its name, address, and telephone number on the consent to adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity.

(e) A consent to adoption being executed by the birth parent must be in at least 12-point boldfaced type 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

Page 23 of 70

HB 1299 2005

640	OF THIS RIGHT AND YOU MUST INDICATE THE WITNESS OR
641	WITNESSES YOU SELECTED, IF ANY.
642	
643	YOU DO NOT HAVE TO SIGN THIS CONSENT FORM. YOU MAY DO
644	ANY OF THE FOLLOWING INSTEAD OF SIGNING THIS CONSENT
645	OR BEFORE SIGNING THIS CONSENT:
646	
647	1. CONSULT WITH AN ATTORNEY;
648	2. HOLD, CARE FOR, AND FEED THE CHILD UNLESS
649	OTHERWISE LEGALLY PROHIBITED;
650	3. PLACE THE CHILD IN FOSTER CARE OR WITH ANY
651	FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER YOU CHOOSE WHO IS WILLING TO
652	CARE FOR THE CHILD;
653	4. TAKE THE CHILD HOME UNLESS OTHERWISE LEGALLY
654	PROHIBITED; AND
655	5. FIND OUT ABOUT THE COMMUNITY RESOURCES THAT
656	ARE AVAILABLE TO YOU IF YOU DO NOT GO THROUGH WITH THE
657	ADOPTION.
658	
659	IF YOU DO SIGN THIS CONSENT, YOU ARE GIVING UP ALL
660	RIGHTS TO YOUR CHILD. YOUR CONSENT IS VALID, BINDING,
661	AND IRREVOCABLE EXCEPT UNDER SPECIFIC LEGAL
662	CIRCUMSTANCES. IF YOU ARE GIVING UP YOUR RIGHTS TO A
663	NEWBORN CHILD WHO IS TO BE IMMEDIATELY PLACED FOR
664	ADOPTION UPON THE CHILD'S RELEASE FROM A LICENSED
665	HOSPITAL OR BIRTH CENTER FOLLOWING BIRTH, A WAITING
666	ספרטם שדוו ספ דאסטפרט ווסטא ייטפ פוסיט אטייטפס ספריטפיט איטפיט אטייטפיט פוסיטיט א

SHE MAY SIGN THE CONSENT FOR ADOPTION. A BIRTH MOTHER

Page 24 of 70 CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

667

MUST WAIT 48 HOURS FROM THE TIME OF 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 A LICENSED HOSPITAL OR
BIRTH CENTER, WHICHEVER IS SOONER, BEFORE THE CONSENT
FOR ADOPTION MAY BE EXECUTED. ANY MAN A BIOLOGICAL
FATHER MAY EXECUTE A CONSENT AT ANY TIME AFTER THE
BIRTH OF THE CHILD. ONCE YOU HAVE SIGNED THE CONSENT,
IT IS VALID, BINDING, AND IRREVOCABLE AND CANNOT BE
WITHDRAWN UNLESS A COURT FINDS THAT IT WAS OBTAINED BY
FRAUD OR DURESS.

IF YOU BELIEVE THAT YOUR CONSENT WAS OBTAINED BY FRAUD OR DURESS AND YOU WISH TO REVOKE THAT CONSENT, YOU MUST:

- 1. NOTIFY THE ADOPTION ENTITY, BY WRITING A LETTER, THAT YOU WISH TO WITHDRAW YOUR CONSENT; AND
- 2. PROVE IN COURT THAT THE CONSENT WAS OBTAINED BY FRAUD OR DURESS.

This statement of rights is not required for the adoption of a relative, an adult, a stepchild, or a child older than 6 months of age. A consent form for the adoption of a child older than 6 months of age at the time of execution of consent must contain a statement outlining the revocation rights provided in paragraph (c).

pursuant to this chapter 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 at the time of execution. 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 was not delivered. The original consent and acknowledgment of receipt, or an affidavit stating why the copy of the consent was not delivered, must be filed with the petition for termination of parental rights pending adoption.

- (6)(a) If a birth parent executes a consent for placement of a minor with an adoption entity or qualified prospective adoptive parents and the minor child is in the custody of the department, but parental rights have not yet been terminated, the adoption consent shall be valid, binding, and enforceable by the court and shall be the basis for a transfer of custody pursuant to the consent.
- (b) Upon execution of the consent of the birth parent, the adoption entity shall be permitted to intervene in the dependency case as a party in interest and shall provide the court having jurisdiction over the minor pursuant to the shelter or dependency petition filed by the department with a copy of the preliminary home study of the prospective adoptive parents and any other evidence of the suitability of the placement. The preliminary home study shall be maintained with strictest

Page 26 of 70

confidentiality within the dependency court file and the department's file. A preliminary home study must be provided to the court in all cases in which an adoption entity has intervened pursuant to this section.

- adoptive parents have met the requirements of this chapter are properly qualified to adopt the minor child and that the adoption appears to be in the best interest of the minor child, the court shall immediately order the transfer of custody of the minor child to the prospective adoptive parents, under the supervision of the adoption entity. Thereafter, the adoption entity shall file a separate, independent termination of parental rights proceeding or an adoption proceeding in an appropriate venue in accordance with ss. 63.087 and 63.102, and the court having jurisdiction over the minor in the dependency action shall relinquish its jurisdiction to the court where the adoption entity's proceeding is filed. The adoption entity shall thereafter provide monthly supervision reports to the court, if required, department until finalization of the adoption.
- (d) In determining whether the best interest of the child will be served by transferring the custody of the minor child to the prospective adoptive parent selected by the birth parent, the court shall give consideration to the rights of the birth parent to determine an appropriate placement for the child, the permanency offered, the child's bonding with any potential adoptive home that the child has been residing in, and the importance of maintaining sibling relationships, if possible.

750

751

752

753

754

755756

757

758

759

760

761762

763

764

765

766767

768

769

770

771

772

773

774

775

776

777

(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. As used in this subsection, the term "business day" means any day on which the United States Postal Service accepts certified mail for delivery.

- Upon receiving timely written notice pursuant to paragraph (a) from a person whose consent to adoption is required 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 placement of the minor with the person who had legal or physical custody of the child immediately prior to placement of the child for adoption may not be in the minor's best interest withdrawing consent may endanger the minor, or that the person who desires to withdraw consent to the adoption would not be required to consent to the adoption, or that the person may be has been determined to have abandoned the child or may otherwise be subject to the consent being waived pursuant to this chapter.
- (c) If the court <u>makes any of the findings specified in paragraph (b)</u> finds that such placement may endanger the minor, the court must enter an order regarding continued placement of the minor. The order shall direct continued placement with the

Page 28 of 70

prospective adoptive parents pending further proceedings if they desire such continued placement. If they do not desire continued placement, the order shall include, but not be limited to, whether temporary placement in foster care, with the person who had legal or physical custody of the child immediately prior to placement of the child for adoption, or with a relative, is in the child's best interest and is appropriate, whether an investigation by the department is recommended, and whether a relative is available for the temporary placement.

- (d) If the person withdrawing <u>a required</u> 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 <u>upon a showing that said testing is in the minor's best interest</u> 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 business 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. If the person seeking to validly withdraw 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 adoption entity may return the minor to the care and custody of the mother, if she desires such

placement, and the mother is not otherwise prohibited by law from having custody of the child.

- (e)(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 duress.
- $\underline{(f)}(g)$  An affidavit of nonpaternity may be withdrawn only if the court finds that the affidavit was obtained by fraud or duress.
- Section 10. Section 63.085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 63.085 Disclosure by adoption entity.--
- ADOPTIVE PARENTS. --Not later than 14 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 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

Page 30 of 70

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. The name, address, and telephone number of the adoption entity providing this disclosure is:

Name:

Address:

Telephone Number:

- 2. The adoption entity does not provide legal representation or advice to birth parents, and birth parents have the right to consult with an attorney of their own choosing to advise them.
- 3. With the exception of an adoption by a stepparent or relative, a child cannot be placed into a prospective adoptive home unless the prospective adoptive parents have received a favorable preliminary home study, including criminal and child abuse clearances.

Page 31 of 70

4. A valid consent for adoption may not be signed by the birth mother until 48 hours after the birth of the child, or the day the birth mother is notified, in writing, that she is fit for discharge from the licensed hospital or birth center. Any man A putative father may sign a valid consent for adoption at any time after the birth of the child.

- 5. A consent for adoption signed before the child attains the age of 6 months is binding and irrevocable from the moment it is signed unless it can be proven in court that the consent was obtained by fraud or duress. A consent for adoption signed after the child attains the age of 6 months is valid from the moment it is signed; however, it may be revoked until the child is placed in an adoptive home, or up to 3 <u>business</u> days after it was signed, whichever period is longer.
- 6. A consent for adoption is not valid if the signature of the person who signed the consent was obtained by fraud or duress.
- 7. There are alternatives to adoption, including foster care, relative care, and parenting the child. There may be services and sources of financial assistance in the community available to birth parents if they choose to parent the child.
- 8. A birth parent has the right to have a witness of his or her choice, who is unconnected with the adoption entity or the adoptive parents, to be

Page 32 of 70

present and witness the signing of the consent or affidavit of nonpaternity.

- 9. A birth parent 14 years of age or younger must have a parent, legal guardian, or court-appointed guardian ad litem to assist and advise the birth parent as to the adoption plan.
- 10. A birth parent has a right to receive supportive counseling from a counselor, social worker, physician, clergy, or attorney, and such counseling would be beneficial to the birth parent.
- 11. The payment of living or medical expenses by the prospective adoptive parents prior to the birth of the child does not, in any way, obligate the birth parent to sign the consent for adoption.

(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 of the acknowledgment of receipt of the disclosure must be provided to the person signing it. A copy of the acknowledgment or affidavit executed by the adoption entity in lieu of the acknowledgment

Page 33 of 70

must be maintained in the file of the adoption entity. The original acknowledgment or affidavit must be filed with the court.

- (3) REVOCATION OF CONSENT. -- Failure to meet the requirements of subsection (1) or subsection (2) does not constitute grounds for revocation of a consent to adoption or withdrawal of an affidavit of nonpaternity unless the extent and circumstances of such a failure result in a material failure of fundamental fairness in the administration of due process, or the failure constitutes or contributes materially to fraud or duress in obtaining a consent to adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity.
- Section 11. Section 63.087, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 63.087 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption; general provisions.--
- (1) JURISDICTION. -- A court of this state which is competent to decide child welfare or custody matters has jurisdiction to hear all matters arising from a proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption. The minor's presence within the state confers jurisdiction on the court in proceedings under this chapter and over a parent or guardian if due notice has been given.
  - (2) VENUE.--

- (a) A petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption must be filed:
  - 1. In the county where the child resides; or

2. If the child does not reside in the State of Florida, In the county where the adoption entity is located. $\div$ 

- 3. In the county where the adoption entity is located; or
- 4. If neither parent resides in the state, in the county where the adoption entity is located. The fact of the minor's presence within the state confers jurisdiction on the court in proceedings in the minor's case under this chapter, or to a parent or guardian if due notice has been given.
- (b) If a petition for termination of parental rights has been filed and a parent whose consent is required 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 legally recognized grounds to contest a termination of parental rights and, if so, the court may shall immediately transfer venue to a proper venue pursuant to this section the county where that parent resides or resided at the time of the execution of the consent. For purposes of selecting venue, the court shall consider the ease of access to the court for the parents and factors set forth in s. 47.122 parent who intends to contest a termination of parental rights.
- (c) If there is a transfer of venue, the court may determine which party shall 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

Page 35 of 70

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 which the testimony is taken.

- (3) PREREQUISITE FOR ADOPTION.—A petition for adoption may not be filed until after the date the court enters the judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption under this chapter or under chapter 39. Adoptions of relatives, adult adoptions, or adoptions of stepchildren shall not be required to file a separate termination of parental rights proceeding pending adoption. In such cases, the petitioner may file a joint petition for termination of parental rights and adoption attaching all required consents, affidavits, notices, and acknowledgments shall be attached to the petition for adoption or filed separately in the adoption proceeding. All provisions of this chapter apply to these joint petitions unless otherwise excepted in this chapter.
  - (4) 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 physical or legal custody of the minor. The petition may be filed by an adoption entity only if a parent or person having physical or legal custody who has executed a consent to adoption pursuant to s. 63.082 also consents in writing to the adoption

Page 36 of 70

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) 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.
  - (e) The petition must include:

- 1. The minor's name, gender, date of birth, and place 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. In the case of an infant child whose adoptive name appears on the original birth certificate, the adoptive name shall not be included in the petition, nor shall it be included elsewhere in the termination of parental rights proceeding, unless the proceedings are filed in accordance with s. 63.102(6).
- 2. All information required by the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act and the Indian Child Welfare Act, except the names and address of the adoptive parents.
- 3. A statement of the grounds under s. 63.089 upon which the petition is based.

Page 37 of 70

4. The name, address, and telephone number of any adoption entity seeking to place the minor for adoption.

- 5. The name, address, and telephone number of the division of the circuit court in which the petition is to be filed.
- 6. A certification of compliance with the requirements of s. 63.0425 regarding notice to grandparents of an impending adoption.
- summons to be issued substantially in the form provided in Form 1.902, Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. The summons and a copy of the petition and summons shall be served upon any person who executed a whose consent to adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity has been provided but who has not waived service of the pleadings and notice of the hearing thereon and also upon any person whose consent to adoption is required pursuant to s. 63.062 but who has not provided that consent or an affidavit of nonpaternity.
- (6) ANSWER AND APPEARANCE REQUIRED. -- An answer to the petition or any pleading requiring an answer shall be timely filed in accordance with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. Failure to timely file an answer shall constitute a written response or to appear at the hearing on the petition constitutes grounds upon which the court may terminate parental rights. Failure to appear at the hearing shall also constitute grounds upon which the court may terminate parental rights. The petitioner shall provide notice of the final hearing by United States mail to any person who has been served with the summons and petition for termination of parental rights within the

Page 38 of 70

specified time periods. Notwithstanding the filing of any answer or any pleading, Any person present at the hearing to terminate parental rights pending adoption whose consent to adoption is required under s. 63.062 may must:

- (a) Be advised by the court that he or she has a right to ask that the hearing be reset for a later date so that the person may consult with an attorney.; and
- (b) Be given an opportunity to <u>admit or</u> deny the allegations in the petition.

- Section 12. Section 63.088, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 63.088 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption; notice and service; diligent search.--
- (1) NOTICE REQUIRED. -- An unmarried biological father, by virtue of the fact that he has engaged in a sexual relationship with a woman, is deemed to be on notice that a pregnancy and an adoption proceeding regarding that child may occur and that he has a duty to protect his own rights and interest. He is, therefore, entitled to notice of a birth or adoption proceeding with regard to that child only as provided in this chapter.
- PROCEDURES. -- When the location of a person whose consent to an adoption is required is unknown but is not known, the adoption entity must begin the inquiry and diligent search process required by this section within a reasonable time period after the date on which the person seeking to place a minor for adoption has evidenced in writing to the adoption entity a desire to place the minor for adoption with that entity, or not

Page 39 of 70

later than 30 days after the date any money is provided as permitted under this chapter by the adoption entity for the benefit of the person seeking to place a minor for adoption.

determine that a minor is available for adoption, and in addition to the other requirements set forth in this chapter, each person whose consent is required under s. 63.062, who has not executed a consent or an affidavit of nonpaternity, 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 20 days before the hearing with a summons and a copy of the petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption as provided in s. 63.087(5) and with notice in substantially the following form:

## NOTICE OF PETITION AND HEARING TO TERMINATE PARENTAL RIGHTS

## PENDING ADOPTION

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

HB 1299 2005

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

1116

1117

1118 1119

1120

1121

1122 1123

1124

1125

1126

1127

1128

1129 1130

1131

1132

1134

1135

1115

1110

1111

1112

1113

1114

- 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 the father of the minor, if his parental rights have not been previously terminated, and if:
- (a) The minor was conceived or born while the father was married to the mother;
- (b) The minor is his child by adoption, prior to the filing of a petition for termination of parental rights;
- The minor has been established by court proceeding to be his child prior to the filing of a petition for termination of parental rights and has complied with the requirements of 63.062(2);
- (d) He has filed an affidavit of paternity pursuant to s. 382.013(2)(c) prior to the filing of a petition for termination 1133 of parental rights and has complied with the requirements of s. 63.062(2); or
- 1136 (e) In the case of an unmarried biological father, he has 1137 acknowledged in writing, signed in the presence of a competent

Page 41 of 70

witness, that he is the father of the minor, has filed such acknowledgment with the Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health within the required timeframes, and has complied with the requirements of s. 63.062(2).

- (a) Any person to whom the mother of the minor was married at any time when conception of the minor may have occurred or at the time of the birth of the minor;
- (b) Any person who has been declared by a court to be the father of the minor;
  - (c) Any man who has adopted the minor;

- (d) Any man with whom the mother was cohabiting at any time when conception of the minor may have occurred; and
- (e) Any person who has acknowledged or claimed paternity of the minor.

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), paragraph (b), or paragraph (c), the inquiry shall not continue further. The inquiry required under this subsection may be conducted before the birth of the minor.

(5) LOCATION UNKNOWN; IDENTITY KNOWN.--If the inquiry by the court under subsection (4) 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

Page 42 of 70

unknown, the adoption entity must conduct a diligent search for that person which must include inquiries concerning:

1168

1169

1170

1171

1172

1173

1174

1175

1176

1177

11781179

1180

1181

11821183

1184

1185

1186

1187

1188

1189

1190

- (a) The person's current address, or any previous address, through an inquiry of the United States Postal Service through the Freedom of Information Act;
- (b) The last known employment of the person, including the name and address of the person's employer;
- (c) Regulatory agencies, including those regulating licensing in the area where the person last resided;
- (d) Names and addresses of relatives to the extent such can be reasonably obtained from the petitioner or other sources, contacts with those relatives, and inquiry as to the person's last known address. The petitioner shall pursue any leads of any addresses to which the person may have moved;
- (e) Information as to whether or not the person may have died and, if so, the date and location;
- (f) Telephone listings in the area where the person last
  resided;
- (g) Inquiries of law enforcement agencies in the area where the person last resided;
- (h) Highway patrol records in the state where the person last resided;
- (i) Department of Corrections records in the state where the person last resided;
  - (j) Hospitals in the area where the person last resided;
- (k) Records of utility companies, including water, sewer, cable television, and electric companies, in the area where the person last resided;

Page 43 of 70

(1) Records of the Armed Forces of the United States as to whether there is any information as to the person;

- (m) Records of the tax assessor and tax collector in the area where the person last resided; and
  - (n) Search of one Internet databank locator service.

- 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 a court order. An affidavit of diligent search executed by the petitioner and the adoption entity must be filed with the court confirming completion of each aspect of the diligent search enumerated in this subsection and specifying the results. The diligent search required under this subsection may be conducted before the birth of the minor.
- if, as to any person whose consent is required under s. 63.062 and who has not executed a consent to adoption or an affidavit of nonpaternity, the location of the person is unknown and the inquiry under subsection (4) fails to locate the person. The unlocated person must be served notice under subsection (3) by constructive service in the manner provided in chapter 49. The notice shall be published in the county where the person was last known to have resided. The notice, in addition to all information required under chapter 49, must include a physical description, including, but not limited to, age, race, hair and eye color, and approximate height and weight of the person, the

Page 44 of 70

minor's date of birth, and the place of birth of the minor.

Constructive service by publication shall not be required to

provide notice to <u>any an identified or unidentified birth</u> father

whose consent is not required pursuant to ss. 63.062 and 63.064.

Section 13. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2), paragraphs (d) and (f) of subsection (3), subsections (4) and (5), and paragraph (c) of subsection (7) of section 63.089, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1226

12271228

1229

1230

1231

1232

1233

12341235

1236

1237

1238

1239

1240

1241

1242

1243

1244 1245

1246

1247

1248

- 63.089 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption; hearing; grounds; dismissal of petition; judgment.--
- (2) HEARING PREREQUISITES. -- The court may hold the hearing only when:
- (b) For each notice and petition that must be served under ss. 63.087 and 63.088:
- 1. At least 20 days have elapsed since the date of personal service of process and an affidavit of service has been filed with the court;
- 2. At least 30 days have elapsed since the first date of publication of constructive service and an affidavit of service has been filed with the court; or
- 3. An affidavit of nonpaternity, consent for adoption, or <a href="https://doi.org/other.com/document">other document</a> which affirmatively waives service has been executed and filed with the court;
- (3) GROUNDS FOR TERMINATING PARENTAL RIGHTS PENDING ADOPTION. -- The court may enter a judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption if the court determines by clear and convincing evidence, supported by written findings of fact, that

Page 45 of 70

each person whose consent to adoption is required under s. 1250 63.062:

- (d) Has been properly served notice of the proceeding in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and has failed to file a written answer and failed to or appear at the evidentiary hearing resulting in the judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption;
- (f) Is a parent of the person to be adopted, which parent has been judicially declared incapacitated and for whom restoration of competency to a degree that would enable the parent to fulfill parental responsibilities by providing for the physical and emotional needs of the minor child is with restoration of competency found to be medically improbable within a reasonable period of time;
- (4) FINDING OF ABANDONMENT. -- A finding of abandonment resulting in a termination of parental rights must be based upon clear and convincing evidence that a parent or person having legal custody has abandoned the child in accordance with the definition contained in s. 63.032(1). A finding of abandonment may be based upon <u>physical or</u> emotional abuse or <u>failure a refusal</u> to provide reasonable financial support, when able, to a birth mother during her pregnancy. If, in the opinion of the court, the efforts of a parent or person having legal custody of the child to support and communicate with the child are only marginal efforts that do not evince a settled purpose to assume all parental duties, the court may declare the child to be abandoned. In making this decision, the court may consider the

conduct of a father toward the child's 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:
- 1. Whether the actions alleged to constitute abandonment demonstrate a willful disregard for the safety or welfare of the child or unborn child;
- 2. Whether the person alleged to have abandoned the child, while being able, failed to provide financial support;
- 3. Whether the person alleged to have abandoned the child, while being able, failed to pay for medical treatment; and
- 4. 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.
- (b) The child has been abandoned when the parent of a child is incarcerated on or after October 1, 2001, in a state or federal correctional institution and:
- 1. The period of time for which the parent <u>has been or</u> is expected to be incarcerated will constitute a <u>significant</u> substantial portion of the <u>child's minority period of time</u> before the child will attain the age of 18 years;
- 2. The incarcerated parent has been determined by the court to be a violent career criminal as defined in s. 775.084, a habitual violent felony offender as defined in s. 775.084, convicted of child abuse as defined in s. 827.03, or a sexual

Page 47 of 70

predator as defined in s. 775.21; has been convicted of first degree or second degree murder in violation of s. 782.04 or a sexual battery that constitutes a capital, life, or first degree felony violation of s. 794.011; or has been convicted of an offense in another jurisdiction which is substantially similar to one of the offenses listed in this subparagraph. As used in this section, the term "substantially similar offense" means any offense that is substantially similar in elements and penalties to one of those listed in this subparagraph, and that is in violation of a law of any other jurisdiction, whether that of another state, the District of Columbia, the United States or any possession or territory thereof, or any foreign jurisdiction; or

- 3. The court determines by clear and convincing evidence that continuing the parental relationship with the incarcerated parent would be harmful to the child and, for this reason, that termination of the parental rights of the incarcerated parent is in the best interest of the child.
- (5) DISMISSAL OF PETITION. --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 and that parent's parental rights that were the subject of such petition shall 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

Page 48 of 70

affidavit of nonpaternity that the court finds was obtained by fraud or 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, upon a showing that such testing is in the best interest of the child. 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 .--
- (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 a person whose consent is required alleging to be the child's father and that fact has not previously been determined by legitimacy or scientific testing and if the testing is in the child's best interest. The court may order visitation with a person for whom scientific testing for paternity has been ordered and who has previously established a bonded relationship with the child.
- Section 14. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 63.092, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 63.092 Report to the court of intended placement by an adoption entity; at-risk placement; preliminary study.--
- (1) REPORT TO THE COURT. -- The adoption entity must report any intended placement of a minor for adoption with any person who is not a relative or a stepparent if the adoption entity has

Page 49 of 70

1360

1361

1362

1363

1364

1365

1366

1367

13681369

1370

1371

13721373

1374

1375

1376

1377

1378

1379

1380

1381

13821383

1384

1385

1386

1387

knowledge of, or participates in, such intended placement. The report must be made to the court before the minor is placed in the home or within 48 hours thereafter. Failure to file the report of intended placement within the specified timeframe shall not constitute grounds to deny the petition for termination of parental rights or adoption if the report is subsequently filed and no party is prejudiced by the failure to file the report in a timely manner.

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, or a psychologist, clinical social worker, marriage and family therapist, or mental health counselor qualified and licensed to perform home studies in the state or country where the adoptive parents reside licensed professional, or agency described in s. 61.20(2), unless the adoptee is an adult or the petitioner is a stepparent or a relative. If the adoptee is an adult or the petitioner is a stepparent or a relative, a preliminary home study may be required by the court for good cause shown to assist in determining whether the adoption is in the best interest of the adoptee and is in accordance with state law. The department is required to perform the preliminary home study only if there is no licensed child-placing agency, child-caring agency registered under s. 409.176, licensed professional, or agency described in s. 61.20(2), in the county where the prospective adoptive parents reside. The preliminary home study must be made to determine the suitability of the intended adoptive parents and

Page 50 of 70

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. Unless prior court approval is obtained, 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. 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;
- (d) A determination of the financial security of the intended adoptive parents;
- (e) Documentation of counseling and education of the intended adoptive parents on adoptive parenting;
- (f) Documentation that information on adoption and the adoption process has been provided to the intended adoptive parents;
- (g) Documentation that information on support services available in the community has been provided to the intended adoptive parents; and
- (h) A copy of each <u>prospective adoptive parent's</u> signed acknowledgment of receipt of disclosure required by s. 63.085.

Page 51 of 70

1417 If the preliminary home study is favorable, a minor may be 1418 placed in the home pending entry of the judgment of adoption. A 1419 minor may not be placed in the home if the preliminary home 1420 study is unfavorable. If the preliminary home study is unfavorable, the adoption entity may, within 20 days after 1421 1422 receipt of a copy of the written recommendation, petition the 1423 court to determine the suitability of the intended adoptive 1424 home. A determination as to suitability under this subsection 1425 does not act as a presumption of suitability at the final hearing. In determining the suitability of the intended adoptive 1426 home, the court must consider the totality of the circumstances 1427 in the home. No minor may be placed in a home in which there 1428 1429 resides any person determined by the court to be a sexual predator as defined in s. 775.21 or to have been convicted of an 1430 1431 offense listed in s. 63.089(4)(b)2.

Section 15. Subsection (1), paragraphs (b) and (f) of subsection (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (3), and paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 63.097, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

## 63.097 Fees.--

1416

1432

1433

1434

1435

1436

1437

1438

14391440

1441

1442

- (1) When the adoption entity is an agency, fees may be assessed if they are approved by the department within the process of licensing the agency. and if they are for:
  - (a) Foster care expenses;
  - (b) Preplacement and postplacement social services; and
- (c) Agency facility and administrative costs.

Page 52 of 70

(2) The following fees, costs, and expenses may be assessed by the adoption entity or paid by the adoption entity on behalf of the prospective adoptive parents:

- (b) Reasonable and necessary medical expenses. Such expenses may be paid during the pregnancy and for a period of up to 6 weeks postpartum, unless otherwise approved by the court based on a finding of extraordinary circumstances.
  - (f) The following professional fees:

- 1. A reasonable hourly fee or flat fee necessary to provide legal representation to the adoptive parents, birth parents, or adoption entity in a proceeding filed under this chapter.
- 2. A reasonable hourly fee or flat 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 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, or mental health counselor licensed under chapter 491, or a counselor who is employed by an adoption entity accredited by the Council on

HB 1299 2005

1470 Accreditation of Services for Children and Families to provide pregnancy counseling and supportive services.

- Approval of the court is not required until the total of amounts permitted under subsection (2) exceeds:
  - \$5,000 in legal or other fees per law firm;
- The following fees, costs, and expenses are (5) prohibited:

1471

1472

1473

1474

1475

1476

1477

1478

1479

1480

1481

1482

1483

1484

1485

1486

1487

1488

1489

1490

1491

1492 1493

1494

1495

1496

1497

- Any fee on the affidavit which does not specify the service that was provided and for which the fee is being charged, such as a fee for facilitation, acquisition, or other similar service, an hourly fee, or a fee 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 16. Subsections (1), (2), (3) and (5) of section 63.102, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 63.102 Filing of petition for adoption or declaratory statement; venue; proceeding for approval of fees and costs. --
- PETITION FOR ADOPTION. -- A petition for adoption may not be filed until after the entry of the judgment or decree terminating parental rights pending adoption under this chapter, unless the adoptee is an adult or, the petitioner is a stepparent or a relative, or the minor has been the subject of a judgment terminating parental rights under chapter 39. After a judgment terminating parental rights has been entered, a proceeding for adoption may be commenced by filing a petition entitled, "In the Matter of the Adoption of " in the circuit court. The person to be adopted shall be designated in

Page 54 of 70

the caption in the name by which he or she is to be known if the petition is granted. At the request of any party, the Any name by which the minor was previously known may not be disclosed in the petition, the notice of hearing,  $\Theta r$  the judgment of adoption in accordance with s. 63.122(3), or the court docket in accordance with 63.162(3).

- statement as to the adoption contract <u>may shall</u> be filed in the county where the petition for termination of parental rights was granted, <u>in unless the court</u>, <u>in accordance with s. 47.122</u>, <u>changes the venue to</u> the county where the petitioner or petitioners or the minor resides, or <u>in the county</u> where the adoption entity <u>with which the minor has been placed</u> is located. The circuit court in this state <u>may must</u> retain jurisdiction over the matter until a final judgment is entered on the adoption. The Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction <u>and Enforcement</u> Act does not apply until a final judgment is entered on the adoption.
- (3) FILING OF ADOPTION PETITION REQUIRED. -- Except in cases of placements by the department, unless leave of court is granted for good cause shown, a petition for adoption shall be filed not later than 60 days after entry of the final judgment terminating parental rights.
- (5) PRIOR APPROVAL OF FEES AND COSTS.--A proceeding for prior approval of fees and costs may be commenced any time after an agreement is reached with between the birth mother or and the adoptive parents by filing a petition or motion 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 by the adoption entity with the consent of the parties to the agreement.
- (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 unless placement of the child has occurred. 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.
- (c) The court may grant approval only of fees and expenses permitted under s. 63.097. A prior approval of prospective fees and costs shall 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 amounts paid under this subsection that are subsequently found by the court to be greater than fees, costs, and expenses actually incurred.

(d) The contract may not require, and the court may not approve, any amount that constitutes payment for locating a minor for adoption, excepted as permitted under s.~63.212(1)(f).

- (e) A declaratory statement as to the adoption contract, regardless of when filed, shall be consolidated with any related petition for adoption. The clerk of the court shall only assess one filing fee that includes the adoption action, the declaratory statement petition, and the petition for termination of parental rights.
- (f) Prior approval of fees and costs by the court does not obligate the parent to ultimately relinquish the minor for adoption.
- Section 17. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 63.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 63.112 Petition for adoption; description; report or recommendation, exceptions; mailing.--
- (2) The following documents are required to be filed with the clerk of the court at the time the petition is filed:
- (a) A certified copy of the court judgment terminating parental rights under chapter 39 or under this chapter or, if the adoptee is an adult or a minor relative or stepchild of the petitioner, the required consent, unless such consent is excused by the court.
- Section 18. Subsection (3) of section 63.122, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 63.122 Notice of hearing on petition. --
- 1577 (3) Upon a showing by the petitioner that the <u>privacy</u>,

  1578 safety, <u>or and welfare of the petitioner</u>, <u>parent</u>, or minor may

Page 57 of 70

be endangered, the court may order the names, addresses, or other identifying information of the petitioner, parent, or minor, or all both, to be deleted from the notice of hearing and from the copy of the petition attached thereto, provided the substantive rights of any person will not thereby be affected.

Section 19. Subsection (4) of section 63.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.125 Final home investigation. --

(4) The department, the licensed child-placing agency, or the professional making the required investigation may request other state agencies, licensed professionals qualified to conduct home studies, or child-placing agencies within or outside this state to make investigations of designated parts of the inquiry and to make a written report to the department, the professional, or other person or agency.

Section 20. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 63.132, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 63.132 Affidavit of expenses and receipts.--
- (1) 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 at the time the affidavit is executed.
- (b) The affidavit must itemizing itemize all disbursements and receipts of anything of value, including all professional and legal fees, made or agreed to be made by or on behalf of the

Page 58 of 70

prospective adoptive parent and any adoption entity in connection with the <u>placement of</u> adoption or in connection with any prior proceeding to terminate parental rights which involved the minor who is the subject of the petition for adoption. The affidavit must also include, for each legal or counseling 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 if the service was charged by the hour, the person or entity that provided the service, and the hourly fee charged.

- (c) The affidavit must show any expenses or receipts incurred in connection with:
  - (a) The birth of the minor.
  - (b)2. The placement of the minor with the petitioner.
- (c)3. The medical or hospital care received by the mother or by the minor during the mother's prenatal care and confinement.
  - $\underline{(d)}4$ . The living expenses of the birth mother. The living expenses must be itemized in detail to apprise the court of the exact expenses incurred.
  - $\underline{\text{(e)}5}$ . 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.
  - (f) All fees charged in connection with the placement of the minor.

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.

- (4) This section does not apply to an adoption by a stepparent or an adoption of a relative or adult, the finalization of an adoption of a minor child whose parents' rights were terminated pursuant to chapter 39, or the domestication of an adoption decree of a minor child adopted in a foreign country.
- Section 21. Section 63.135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 63.135 Information under oath to be submitted to the court.—The adoption entity or petitioner must file a Uniform Child Custody Jurisdictional Enforcement Act (UCCJEA) affidavit in a termination of parental rights
- (1) Each party in an adoption proceeding, in the first pleading or in an affidavit attached to that pleading., shall give information under oath as to the child's present address, the places where the child has lived within the last 5 years, and the names and present addresses of the persons with whom the child has lived during that period. In the pleading or affidavit each party shall further declare under oath whether:
- (a) The party has participated as a party or witness or in any other capacity in any other litigation concerning the custody of the same child in this or any other state;
- (b) The party has information of any custody proceeding concerning the child pending in a court of this or any other state; and

Page 60 of 70

(c) The party knows of any person not a party to the proceedings who has physical custody of the child or claims to have custody or visitation rights with respect to the child.

- (2) If the declaration as to any item specified in subsection (1) is in the affirmative, the declarant shall give additional information under oath as required by the court. The court may examine the parties under oath about details of the information furnished and other matters pertinent to the court's jurisdiction and judgment of adoption.
- (3) Each party has a continuing duty to inform the court of any custody proceeding concerning the child in this or any other state about which he or she obtained information during this proceeding.
- Section 22. Paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and subsection (4) of section 63.142, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
  - 63.142 Hearing; judgment of adoption. --
  - (3) DISMISSAL.--

- (a) If the petition is dismissed, <u>further proceedings</u>, if <u>any</u>, 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 the court shall determine the person that is to have custody of the minor.
- (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

Page 61 of 70

shall be entered. A judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption is voidable and any later judgment of adoption of that minor is voidable if, upon a parent's motion for relief from judgment, the court finds that the adoption fails to substantially meet the requirements of this chapter. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time, but not later than 1 year after the date the judgment terminating parental rights was entered.

Section 23. Section 63.152, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.152 Application for new birth record.—Within 30 days after entry of a judgment of adoption, the clerk of the court shall transmit a certified statement of the entry to the state registrar of vital statistics in the state where the adoptee was born on a form provided by the registrar of this state. A new birth record containing the necessary information supplied by the certificate shall be issued by the registrar on application of the adopting parents or the adopted person.

Section 24. Subsection (3), paragraph (a) of subsection (4), and subsection (7) of section 63.162, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (8) is added to said section, to read:

- 63.162 Hearings and records in adoption proceedings; confidential nature.--
- (3) The court files, records, and papers in the adoption of a minor shall be indexed only in the <u>names</u> name of the <u>petitioners</u> petitioner, and the <u>names</u> name of the <u>petitioners</u> and <u>minors</u> minor shall not be noted on any docket, index, or other record outside the court file, except that closed agency

Page 62 of 70

files may be cross-referenced in the original and adoptive names of the minor. The index shall not be subject to the public records law nor subject to public inspection.

- (4) A person may not disclose from the records the name and identity of a birth parent, an adoptive parent, or an adoptee unless:
- (a) The birth parent authorizes in writing the release of his or her name and files the release with the adoption entity, an adoption reunion registry, the department, or the court;
- (6) Subject to the provisions of subsection (4), identifying information regarding the birth parents, adoptive parents, and adoptee may not be disclosed unless a birth parent, adoptive parent, or adoptee has authorized in writing the release of such information concerning himself or herself. Specific names or identifying information must not be given in a family medical history. All nonidentifying information, including the family medical history and social history of the adoptee and the birth parents, when available, must be furnished to the adoptive parents before the adoption becomes final and to the adoptee, upon the adoptee's request, after he or she reaches majority. Upon the request of the adoptive parents, all nonidentifying information obtained before or after the adoption has become final must be furnished to the adoptive parents.
- (7) The court may, upon petition of an adult adoptee, for good cause shown, appoint an intermediary or a licensed child-placing agency to contact a birth parent who has not registered with the adoption registry pursuant to s. 63.165 and advise them of the adoptee's request to open the file and the adoption

Page 63 of 70

registry and offer them the opportunity to waive their confidentiality and consent to the opening of their records availability of same.

- (8) As a result of any proceeding under s. 382.015, this section, or any other proceeding to unseal an original birth certificate, the Office of Vital Statistics is authorized to release an original sealed birth certificate only to the department. Within 10 days after the department's receipt of an order or other documentation authorizing unsealing of the original birth certificate, the department shall make a written request for the birth certificate from the Office of Vital Statistics. Upon receipt of the department's request, the Office of Vital Statistics shall release the original sealed birth certificate to the department in such a manner as to ensure confidentiality.
- Section 25. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 63.172, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 63.172 Effect of judgment of adoption. --
- (1) A judgment of adoption, whether entered by a court of this state, another state, or of any other place, has the following effect:
- (c) Except for rights of inheritance, It creates the relationship between the adopted person and the petitioner and all relatives of the petitioner that would have existed if the adopted person were a blood descendant of the petitioner born within wedlock. This relationship shall be created for all purposes, including the rights of inheritance and applicability of statutes, documents, and instruments, whether executed before

Page 64 of 70

or after entry of the adoption judgment, that do not expressly exclude an adopted person from their operation or effect.

1774

1775

1776

1777

1778

17791780

1781

1782

1783

1784

1785

17861787

1788

1789

1790

1791

1792

1793

1794

1795

17961797

1798

1799

1800

Section 26. Section 63.192, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.192 Recognition of foreign judgment or decree affecting adoption. -- A judgment or decree granting legal guardianship for purposes of adoption or of court terminating the relationship of parents parent and child or establishing the relationship by adoption issued pursuant to due process of law by a court or an authorized body of any other jurisdiction within or without the United States shall be recognized in this state, and the rights and obligations of the parties on matters within the jurisdiction of this state shall be determined as though the judgment or decree were issued by a court of this state. A judgment or decree of court or authorized body terminating the relationship of a parent and child, whether independent, incorporated in an adoption decree, or incorporated in a legal guardianship order issued pursuant to due process of law of any other jurisdiction within or without the United States, shall be deemed to effectively terminate parental rights for purposes of a proceeding on a petition for adoption in this state. When a minor child has been made available for adoption in a foreign state or foreign country and the parental rights of the minor child's parents have been terminated or the child has been declared to be abandoned or orphaned, no additional termination of parental rights proceeding need occur and the adoption may be finalized according to the procedures set forth in this section.

Section 27. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) and subsection (3) of section 63.207, Florida Statutes, are 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 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:
- (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 may must be consolidated with converted to a petition for an adoption upon placement of the minor in the home. When a minor is placed for adoption with prospective adoptive parents who primarily live and work outside this state, the circuit court in this state may retain jurisdiction over the matter until the adoption becomes final. The prospective adoptive parents may finalize the adoption in this state or their home state.
- (3) When applicable, the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children authorized in s. 409.401 shall be used in placing children outside the state for adoption, unless excused by the court for good cause shown.

Page 66 of 70

Section 28. Subsection (1), paragraph (c) of subsection (2), and subsection (7) of section 63.212, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 63.212 Prohibited acts; penalties for violation .--
- (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 all of the requirements of the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children, when applicable, have been met, unless excused by the court for good cause shown.
- (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 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 or the prospective adoptive parents.
- (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 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 require such support, after the birth of the minor.

Page 67 of 70

(d) Having the rights and duties of a parent with respect to the care and custody of a minor to assign or transfer such parental rights for the purpose of, incidental to, or otherwise connected with, selling or offering to sell such rights and duties.

- (e) To assist in the commission of any act prohibited in paragraphs (a)-(d). In the case of a stepparent adoption, this paragraph does not preclude the forgiveness of vested child support arrearages owed by a parent.
- (f) Except an adoption entity, to charge or accept any fee or compensation of any nature from anyone for making a referral in connection with an adoption or providing adoption, facilitating, matching, or placement services.
- (g) Except an adoption entity, to advertise or offer to the public, in any way, by any medium whatever that a minor is available for adoption or that a minor is sought for adoption; and, further, it is unlawful for any person to publish or broadcast any such advertisement without including a Florida license number of the agency or attorney placing the advertisement.
- (h) To contract for the purchase, sale, or transfer of custody or parental rights in connection with any child, in connection with any fetus yet unborn, or in connection with any fetus identified in any way but not yet conceived, in return for any valuable consideration. Any such contract is void and unenforceable as against the public policy of this state. However, fees, costs, and other incidental payments made in accordance with statutory provisions for adoption, foster care,

Page 68 of 70

and child welfare are permitted, and a person may agree to pay expenses in connection with a preplanned adoption agreement as specified below, but the payment of such expenses may not be conditioned upon the transfer of parental rights. Each petition for adoption which is filed in connection with a preplanned adoption agreement must clearly identify the adoption as a preplanned adoption arrangement and must include a copy of the preplanned adoption agreement for review by the court.

(2)

(c) It is unlawful for any person who knows that the parent whose rights are to be terminated intends to object to said termination to intentionally file the petition for termination of parental rights in a county inconsistent with the required venue under such circumstances.

Any person who willfully violates any provision of this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. In addition, such person is liable for damages caused by such acts or omissions, including reasonable attorney's fees and costs. Damages may be awarded through restitution in any related criminal prosecution or by filing a separate civil action.

- (7) It is unlawful for any <u>adoptive parent or</u> adoption entity to obtain a preliminary home study or final home investigation and fail to disclose the existence of the study or investigation to the court when required by law to do so.
- Section 29. Subsection (4) and paragraph (c) of subsection (6) of section 63.213, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

Page 69 of 70

1912 63.213 Preplanned adoption agreement.--

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

- (4) An attorney who represents an intended father and intended mother or any other attorney with whom that attorney is associated shall not represent simultaneously a female who is or proposes to be a volunteer mother in the same any matter relating to a preplanned adoption agreement or preplanned adoption arrangement.
  - (6) As used in this section, the term:
- (c) "Fertility technique" means artificial embryonation, artificial insemination, whether in vivo or in vitro, egg donation, or embryo adoption.
- Section 30. Section 63.235, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 63.235 Petitions filed before effective date; governing law.--Any petition for <u>termination of parental rights</u> adoption filed before the effective date of this act shall be governed by the law in effect at the time the petition was filed.
- 1929 Section 31. This act shall take effect upon becoming law.