CHAMBER ACTION

The Health & Families Council recommends the following:

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Council/Committee Substitute

Remove the entire bill and insert:

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to adoption; amending s. 63.022, F.S.; providing legislative intent; amending s. 63.032, F.S.; redefining terms and defining the term "primarily lives and works in Florida"; amending s. 63.039, F.S.; requiring an adoption entity to diligently search for a person whose consent is required for the adoption; amending s. 63.0423, F.S.; providing that a judgment of adoption is voidable under certain circumstances if a court finds that a person whose consent is required gave false information; amending s. 63.0425, F.S.; providing a grandparent's right to notice; amending s. 63.052, F.S.; providing that a court in this state retains jurisdiction until the adoption is finalized in this state or in another state; amending s. 63.053, F.S.; providing that if an unmarried biological father fails to take the actions that are available to him to establish a relationship with his child, his parental interest may be lost entirely; amending s. 63.054, F.S.; requiring adoption entity to provide certain information Page 1 of 74

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to the Department of Health; providing that if a putative father fails to report a change of address to the Florida Putative Father Registry, the failure is not a valid defense based upon lack of notice and the adoption entity or adoption petitioner is not obligated to search further for the registrant; providing that if a father who is required to consent to an adoption 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; amending s. 63.062, F.S.; providing that an adoption agency may file a notice of an intended adoption plan at any time before the birth of the child or before placing the child in the adoptive home; requiring an adoption entity to make a good faith effort to locate the putative father; providing when an adoption entity has no further obligation to search for the putative father; providing for the proper venue to file a petition to terminate parental rights; amending s. 63.082, F.S.; providing that notice and consent provisions do not apply in cases where the child was conceived as a result of a violation of certain criminal statutes; limiting revocation of a consent to adopt to 3 days if the child is older than 6 months of age; authorizing a court to transfer a child to the prospective adoptive parents under certain circumstances; requiring the adoption entity to file a petition for adoption or termination of parental rights after the transfer of the child; amending s. 63.085, F.S.; revising provision relating to who may sign Page 2 of 74

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a valid consent for adoption; amending s. 63.087, F.S.; providing procedures to terminate parental rights pending an adoption; providing the proper venue in which to file a petition to terminate parental rights; requiring a person to answer the petition and to appear at the hearing for termination of parental rights; amending s. 63.088, F.S.; requiring the court to conduct an inquiry concerning the father of the child who is to be adopted; revising requirements for notice concerning the termination of parental rights; requiring persons contacted by a petitioner or adoption entity to release certain information; amending s. 63.089, F.S.; revising provisions relating to service of notice and petition regarding termination of parental rights and consent to adoption; requiring that certain scientific testing to determine paternity comply with state law; amending s. 63.092, F.S.; providing that if an adoption entity fails to file the report of its intended placement within the specified time period the failure does not constitute grounds to deny the petition for termination of parental rights or adoption under certain circumstances; identifying additional individuals who may perform a home study; providing an exception if the person to be adopted is an adult; amending s. 63.102, F.S.; revising procedures for the filing of a petition for adoption; providing the proper venue where the petition may be filed; amending s. 63.112, F.S.; revising language requiring that a certified copy of a judgment terminating parental rights be filed at the Page 3 of 74

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same time the petition is filed; amending s. 63.122, F.S.; providing that certain information may be removed from the petition; amending s. 63.125, F.S.; providing certain licensed professionals may conduct the final home investigation; amending s. 63.132, F.S.; providing exceptions to the requirement that the adoptive parent and the adoption entity file an affidavit itemizing all expenses and receipts; amending s. 63.135, F.S.; requiring the adoption entity or petitioner to file an affidavit under the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdictional and Enforcement Act; revising information required to be submitted under oath to the court; amending s. 63.142, F.S.; requiring that if an adoption petition is dismissed, any further proceedings regarding the minor be brought in a separate custody action under ch. 61, F.S., a dependency action under ch. 39, F.S., or a paternity action under ch. 742, F.S.; amending s. 63.152, F.S.; requiring the clerk of court to transmit a certified statement of the adoption to the state where the child was born; amending s. 63.162, F.S.; authorizing the birth parent to release his or her name under certain circumstances; authorizes a court to permit certain entities to contact a birth parent to advise him or her of the adoptee's request to open the file or the adoption registry and provide the opportunity to waive confidentiality and consent to the opening of records; providing requirements for release of an original sealed birth certificate; amending s. 63.172, F.S.; granting rights of inheritance when a judgment of adoption Page 4 of 74

108	has been entered; amending s. 63.182, F.S.; providing that
109	the interest that gives a person standing to set aside an
110	adoption must be direct, financial, and immediate;
111	providing an exception; providing that a showing of an
112	indirect, inconsequential, or contingent interest is
113	wholly inadequate; providing construction and
114	applicability; amending s. 63.192, F.S.; requiring the
115	courts of this state to recognize decrees of termination
116	of parental rights and adoptions from other states and
117	countries; amending s. 63.207, F.S.; revising provisions
118	relating to out-of-state placement of minors; amending s.
119	63.212, F.S.; revising acts that are unlawful pertaining
120	to adoptions; providing penalties; amending s. 63.213,
121	F.S.; prohibiting an attorney from representing the
122	volunteer mother and the intended mother in a preplanned
123	adoption arrangement; providing penalties and sanctions
124	for payment of finder's fees in certain preplanned
125	adoption agreements; revising the definition of "fertility
126	technique"; amending s. 63.219, F.S.; providing sanctions
127	for persons who violate ch. 63, F.S.; creating s. 63.236,
128	F.S.; providing that any petition for termination of
129	parental rights filed before the effective date of the act
130	is governed by the law in effect at the time the petition
131	was filed; amending s. 409.166, F.S.; redefining the term
132	"special needs child" to remove children of racially mixed
133	parentage; providing for participation by adoption
134	intermediaries in the adoption program for special needs
135	children administered by the Department of Children and

136	Family Services; amending s. 409.176, F.S.; providing that
137	licensing provisions do not apply to certain licensed
138	child-placing agencies; amending s. 742.14, F.S.;
139	providing that the donor of an embryo relinquishes all
140	parental rights and obligations to the embryo or the
141	resulting children at the time of the donation; amending
142	s. 742.15, F.S.; authorizing a physician in a state
143	outside this state to advise a commissioning couple
144	concerning a gestational surrogate; amending s. 742.16,
145	F.S.; revising requirements for affirmation of parental
146	status for gestational surrogacy; creating s. 742.18, F.S;
147	prohibiting a person or entity, except a licensed
148	physician, fertility clinic, or attorney, from doing
149	certain specified acts; prohibiting a person other than a
150	licensed physician, fertility clinic, or attorney from
151	accepting a fee for finding, screening, matching, or
152	facilitating a donor or gestational carrier arrangement;
153	providing that if a person willfully violates the section
154	he or she commits a misdemeanor of the second degree;
155	providing criminal penalties; providing that if a person
156	violates the section he or she is liable for damages
157	caused by his or her acts or omissions and for reasonable
158	attorney's fees and costs; providing an effective date.
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160	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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162	Section 1. Paragraph (e) of subsection (4) and subsection
163	(5) of section 63.022, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: Page 6 of 74

63.022 Legislative intent.--

- (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 adoptions or relative 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 <u>parent or legal custodian wishes</u> 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 no provision for the child's support and makes 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 the 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 the 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, an attorney licensed in another state who is placing a child from another state into this state, or a child-placing agency licensed in another state which is placing a child from another state into this state and is 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 placing the minor child for adoption.
 - (5) (4) "Adult" means a person who is not a minor.
- $\underline{(6)(5)}$ "Agency" means any child-placing agency licensed by the department $\underline{\text{under}}$ 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.

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(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 child 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) (13) "Person" has the same meaning as in s. 1.01 includes a natural person, corporation, government or

246 governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate,
247 trust, partnership, or association, and any other legal entity.

- (15)(14) "Relative" means a person related by blood, adoption, or marriage 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.
- who lives and works in this state at least 6 months and 1 day of the year, military personnel who designate Florida as their place of residence in accordance with the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, Pub. L. No. 108-189, or citizens of the United States living in a foreign country who designate Florida as their place of residence.
- (16) "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 and 1 day 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, Pub. L. No.

 108-189 Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, or Page 10 of 74

<u>citizens</u> 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 <u>and who do not reside in Florida for 6 months and 1 day of the year</u>.

- (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 (f), (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:

(f) Obtain and file the affidavit of inquiry <u>under</u> pursuant to s. 63.088(4), if the required inquiry is not conducted orally in the presence of the court.

- (g) When the identity of a person whose consent to adoption is required 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).
- (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. Subsection (9) of section 63.0423, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 63.0423 Procedures with respect to abandoned infants.--
- (9)(a) A judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption involving a minor who was abandoned pursuant to this section is voidable, and any later judgment of adoption of that minor is voidable, if, upon the motion of a birth parent whose consent is required for adoption, the court finds that a person knowingly gave false information that prevented the birth parent from timely making known his or her desire to assume parental responsibilities toward the minor or from exercising his or her parental rights. A motion under this subsection must be filed with the court originally entering the judgment. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time, but not later than 1 year after the entry of the judgment terminating parental rights.

(b) No later than 30 days after the filing of a motion under this subsection, the court shall conduct a preliminary hearing to determine what contact, if any, will be permitted between a birth parent and the child pending resolution of the motion. The Such contact may be allowed only if it is requested by a parent who has appeared at the hearing and the court determines that it is in the best interest of the child. If the court orders contact between a birth parent and child, the order must be issued in writing as expeditiously as possible and must state with specificity the terms any provisions regarding contact with persons other than those with whom the child resides.

- (c) At the preliminary hearing, the court, upon the motion of any party or upon its own motion, may order scientific testing to determine the paternity or maternity of the minor if the parent person seeking to set aside the judgment is alleging to be the child's birth parent but has not previously been determined by legal proceedings or scientific testing to be the birth parent. Upon the filing of test results establishing that parent's person's maternity or paternity of the abandoned infant, the court may order visitation as it deems appropriate and in the best interest of the child.
- (d) Within 45 days after the preliminary hearing, the court shall conduct a final hearing on the motion to set aside the judgment and shall enter its written order as expeditiously as possible thereafter.
- Section 5. Section 63.0425, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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63.0425 Grandparent's right to notice adopt.--

- (1) When a child has lived with a grandparent for at least 6 months within the 24-month period immediately preceding the filing of a petition for termination of parental rights pending adoption, the adoption entity shall provide notice to that grandparent of the hearing on the petition for termination of parental rights pending adoption.
- (2) This section shall not apply if the placement for adoption is a result of the death of the child's parent and a different preference is stated in the parent's will.
 - (3) This section shall not apply in stepparent adoptions.
- (4) Nothing in this section shall contravene the provisions of s. 63.142(4).
- Section 6. 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 this state</u> <u>final</u>. 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 7. 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 fails to take the actions that are available to him to establish a relationship with his child, his parental interest may be lost entirely, or greatly diminished, by his failure to timely comply with the available legal steps to substantiate a parental interest.
- Section 8. Subsections (1), (5), (6), (7), and (8) 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.--
- (1) In order to preserve the right to notice and consent to an adoption under this chapter, an unmarried biological father must, as the "registrant," file a notarized claim of paternity form with the Florida Putative Father Registry maintained by the Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health and shall include therein confirmation of his willingness and intent to support the child for whom paternity is claimed in accordance with state law. The claim of paternity may be filed at any time prior to the child's birth, but a claim Page 15 of 74

of paternity may not be filed after the date a petition is filed for termination of parental rights. The adoption entity shall provide the Department of Health with a notification of filing the petition for termination of parental rights. The Department of Health shall adopt by rule a form to be completed by the clerk of the court for notification of filing a petition for termination of parental rights.

- (5) The registrant may, at any time prior to the birth of the child for whom paternity is claimed, execute a notarized written revocation of the claim of paternity previously filed with the Florida Putative Father Registry, and upon receipt of such revocation, the claim of paternity shall be deemed null and void. If a court determines that a registrant is not the father of the minor or has no parental rights, the court shall order the department to remove the registrant's name from the registry.
- 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.

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(7) In each proceeding for termination of parental rights or each adoption proceeding in which 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 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 <u>the</u> 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 does not know the county in which the birth mother resides, gave birth, or intends Page 17 of 74

to give birth, he may initiate an action in any county in the state, subject to the court's discretion to change venue in accordance with s. 63.087 subject to the birth mother's right to change venue to the county where she resides.

Section 9. Subsections (2), (3), (4), (8), and (9) of section 63.062, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 63.062 Persons required to consent to adoption; affidavit of nonpaternity; waiver of venue.--
- (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 or authorized agency having lawful custody of the child, and either:
- a. Regularly visited the child at least monthly, when 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
- b. Maintained regular communication with the child or with the person or agency having the care or custody of the child, Page 18 of 74

when physically or financially unable to visit the child \underline{and} or when not prevented from doing so by the birth mother or person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the child.

- 2. 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.
- 3. 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.
- (b) 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 commitment to his parental responsibility by having performed all of the following acts before 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 Page 19 of 74

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 execute executed and file 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 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 before prior to the entry of a final judgment of termination of parental rights.

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(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) Under 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 before the child's birth or before placing prior to the 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 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

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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 whose consent is required or the 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 is not shall 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 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 reveal a match, the adoption entity shall request in the petition for termination of parental rights pending adoption that the court declare the Page 22 of 74

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, <u>paragraphs</u> (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 <u>before</u> prior to the birth of the child. The person executing the affidavit must receive disclosure under s. 63.085 <u>before</u> prior to signing the affidavit.
 - (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>any the parent or parents</u> whose <u>consent is</u>
 required objects <u>rights are to be terminated object</u> to venue in the county where the action was filed, the court may transfer venue to a proper venue consistent with this chapter and chapter

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633 <u>47</u> the action to the county where the objecting parent or
634 parents reside, unless the objecting parent has previously
635 executed a waiver of venue.

Section 10. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1), paragraphs (b), (c), and (e) of subsection (4), subsections (5) and (6), and paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), and (f) of subsection (7) of section 63.082, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

63.082 Execution of consent to adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity; family social and medical history; withdrawal of consent.--

(1)

(d) The notice and consent provisions of this chapter as they relate to the birth of a child or to legal fathers do not apply in cases in which the child is conceived as a result of a violation of the criminal laws of this <u>or another</u> state, including, but not limited to, sexual battery, <u>unlawful sexual activity with certain minors under s. 794.05</u>, lewd acts perpetrated upon a minor, or incest.

(4)

(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 Page 24 of 74

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.
- (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

682 NOTIFIED OF THIS RIGHT AND YOU MUST INDICATE THE WITNESS OR

WITNESSES YOU SELECTED, IF ANY.

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

686 CONSENT:

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1. CONSULT WITH AN ATTORNEY;

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2. HOLD, CARE FOR, AND FEED THE CHILD UNLESS OTHERWISE LEGALLY PROHIBITED;

- 3. PLACE THE CHILD IN FOSTER CARE OR WITH ANY FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER YOU CHOOSE WHO IS WILLING TO CARE FOR THE CHILD;
- 4. TAKE THE CHILD HOME UNLESS OTHERWISE LEGALLY PROHIBITED; AND

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- FIND OUT ABOUT THE COMMUNITY RESOURCES THAT ARE AVAILABLE TO YOU IF YOU DO NOT GO THROUGH WITH THE ADOPTION. IF YOU DO SIGN THIS CONSENT, YOU ARE GIVING UP ALL RIGHTS TO YOUR CHILD. YOUR CONSENT IS VALID, BINDING, AND IRREVOCABLE EXCEPT UNDER SPECIFIC LEGAL CIRCUMSTANCES. IF YOU ARE GIVING UP YOUR RIGHTS TO A NEWBORN CHILD WHO IS TO BE IMMEDIATELY PLACED FOR ADOPTION UPON THE CHILD'S RELEASE FROM A LICENSED HOSPITAL OR BIRTH CENTER FOLLOWING BIRTH, A WAITING PERIOD WILL BE IMPOSED UPON THE BIRTH MOTHER BEFORE SHE MAY SIGN THE CONSENT FOR ADOPTION. A BIRTH MOTHER 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.
- 713 IF YOU BELIEVE THAT YOUR CONSENT WAS OBTAINED BY FRAUD OR DURESS 714 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).

- under 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,

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the adoption consent shall be valid, binding, and enforceable by the court.

- (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 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 under pursuant to this section.
- (c) Upon a determination by the court that the prospective 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. If the department is no longer pursuing a termination of parental rights or dependency case over the child, the adoption entity shall thereafter provide monthly supervision reports to the court, only 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, Page 28 of 74

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.

- (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.
- 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 before placing the child for adoption 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, ex has been determined to have abandoned the child, or may otherwise be subject to the consent being waived under this chapter.

endanger the minor, the court must enter an order regarding continued placement of the minor. The order shall direct continued placement with the prospective adoptive parents pending further proceedings if they desire continued placement. If the prospective adoptive parents 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 before placing the child for adoption, or with a relative is in the best interest of the child 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 the testing is in compliance with state law and reserve ruling on removal of the minor until the results of such testing have been filed with the court.</u>
- (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, a consent may be withdrawn only when the court finds that the consent was obtained by fraud or duress.

Section 11. Subsection (1) of section 63.085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.085 Disclosure by adoption entity.-Page 30 of 74

(1) DISCLOSURE REQUIRED TO PARENTS AND PROSPECTIVE 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 the 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 disclosure statement must be in substantially the following form:

ADOPTION DISCLOSURE

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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:

852 Address:

853 Telephone Number:

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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.
- 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 business 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 Page 32 of 74

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 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.
- Section 12. 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.
 - (2) VENUE.--

(a) A petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption must be filed:

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In the county where the child resides;

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- If the child does not reside in the State of Florida, in the county where the adoption entity is located;
- In the county where the adoption entity is located; or
- 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.
- 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 under this subsection 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 parent and the factors set forth in s. 47.122 who intends to contest a termination of parental rights.
- 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 Page 34 of 74

means before a designated court or at another location.

Documentary evidence transmitted from another location by technological means that do not produce an original writing may not be excluded from evidence on an objection based on the means of transmission. The court on its own motion may otherwise prescribe the manner in which and the terms upon 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 provided by law.
 - (4) PETITION. --

- (a) A proceeding seeking to terminate parental rights pending adoption <u>under pursuant to</u> 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 Page 35 of 74

physical or legal custody who has executed a consent to adoption under pursuant to s. 63.082 also consents in writing to the adoption entity filing the petition. The original of the 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 according to 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 addresses of the adoptive parents, which shall be kept confidential as required by s. 63.162.

- 3. A statement of the grounds under s. 63.089 upon which the petition is based.
- 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 Petition and summons and a copy of the petition 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 under 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 file 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 constitutes grounds upon which the court may terminate parental

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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 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 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 13. Subsections (2), (3), (5), and (6) of section 63.088, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 63.088 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption; notice and service; diligent search.--
- INITIATE IDENTIFICATION OF LOCATION PROCEDURES. -- When the location of a person whose consent to an adoption is required but is unknown 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 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.

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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 copy of the summons and a copy of the petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption as provided under 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.

UNDER SECTION 63.089, FLORIDA STATUTES, FAILURE TO TIMELY
FILE A WRITTEN RESPONSE TO THE PETITION AND THIS NOTICE
WITH THE COURT AND OR TO APPEAR AT THIS HEARING
CONSTITUTES GROUNDS UPON WHICH THE COURT SHALL END ANY
Page 39 of 74

1077 PARENTAL RIGHTS YOU MAY HAVE <u>OR ASSERT</u> REGARDING THE MINOR 1078 CHILD.

- (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 unknown, the adoption entity must conduct a diligent search for that person which must include inquiries concerning:
- (a) The person's current address, or any previous address, through an inquiry of the United States Postal Service through the Freedom of Information Act;
- (b) The last known employment of the person, including the name and address of the person's employer;
- (c) Regulatory agencies, including those regulating professional 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;
- 1102 (f) Telephone listings in the area where the person last 1103 resided;

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(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;
- (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 when requesting information under 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.

(6) CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE.--This subsection only applies if, as to any person whose consent is required under s. 63.062 Page 41 of 74

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 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 a an identified birth father whose consent is not required under pursuant to ss. 63.062 and 63.064.

Section 14. Section 63.089, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.089 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption; hearing; grounds; dismissal of petition; judgment.--
- (1) HEARING.--The court may terminate parental rights pending adoption only after a hearing.
- (2) HEARING PREREQUISITES. -- The court may hold the hearing only when:
- (a) For each person whose consent to adoption is required under s. 63.062:
 - 1. A consent under s. 63.082 has been executed and filed with the court;
- 2. An affidavit of nonpaternity under s. 63.082 has been executed and filed with the court;

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3. Notice has been provided under ss. 63.087 and 63.088;

- 4. The certificate from the Office of Vital Statistics has been provided to the court stating that a diligent search has been made of the Florida Putative Father Registry created in s. 63.054 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 the filing.
- (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 other document that which affirmatively waives service has been executed and filed with the court;
 - (c) The minor named in the petition has been born; and
- (d) The petition contains all information required under s. 63.087 and all affidavits of inquiry, diligent search, and service required under s. 63.088 have been obtained 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
 Page 43 of 74

convincing evidence, supported by written findings of fact, that
lase each person whose consent to adoption is required under s.

1190 63.062:

- (a) Has executed a valid consent under s. 63.082 and the consent was obtained according to the requirements of this chapter;
- (b) Has executed an affidavit of nonpaternity and the affidavit was obtained according to the requirements of this chapter;
- (c) Has been served with a notice of the intended adoption plan in accordance with the provisions of s. 63.062(3) and has failed to respond within the designated time period;
- (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 or appear at the evidentiary hearing resulting in the judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption;
- (e) Has been properly served notice of the proceeding in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and has been determined under subsection (4) to have abandoned the minor as defined in s. 63.032;
- (f) Is a parent of the person to be adopted, which parent has been judicially declared incapacitated with restoration of competency found to be medically improbable;
- (g) Is a person who has legal custody of the person to be adopted, other than a parent, who has failed to respond in writing to a request for consent for a period of 60 days or, after examination of his or her written reasons for withholding Page 44 of 74

consent, is found by the court to be withholding his or her consent unreasonably;

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- (h) Has been properly served notice of the proceeding in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, but has been found by the court, after examining written reasons for the withholding of consent, to be unreasonably withholding his or her consent; or
- (i) Is the spouse of the person to be adopted who has failed to consent, and the failure of the spouse to consent to the adoption is excused by reason of prolonged and unexplained absence, unavailability, incapacity, or circumstances that are found by the court to constitute unreasonable withholding of consent.
- FINDING OF ABANDONMENT. -- A finding of abandonment (4)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 emotional abuse or a refusal 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 <u>under pursuant to</u> 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 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 Page 46 of 74

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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 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 the testing is in compliance with state law. Further proceedings, if any, regarding the minor must be brought in a separate custody action under chapter 61, a dependency action under chapter 39, or a paternity action under chapter 742.

(6) JUDGMENT TERMINATING PARENTAL RIGHTS PENDING ADOPTION. --

- (a) The judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption must be in writing and contain findings of fact as to the grounds for terminating parental rights pending adoption.
- (b) Within 7 days after filing, the court shall mail a copy of the judgment to the department. The clerk shall execute a certificate of the such mailing.
 - (7) RELIEF FROM JUDGMENT TERMINATING PARENTAL RIGHTS.--
- (a) A motion for relief from a judgment terminating parental rights must be filed with the court originally entering the judgment. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time, but not later than 1 year after the entry of the judgment terminating parental rights.
- (b) No later than 30 days after the filing of a motion under this subsection, the court must conduct a preliminary hearing to determine what contact, if any, shall be permitted between a parent and the child pending resolution of the motion.

 The Such contact shall be considered only if it is requested by a parent who has appeared at the hearing. If the court orders Page 48 of 74

contact between a parent and child, the order must be issued in writing as expeditiously as possible and must state with specificity the terms any provisions regarding contact with persons other than those with whom the child resides.

- (c) At the preliminary hearing, the court, upon the motion of any party or 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 compliance with state law. 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.
- (d) Unless otherwise agreed between the parties or for good cause shown, the court shall conduct a final hearing on the motion for relief from judgment within 45 days after the filing and enter its written order as expeditiously as possible thereafter.
- (8) RECORDS; CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.--All papers and records pertaining to a petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption are related to the subsequent adoption of the minor and are subject to the provisions of s. 63.162. The confidentiality provisions of this chapter do not apply to the extent information regarding persons or proceedings must be made available as specified under s. 63.088.
- Section 15. Section 63.092, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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- 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 knowledge of, or participates in the, such intended placement. The report must be made to the court before the minor is placed in the home or within 2 business days 48 hours thereafter. Failure to file the report of intended placement within 2 business days does 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.
- AT-RISK PLACEMENT. -- If the minor is placed in the prospective adoptive home before the parental rights of the minor's parents are terminated under s. 63.089, the placement is an at-risk placement. If the placement is an at-risk placement, the prospective adoptive parents must acknowledge in writing before the minor may be placed in the prospective adoptive home that the placement is at risk. The prospective adoptive parents shall be advised by the adoption entity, in writing, that the minor is subject to removal from the prospective adoptive home by the adoption entity or by court order at any time before prior to the finalization of the adoption.
- PRELIMINARY HOME STUDY. -- Before placing the minor in the intended adoptive home, a preliminary home study must be performed by a licensed child-placing agency, a child-caring agency registered under s. 409.176, a licensed psychologist,

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clinical social worker, marriage and family therapist, or mental health counselor qualified and licensed to perform a home study in the state or country where the adoptive parent resides 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. 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 may be completed before prior to identification of a prospective adoptive minor. A favorable preliminary home study is valid for 1 year after the date of its completion. Upon its completion, a copy of the home study must be provided to the intended adoptive parents who were the subject of the home study. A minor may not be placed in an intended adoptive home before a favorable preliminary home study is completed unless the adoptive home is also a licensed foster home under s. 409.175. 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 <u>under</u>

 pursuant to s. 435.045 through the Department of Law Enforcement on the intended adoptive parents;

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(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.

If the preliminary home study is favorable, a minor may be placed in the home pending entry of the judgment of adoption. A minor may not be placed in the home if the preliminary home study is unfavorable. If the preliminary home study is unfavorable, the adoption entity may, within 20 days after receipt of a copy of the written recommendation, petition the court to determine the suitability of the intended adoptive home. A determination as to suitability under this subsection does not act as a presumption of suitability at the final hearing. In determining the suitability of the intended adoptive home, the court must consider the totality of the circumstances in the home. No minor may be placed in a home in which there resides any person determined by the court to be a sexual

predator as defined in s. 775.21 or to have been convicted of an offense listed in s. 63.089(4)(b)2.

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Section 16. Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (6) 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 the caption in the name by which he or she is to be known if the petition is granted. At the request of a party, the Any name by which the minor was previously known may not be disclosed in the petition, the notice of hearing according to s. 63.122(3), or the judgment of adoption, or court docket according to s. 63.162(3).
 - (2) VENUE.--A petition for adoption or for a declaratory 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 where the adoption entity Page 53 of 74

with which the minor has been placed is located. The circuit court in this state may must retain jurisdiction over the matter until a final judgment is entered on the adoption. The Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act does not apply until a final judgment is entered on the adoption.

- (3) FILING OF ADOPTION PETITION REQUIRED. -- Except in cases in which the minor child was placed 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.
- (6) STEPCHILD, RELATIVE, AND ADULT ADOPTIONS.--Petitions for the adoption of a stepchild, a relative, or an adult <u>may</u> shall not require the filing of a separate judgment or separate proceeding terminating parental rights pending adoption. The final judgment of adoption <u>has</u> shall have the effect of terminating parental rights simultaneously with the granting of the decree of adoption.
- Section 17. 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 $\underline{\text{the}}$ such consent is excused by the court.

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(b) The favorable preliminary home study of the department, licensed child-placing agency, or professional <u>under pursuant to</u> s. 63.092, as to the suitability of the home in which the minor has been placed, unless the petitioner is a stepparent or a relative.

- (c) A copy of any declaratory statement previously entered by the court under pursuant to s. 63.102.
- (d) Documentation that an interview was held with the minor, if older than 12 years of age, unless the court, in the best interest of the minor, dispenses with the minor's consent under s. 63.062(1)(c).
- Section 18. Subsection (3) of section 63.122, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 63.122 Notice of hearing on petition. --

- (3) Upon a showing by the petitioner that the <u>privacy</u>, safety, or <u>and</u> welfare of the petitioner, <u>parent</u>, or minor may be endangered, the court may order the names, <u>addresses</u>, or <u>other identifying information</u> of the petitioner, <u>parent</u>, or minor, or <u>all both</u>, 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. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 63.125, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 63.125 Final home investigation. --
- (1) The final home investigation must be conducted before the adoption becomes final. The investigation may be conducted by a licensed child-placing agency or a <u>licensed</u> professional <u>qualified to conduct home studies</u> in the same manner as provided

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in s. 63.092 to ascertain whether the adoptive home is a suitable home for the minor and whether the proposed adoption is in the best interest of the minor. Unless directed by the court, an investigation and recommendation are not required if the petitioner is a stepparent or if the minor is related to one of the adoptive parents within the third degree of consanguinity. The department is required to perform the home investigation only if there is no licensed child-placing agency or professional pursuant to s. 63.092 in the county in which the prospective adoptive parent resides.

- (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 a home study, 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. Subsection (4) of section 63.132, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 63.132 Affidavit of expenses and receipts.--
- (4) This section does not apply to an adoption by a stepparent or an adoption of a relative or adult, does not apply to the finalization of an adoption of a minor whose parental rights were terminated under chapter 39, and does not apply to the recognition of an adoption decree of a minor child adopted in a foreign country.
- Section 21. Subsection (1) of section 63.135, Florida

 1550 Statutes, is amended to read:

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1551 63.135 Information under oath to be submitted to the
1552 court.-1553 (1) The adoption entity or petitioner must file an

- affidavit under the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdictional and
 Enforcement Act in a termination of parental rights 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
- (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.
- Section 22. Subsections (3) and (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>, <u>if</u> any, regarding the minor must be brought in a separate custody action under chapter 61, a dependency action under chapter 39,

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or a paternity action under chapter 742 the court shall determine the person that is to have custody of the minor.

- (b) If the petition is dismissed, the court shall state with specificity the reasons for the dismissal.
- (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, <u>under pursuant to</u> the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, is pending and that the adoption is in the best interest of the person to be adopted, a judgment of adoption shall be entered. A 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 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 Florida registrar. 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.

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Section 24. Subsections (1), (3), (4), and (7) of section 63.162, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (8) is added to that section, to read:

63.162 Hearings and records in adoption proceedings; confidential nature.--

- (1) All hearings held in proceedings under this <u>chapter</u> act shall be held in closed court without admittance of any person other than essential officers of the court, the parties, witnesses, counsel, persons who have not consented to the adoption and are required to consent, and representatives of the agencies who are present to perform their official duties.
- (3) The court files, records, and papers in the adoption of a minor shall be indexed only in the name of the petitioner, and the name of the <u>petitioner and the minor may shall</u> not be noted on any docket, index, or other record outside the court file, except that closed agency files may be cross-referenced in the original and adoptive names of the minor.
- (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;
- (b) The adoptee, if 18 or more years of age, authorizes in writing the release of his or her name; or, if the adoptee is less than 18 years of age, written consent to disclose the adoptee's name is obtained from an adoptive parent;

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(c) The adoptive parent authorizes in writing the release of his or her name; or

- (d) Upon order of the court for good cause shown. In determining whether good cause exists, the court shall give primary consideration to the best interests of the adoptee, but must also give due consideration to the interests of the adoptive and birth parents. Factors to be considered in determining whether good cause exists include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. The reason the information is sought;

- 2. The existence of means available to obtain the desired information without disclosing the identity of the birth parents, such as by having the court, a person appointed by the court, the department, or the licensed child-placing agency contact the birth parents and request specific information;
- 3. The desires, to the extent known, of the adoptee, the adoptive parents, and the birth parents;
- 4. The age, maturity, judgment, and expressed needs of the adoptee; and
- 5. The recommendation of the department, licensed childplacing agency, or professional which prepared the preliminary study and home investigation, or the department if no such study was prepared, concerning the advisability of disclosure.
- (7) The court may, upon petition of an adult adoptee, or the adoptive parents if the adoptee is less than 18 years of age, for good cause shown, appoint an intermediary or a licensed child-placing agency to contact a birth parent to who has not registered with the adoption registry pursuant to s. 63.165 and

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advise <u>him or her</u> them of the <u>adoptee's request to open the file</u>

or the adoption registry, and offer the birth parent the

opportunity to waive confidentiality and consent to the opening

of his or her 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 Department of Health may release an original sealed birth certificate only to the department. The department must make a written request for the birth certificate from the Department of Health within 10 days after the department's receipt of an order or other documentation authorizing unsealing of the original birth certificate. Upon receipt of the department's request, the Department of Health shall release the original sealed birth certificate to the department in a manner that will 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 61 of 74

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

Section 26. Section 63.182, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.182 Statute of repose.--

- (1) Notwithstanding s. 95.031 or s. 95.11 or any other statute, an action or proceeding of any kind to vacate, set aside, or otherwise nullify a judgment of adoption or an underlying judgment terminating parental rights on any ground may not be filed more than 1 year after entry of the judgment terminating parental rights.
- (2)(a) Except for the specific persons expressly entitled to be given notice of an adoption in accordance with this chapter, the interest which gives a person standing to set aside an adoption must be direct, financial, and immediate, and the person must show that he or she will gain or lose by the direct legal operation and effect of the judgment. A showing of an indirect, inconsequential, or contingent interest is wholly inadequate, and a person with this indirect interest lacks standing to set aside a judgment of adoption.
- (b) This subsection is remedial and shall apply to all adoptions, including those in which a judgment of adoption has already been entered.
- Section 27. Section 63.192, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 63.192 Recognition of foreign judgment affecting adoption.—A judgment of court terminating the relationship of parent and child or establishing the relationship by adoption Page 62 of 74

issued <u>under pursuant to</u> due process of law by a court <u>or</u> governmentally 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 were issued by a court of 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 parent 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 parties may proceed to a judicial finalization of the adoption according to the procedures set forth in this chapter.

Section 28. Section 63.207, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.207 Out-of-state placement.--

- (1) Unless the parent placing a minor for adoption files an affidavit that the parent chooses to place the minor outside the state, giving the reason for that placement, or the minor is to be placed with a relative or with a stepparent, or the minor is a special needs child, as defined in s. 409.166, or for other good cause shown, an adoption entity may not:
- (a) Take or send a minor out of the state for the purpose of placement for adoption; or
- (b) Place or attempt to place a minor for the purpose of adoption with a family who primarily lives and works outside Florida in another state. If an adoption entity is acting under this subsection, the adoption entity must file a petition for Page 63 of 74

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declaratory statement under pursuant to s. 63.102 for prior approval of fees and costs. The court shall review the costs under 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.

- An adoption entity may not counsel a birth mother to leave the state for the purpose of giving birth to a child outside the state in order to secure a fee in excess of that permitted under s. 63.097 when it is the intention that the child is to be placed for adoption outside the state.
- 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.

Paragraphs (b), (c), (f), and (g) of Section 29. subsection (1) and subsections (2) and (7) of section 63.212, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 63.212 Prohibited acts; penalties for violation .--
- It is unlawful for any person:
- 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 Page 64 of 74

to place a minor for the purpose of adoption with the adoption entity.

- (c) To sell or surrender, or to arrange for the sale or surrender of, a minor to another person for money or anything of value or to receive a such minor child for a 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 the such mother under these sections for a reasonable time, not to exceed 6 weeks, if medical needs require such support, after the birth of the minor.
- (f) Except an adoption <u>agency or intermediary entity</u>, to charge or accept any fee or compensation of any nature from anyone for making a referral in connection with an adoption <u>or for providing adoption services</u>, facilitating, matching, or <u>placement services</u>.
- (g) Except an adoption <u>agency or intermediary entity</u>, 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.

1801 (2)(a) It is unlawful for any person under this chapter 1802 to:

- 1. Knowingly provide false information; or
- 2. Knowingly withhold material information.
- (b) It is unlawful for a parent, with the intent to defraud, to accept benefits related to the same pregnancy from more than one adoption entity without disclosing that fact to each entity.
- (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, the such person is liable for damages caused by the 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 adoptive parent or 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 30. Subsections (4) and (5) and paragraph (c) of subsection (6) of section 63.213, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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1829 63.213 Preplanned adoption agreement.--

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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.

- Payment to agents, finders, and intermediaries, (5) including attorneys and physicians, as a finder's fee for finding volunteer mothers or matching a volunteer mother and intended father and intended mother is prohibited and subject to the penalties and sanctions under 63.212 and 63.219. Doctors, psychologists, attorneys, and other professionals may receive reasonable compensation for their professional services, such as providing medical services and procedures, legal advice in structuring and negotiating a preplanned adoption agreement, or counseling.
 - (6) As used in this section, the term:
- "Fertility technique" means artificial embryonation, artificial insemination, whether in vivo or in vitro, eqq donation, or embryo adoption.

Section 31. Section 63.219, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.219 Sanctions. -- Upon a finding by the court that an adoption entity or any person has willfully violated any substantive provision of this chapter relative to the rights of the parties to the adoption and legality of the adoption process, the court is authorized to prohibit the adoption entity Page 67 of 74

or any person from placing a minor for adoption and enjoin them
from engaging in further placement activities in the future in
this state.

Section 32. Section 63.236, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 63.236 Petitions filed before effective date; governing law.--Any petition for termination of parental rights filed before the July 1, 2005, shall be governed by the law in effect at the time the petition was filed.
- Section 33. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (3), and subsection (5) of section 409.166, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 1869 409.166 Special needs children; subsidized adoption program.--
 - (2) DEFINITIONS. -- As used in this section, the term:
 - (a) "Special needs child" means a child whose permanent custody has been awarded to the department or to a licensed child-placing agency or placed through an adoption intermediary and:
 - 1. Who has established significant emotional ties with his or her foster parents; or
 - 2. Is not likely to be adopted because he or she is:
- a. Eight years of age or older;
 - b. Mentally retarded;

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- c. Physically or emotionally handicapped;
- 1882 d. Of black or racially mixed parentage; or

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e. A member of a sibling group of any age, provided two or more members of a sibling group remain together for purposes of adoption.

(3) ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM. --

- (a) The department shall establish and administer an adoption program for special needs children to be carried out by the department or by contract with a licensed child-placing agency or adoption intermediary. The program shall attempt to increase the number of persons seeking to adopt special needs children and the number of adoption placements and shall extend subsidies and services, when needed, to the adopting parents of a special needs child.
- waived for all adoptive parents who participate in the program who adopt children in the custody of the department. Fees may be waived for families who adopt children in the custody of licensed child-placing agencies or who adopt children through intermediary-placed independent adoptions, and who receive or may be eligible for subsidies through the department. Retroactive reimbursement of fees may not be required for families who adopt children in the custody of licensed child-placing agencies.

Section 34. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5), paragraph (b) of subsection (10), paragraph (b) of subsection (11), and subsection (14) of section 409.176, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

409.176 Registration of residential child-caring agencies and family foster homes.--

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(5) The licensing provisions of s. 409.175 do not apply to a facility operated by an organization that:

Is certified by a Florida statewide child care organization which was in existence on January 1, 1984, and which publishes, and requires compliance with, its standards and files copies thereof with the department. These Such standards shall be in substantial compliance with published minimum standards that similar licensed child-caring agencies, licensed child-placing agencies, or family foster homes are required to meet, as determined by the department, with the exception of those standards of a curricular or religious nature and those relating to staffing or financial stability of licensed childcaring agencies or family foster homes. Once the department has determined that the standards for child-caring agencies, childplacing agencies, or family foster homes are in substantial compliance with minimum standards that similar facilities are required to meet, the standards do not have to be resubmitted to the department unless a change occurs in the standards. Any changes in the standards shall be provided to the department within 10 days of their adoption.

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(b) The qualified association shall notify the department when the qualified association finds, within 30 days after written notification by registered mail of the requirement for registration, that a person or facility continues to care for children without a certificate of registration. The department shall notify the appropriate state attorney of the violation of law and, if necessary, shall institute a civil suit to enjoin Page 70 of 74

1939 the person or facility from continuing the care <u>or placement</u> of children.

(11)

- (b) If the department determines that a person or facility is caring for or placing a child without a valid certificate of registration issued by the qualified association or has made a willful or intentional misstatement on any registration application or other document required to be filed in connection with an application for a certificate of registration, the qualified association, as an alternative to or in conjunction with an administrative action against the such person or facility, shall make a reasonable attempt to discuss each violation with, and recommend corrective action to, the person or the administrator of the facility, prior to written notification thereof.
- of substantial compliance with published minimum standards that similar licensed child-caring facilities, licensed child-placing agencies, or family foster homes are required to meet, as provided in paragraph (5)(b), is subject to the provisions of chapter 120.

Section 35. Section 742.14, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

742.14 Donation of eggs, sperm, or preembryos, or embryos.—The donor of any egg, sperm, or preembryo, or embryo, other than the commissioning couple or a father who has executed a preplanned adoption agreement under s. 63.212, shall relinquish all maternal or paternal rights and obligations with

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respect to the donation or the resulting children <u>simultaneously</u> upon the completion of the donation by operation of law. Only reasonable compensation directly related to the donation of eggs, sperm, <u>and</u> preembryos, <u>and embryos</u> shall be permitted.

Section 36. Subsection (2) of section 742.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

742.15 Gestational surrogacy contract.--

- (2) The commissioning couple shall enter into a contract with a gestational surrogate only when, within reasonable medical certainty as determined by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or a physician licensed under an equivalent law in the physician's state of practice:
- (a) The commissioning mother cannot physically gestate a pregnancy to term;
- (b) The gestation will cause a risk to the physical health of the commissioning mother; or
- (c) The gestation will cause a risk to the health of the fetus.
- Section 37. Subsections (6) and (7) of section 742.16, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 742.16 Expedited affirmation of parental status for gestational surrogacy.--
- (6) The commissioning couple or their legal representative shall appear at the hearing on the petition. At the conclusion of the hearing, after the court has determined that a binding and enforceable gestational surrogacy contract has been executed pursuant to s. 742.15 and that there is no evidence that the gestational surrogate is the genetic mother at least one member

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of the commissioning couple is the genetic parent of the child, the court shall enter an order stating that the commissioning couple are the legal parents of the child.

- (7) When there is no evidence that the gestational surrogate is the genetic mother at least one member of the commissioning couple is the genetic parent of the child, the commissioning couple shall be presumed to be the natural parents of the child.
- 2003 Section 38. Section 742.18, Florida Statutes, is created 2004 to read:
 - 742.18 Prohibited fees and acts.--

- (1) A person or entity, except a licensed physician, fertility clinic, or attorney, may not:
- (a) Receive compensation in advising or assisting in donor or gestational carrier arrangements.
- (b) Advertise or offer to the public, in any way, by any medium whatsoever, that a donor, carrier, or intended parent is sought for or available for matching or that the person or entity provides services in the arrangements.
- (c) Publish or broadcast any advertisement except that an intended parent or parents, carrier, or donor seeks a donor, intended parent, or carrier for the person's or entity's own arrangement.
- (d) Charge or accept any fee or compensation of any nature to or from anyone for making a referral in connection with a donor or carrier arrangement or for facilitating such an arrangement.

2022 (e) Hold funds in escrow in a donor or gestational carrier 2023 arrangement.

- (f) Assist in the commission of any act in paragraphs (a)(e).
- (2) A fee, whether denominated as an agent, agency, finder, or facilitator's fee for finding, screening, matching, or facilitating a donor or gestational carrier arrangement, may not be paid to or received by a person other than a licensed physician, a fertility clinic, or an attorney.
- (3) A person or entity who violates this section may be enjoined by a court from engaging in these practices in this state.
- (4)(a) A person who willfully violates this section commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Each day of a continuing violation constitutes a separate offense.
- (b) A person who violates this section is liable for damages caused by his or her acts or omissions and for reasonable attorney's fees and costs. Damages may be awarded through restitution in any related criminal prosecution or by filing a separate civil action.
- 2043 Section 39. This act shall take effect July 1, 2005.