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2005 CS

CHAMBER ACTION

The Health & Families Council recommends the following:

Council/Committee Substitute

Remove the entire bill and insert:

A bill to be entitled

6 An act relating to adoption; amending s. 63.022, F.S.; 7 providing legislative intent; amending s. 63.032, F.S.; redefining terms and defining the term "primarily lives 8 and works in Florida"; amending s. 63.039, F.S.; requiring 9 10 an adoption entity to diligently search for a person whose consent is required for the adoption; amending s. 63.0423, 11 F.S.; providing that a judgment of adoption is voidable 12 under certain circumstances if a court finds that a person 13 14 whose consent is required qave false information; amending s. 63.0425, F.S.; providing a grandparent's right to 15 16 notice; amending s. 63.052, F.S.; providing that a court 17 in this state retains jurisdiction until the adoption is finalized in this state or in another state; amending s. 18 63.053, F.S.; providing that if an unmarried biological 19 father fails to take the actions that are available to him 20 21 to establish a relationship with his child, his parental interest may be lost entirely; amending s. 63.054, F.S.; 22 requiring adoption entity to provide certain information 23 Page 1 of 74

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24	to the Department of Health; providing that if a putative
25	father fails to report a change of address to the Florida
26	Putative Father Registry, the failure is not a valid
27	defense based upon lack of notice and the adoption entity
28	or adoption petitioner is not obligated to search further
29	for the registrant; providing that if a father who is
30	required to consent to an adoption does not know the
31	county in which the birth mother resides, gave birth, or
32	intends to give birth, he may initiate an action in any
33	county in the state; amending s. 63.062, F.S.; providing
34	that an adoption agency may file a notice of an intended
35	adoption plan at any time before the birth of the child or
36	before placing the child in the adoptive home; requiring
37	an adoption entity to make a good faith effort to locate
38	the putative father; providing when an adoption entity has
39	no further obligation to search for the putative father;
40	providing for the proper venue to file a petition to
41	terminate parental rights; amending s. 63.082, F.S.;
42	providing that notice and consent provisions do not apply
43	in cases where the child was conceived as a result of a
44	violation of certain criminal statutes; limiting
45	revocation of a consent to adopt to 3 days if the child is
46	older than 6 months of age; authorizing a court to
47	transfer a child to the prospective adoptive parents under
48	certain circumstances; requiring the adoption entity to
49	file a petition for adoption or termination of parental
50	rights after the transfer of the child; amending s.
51	63.085, F.S.; revising provision relating to who may sign Page2of74

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a valid consent for adoption; amending s. 63.087, F.S.; 52 53 providing procedures to terminate parental rights pending an adoption; providing the proper venue in which to file a 54 55 petition to terminate parental rights; requiring a person to answer the petition and to appear at the hearing for 56 57 termination of parental rights; amending s. 63.088, F.S.; requiring the court to conduct an inquiry concerning the 58 father of the child who is to be adopted; revising 59 requirements for notice concerning the termination of 60 parental rights; requiring persons contacted by a 61 62 petitioner or adoption entity to release certain information; amending s. 63.089, F.S.; revising provisions 63 relating to service of notice and petition regarding 64 termination of parental rights and consent to adoption; 65 66 requiring that certain scientific testing to determine paternity comply with state law; amending s. 63.092, F.S.; 67 providing that if an adoption entity fails to file the 68 report of its intended placement within the specified time 69 70 period the failure does not constitute grounds to deny the petition for termination of parental rights or adoption 71 72 under certain circumstances; identifying additional 73 individuals who may perform a home study; providing an 74 exception if the person to be adopted is an adult; 75 amending s. 63.102, F.S.; revising procedures for the filing of a petition for adoption; providing the proper 76 venue where the petition may be filed; amending s. 63.112, 77 F.S.; revising language requiring that a certified copy of 78 79 a judgment terminating parental rights be filed at the Page 3 of 74

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80 same time the petition is filed; amending s. 63.122, F.S.; 81 providing that certain information may be removed from the 82 petition; amending s. 63.125, F.S.; providing certain 83 licensed professionals may conduct the final home investigation; amending s. 63.132, F.S.; providing 84 85 exceptions to the requirement that the adoptive parent and the adoption entity file an affidavit itemizing all 86 expenses and receipts; amending s. 63.135, F.S.; requiring 87 the adoption entity or petitioner to file an affidavit 88 under the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdictional and 89 Enforcement Act; revising information required to be 90 91 submitted under oath to the court; amending s. 63.142, F.S.; requiring that if an adoption petition is dismissed, 92 any further proceedings regarding the minor be brought in 93 94 a separate custody action under ch. 61, F.S., a dependency action under ch. 39, F.S., or a paternity action under ch. 95 742, F.S.; amending s. 63.152, F.S.; requiring the clerk 96 of court to transmit a certified statement of the adoption 97 98 to the state where the child was born; amending s. 63.162, F.S.; authorizing the birth parent to release his or her 99 100 name under certain circumstances; authorizes a court to 101 permit certain entities to contact a birth parent to advise him or her of the adoptee's request to open the 102 file or the adoption registry and provide the opportunity 103 to waive confidentiality and consent to the opening of 104 records; providing requirements for release of an original 105 sealed birth certificate; amending s. 63.172, F.S.; 106 107 granting rights of inheritance when a judgment of adoption Page 4 of 74

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108 has been entered; amending s. 63.182, F.S.; providing that 109 the interest that gives a person standing to set aside an adoption must be direct, financial, and immediate; 110 111 providing an exception; providing that a showing of an indirect, inconsequential, or contingent interest is 112 113 wholly inadequate; providing construction and applicability; amending s. 63.192, F.S.; requiring the 114 courts of this state to recognize decrees of termination 115 of parental rights and adoptions from other states and 116 117 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 to adoptions; providing penalties; amending s. 63.213, 120 F.S.; prohibiting an attorney from representing the 121 122 volunteer mother and the intended mother in a preplanned adoption arrangement; providing penalties and sanctions 123 124 for payment of finder's fees in certain preplanned adoption agreements; revising the definition of "fertility 125 126 technique"; amending s. 63.219, F.S.; providing sanctions for persons who violate ch. 63, F.S.; creating s. 63.236, 127 F.S.; providing that any petition for termination of 128 129 parental rights filed before the effective date of the act is governed by the law in effect at the time the petition 130 was filed; amending s. 409.166, F.S.; redefining the term 131 "special needs child" to remove children of racially mixed 132 parentage; providing for participation by adoption 133 intermediaries in the adoption program for special needs 134 children administered by the Department of Children and 135 Page 5 of 74

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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.
159	
160	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
161	
162	Section 1. Paragraph (e) of subsection (4) and subsection
163	(5) of section 63.022, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: Page6of74

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164

63.022 Legislative intent.--

165 (4) The basic safeguards intended to be provided by this166 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.

177 Section 2. Section 63.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to 178 read:

179

63.032 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:

"Abandoned" means a situation in which the parent or 180 (1)person having legal custody of a child, while being able, makes 181 182 no provision for the child's support and makes little or no effort to communicate with the child, which situation is 183 sufficient to evince an intent to reject parental 184 185 responsibilities. If, in the opinion of the court, the efforts of the such parent or person having legal custody of the child 186 187 to support and communicate with the child are only marginal 188 efforts that do not evince a settled purpose to assume all parental duties, the court may declare the child to be 189 190 abandoned. In making this decision, the court may consider the

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191 conduct of a father towards the child's mother during her 192 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, <u>an attorney licensed in another state who is</u>
<u>placing a child from another state into this state</u>, or a childplacing agency licensed in another state which is <u>placing a</u>
<u>child from another state into this state and is</u> 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.

210 <u>(5)(4)</u> "Adult" means a person who is not a minor.
211 <u>(6)(5)</u> "Agency" means any child-placing agency licensed by
212 the department <u>under pursuant to</u> s. 63.202 to place minors for
213 adoption.

214 <u>(7) (6)</u> "Child" means a son or daughter, whether by birth 215 or adoption.

216 <u>(8)</u>(7) "Court" means any circuit court of this state and, 217 when the context requires, the court of any state that is 218 empowered to grant petitions for adoption. Page 8 of 74

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219 <u>(9) (8)</u> "Department" means the Department of Children and 220 Family Services.

221 <u>(10)(9)</u> "Intermediary" means an attorney who is licensed 222 or authorized to practice in this state and who is placing or 223 intends to place a child for adoption, including placing 224 children born in another state with citizens of this state or 225 country or placing children born in this state with citizens of 226 another state or country.

(11) (10) "Legal custody" means a legal status created by 227 court order or letter of guardianship which vests in a custodian 228 of the child or guardian, whether an agency or an individual, 229 the right to have physical custody of the child and the right 230 231 and duty to protect, train, and discipline the child and to provide him or her with food, shelter, education, and ordinary 232 medical, dental, psychiatric, and psychological care. The legal 233 custodian is the person or entity in whom the legal right to 234 235 custody is vested has the meaning ascribed in s. 39.01.

236 (12) (11) "Minor" means a person under the age of 18 years. "Parent" means a woman who gives birth to a child 237 (13) (12) and a man whose consent to the adoption of the child would be 238 required under s. 63.062. If a child has been legally adopted, 239 240 the term "parent" means the adoptive mother or father of the child. The terms "parent," "mother," and "father" do not include 241 an individual whose parental relationship to the child has been 242 243 legally terminated has the same meaning ascribed in s. 39.01. "Person" has the same meaning as in s. 1.01 244 (14)(13) 245 includes a natural person, corporation, government or

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

248 <u>(15)</u>(14) "Relative" means a person related by blood, 249 <u>adoption, or marriage</u> to the person being adopted within the 250 third degree of consanguinity.

251 <u>(16)(15)</u> "To place" <u>or "placement"</u> means the process of a 252 parent or legal guardian surrendering a child for adoption and 253 the prospective adoptive parents receiving and adopting the 254 child, and includes all actions by any person or adoption entity 255 participating in the process.

(17) "Primarily lives and works in Florida" means a person
 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.

263 (16) "Placement" means the process of a parent or legal 264 guardian surrendering a child for adoption and the prospective 265 adoptive parents receiving and adopting the child and all 266 actions by any adoption entity participating in placing the 267 child.

268 <u>(18) (17)</u> "Primarily lives and works outside Florida" means 269 a person who lives and works outside this state at least 6 270 months <u>and 1 day</u> of the year, military personnel who designate <u>a</u> 271 <u>state other than</u> Florida as their place of residence in 272 accordance with the <u>Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, Pub. L. No.</u> 273 <u>108-189</u> Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, or Page 10 of 74

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274 <u>citizens</u> employees of the United States Department of State 275 living in a foreign country who designate a state other than 276 Florida as their place of residence <u>and who do not reside in</u> 277 Florida for 6 months and 1 day of the year.

(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.

281 (20) (19) "Unmarried biological father" means the child's 282 biological father who is not married to the child's mother at 283 the time of conception or birth of the child and who has not 284 been declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be the 285 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.

290 Section 3. Paragraphs (f), (g), and (i) of subsection (1) 291 of section 63.039, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

292 63.039 Duty of adoption entity to prospective adoptive
 293 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:

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

303 (g) When the identity of a person whose consent to 304 adoption is <u>required</u> necessary under this chapter is known but 305 the location of such a person is unknown, conduct the diligent 306 search and file the affidavit required under s. 63.088(5).

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

- 312 Section 4. Subsection (9) of section 63.0423, Florida313 Statutes, is amended to read:
- 314

63.0423 Procedures with respect to abandoned infants.--

A judgment terminating parental rights pending 315 (9)(a) adoption involving a minor who was abandoned pursuant to this 316 317 section is voidable, and any later judgment of adoption of that 318 minor is voidable, if, upon the motion of a birth parent whose consent is required for adoption, the court finds that a person 319 knowingly gave false information that prevented the birth parent 320 321 from timely making known his or her desire to assume parental responsibilities toward the minor or from exercising his or her 322 323 parental rights. A motion under this subsection must be filed 324 with the court originally entering the judgment. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time, but not later than 1 year 325 326 after the entry of the judgment terminating parental rights.

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327 No later than 30 days after the filing of a motion (b) under this subsection, the court shall conduct a preliminary 328 hearing to determine what contact, if any, will be permitted 329 330 between a birth parent and the child pending resolution of the 331 motion. The Such contact may be allowed only if it is requested 332 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 333 court orders contact between a birth parent and child, the order 334 335 must be issued in writing as expeditiously as possible and must 336 state with specificity the terms any provisions regarding 337 contact with persons other than those with whom the child resides. 338

339 (C) At the preliminary hearing, the court, upon the motion of any party or upon its own motion, may order scientific 340 testing to determine the paternity or maternity of the minor if 341 the parent person seeking to set aside the judgment is alleging 342 to be the child's birth parent but has not previously been 343 determined by legal proceedings or scientific testing to be the 344 345 birth parent. Upon the filing of test results establishing that parent's person's maternity or paternity of the abandoned 346 infant, the court may order visitation as it deems appropriate 347 348 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.

353 Section 5. Section 63.0425, Florida Statutes, is amended 354 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).

368 Section 6. Subsections (1) and (7) of section 63.052,369 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

370

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</u>
<u>outside this state 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.

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382 Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 63.053, Florida383 Statutes, is amended to read:

384 63.053 Rights and responsibilities of an unmarried
385 biological father; legislative findings.--

In enacting the provisions contained in this chapter, 386 (1)387 the Legislature prescribes the conditions for determining whether an unmarried biological father's actions are 388 389 sufficiently prompt and substantial so as to require protection of a constitutional right. If an unmarried biological father 390 fails to take the actions that are available to him to establish 391 392 a relationship with his child, his parental interest may be lost entirely, or greatly diminished, by his failure to timely comply 393 394 with the available legal steps to substantiate a parental 395 interest.

396 Section 8. Subsections (1), (5), (6), (7), and (8) of 397 section 63.054, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

398 63.054 Actions required by an unmarried biological father
399 to establish parental rights; Florida Putative Father
400 Registry.--

In order to preserve the right to notice and consent 401 (1)to an adoption under this chapter, an unmarried biological 402 403 father must, as the "registrant," file a notarized claim of paternity form with the Florida Putative Father Registry 404 405 maintained by the Office of Vital Statistics of the Department 406 of Health and shall include therein confirmation of his willingness and intent to support the child for whom paternity 407 is claimed in accordance with state law. The claim of paternity 408 409 may be filed at any time prior to the child's birth, but a claim Page 15 of 74

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

The registrant may, at any time prior to the birth of 417 (5)418 the child for whom paternity is claimed, execute a notarized 419 written revocation of the claim of paternity previously filed 420 with the Florida Putative Father Registry, and upon receipt of 421 such revocation, the claim of paternity shall be deemed null and 422 void. If a court determines that a registrant is not the father of the minor or has no parental rights, the court shall order 423 424 the department to remove the registrant's name from the registry. 425

It is the obligation of the registrant or, if 426 (6) 427 designated under subsection (4), his designated agent or 428 representative to notify and update the Office of Vital Statistics of any change of address or change in the designation 429 of an agent or representative. The failure of a registrant, or 430 431 designated agent or representative, to report any such change is 432 at the registrant's own risk and shall not serve as a valid defense based upon lack of notice, and the adoption entity or 433 petitioner shall have no further obligation to search for the 434 registrant unless the person petitioning for termination of 435 parental rights or adoption has actual or constructive notice of 436 the registrant's address and whereabouts from another source. 437 Page 16 of 74

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In each proceeding for termination of parental rights 438 (7)or each adoption proceeding in which parental rights are being 439 terminated simultaneously with entry of the final judgment of 440 441 adoption, as in stepparent and relative adoptions filed under this chapter, the petitioner must contact the Office of Vital 442 443 Statistics of the Department of Health by submitting an application for a search of the Florida Putative Father 444 Registry. The petitioner shall provide the same information, if 445 446 known, on the search application form which the registrant is required to furnish under subsection (3). Thereafter, the Office 447 448 of Vital Statistics must issue a certificate signed by the State 449 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.

459 <u>The This certificate must be filed with the court in the</u> 460 proceeding to terminate parental rights or the adoption 461 proceeding. If a termination of parental rights and an adoption 462 proceeding are being adjudicated <u>separately simultaneously</u>, the 463 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
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to give birth, he may initiate an action in any county in the 466 467 state, subject to the court's discretion to change venue in accordance with s. 63.087 subject to the birth mother's right to 468 469 change venue to the county where she resides. Subsections (2), (3), (4), (8), and (9) of 470 Section 9. 471 section 63.062, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 63.062 Persons required to consent to adoption; affidavit 472 473 of nonpaternity; waiver of venue. --In accordance with subsection (1), the consent of an 474 (2)unmarried biological father shall be required necessary only if 475 476 the unmarried biological father has complied with the requirements of this subsection. 477 478 (a)1. With regard to a child who is placed with adoptive 479 parents more than 6 months after the child's birth, an unmarried biological father must have developed a substantial relationship 480 481 with the child, taken some measure of responsibility for the child and the child's future, and demonstrated a full commitment 482 483 to the responsibilities of parenthood by providing financial 484 support to the child in accordance with the unmarried biological father's ability, if not prevented from doing so by the person 485 or authorized agency having lawful custody of the child, and 486 487 either: 488 Regularly visited the child at least monthly, when a. physically and financially able to do so and when not prevented 489 490 from doing so by the birth mother or the person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the child; or 491

b. Maintained regular communication with the child or with
 the person or agency having the care or custody of the child,
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494 when physically or financially unable to visit the child <u>and</u> or 495 when not prevented from doing so by the birth mother or person 496 or authorized agency having lawful custody of the child.

497 2. The mere fact that an unmarried biological father 498 expresses a desire to fulfill his responsibilities towards his 499 child which is unsupported by acts evidencing this intent does 500 not preclude a finding by the court that the unmarried 501 biological father failed to comply with the requirements of this 502 subsection.

3. An unmarried biological father who openly lived with 503 504 the child for at least 6 months within the 1-year period following the birth of the child and immediately preceding 505 506 placement of the child with adoptive parents and who openly held 507 himself out to be the father of the child during that period shall be deemed to have developed a substantial relationship 508 509 with the child and to have otherwise met the requirements of 510 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 <u>before</u> prior to the time the mother executes her consent for adoption <u>or a petition for termination</u> of parental rights has been filed, whichever is earlier:

518 1. Filed a notarized claim of paternity form with the 519 Florida Putative Father Registry within the Office of Vital 520 Statistics of the Department of Health, which form shall be 521 maintained in the confidential registry established for that Page 19 of 74

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522 523

purpose and shall be considered filed when the notice is entered in the registry of notices from unmarried biological fathers.

524 Upon service of a notice of an intended adoption plan 2. 525 or a petition for termination of parental rights pending 526 adoption, timely execute executed and file filed an affidavit in that proceeding stating that he is personally fully able and 527 528 willing to take responsibility for the child, setting forth his 529 plans for care of the child, and agreeing to a court order of 530 child support and a contribution to the payment of living and medical expenses incurred for the mother's pregnancy and the 531 532 child's birth in accordance with his ability to pay.

533 3. If he had knowledge of the pregnancy, paid a fair and 534 reasonable amount of the expenses incurred in connection with 535 the mother's prequancy and the child's birth, in accordance with 536 his financial ability and when not prevented from doing so by 537 the birth mother or person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the child. 538

539 The petitioner shall file with the court a certificate (C) 540 from the Office of Vital Statistics stating that a diligent 541 search has been made of the Florida Putative Father Registry of notices from unmarried biological fathers described in 542 543 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, 544 545 stating the name of the putative father and the time and date of 546 filing. That certificate shall be filed with the court before prior to the entry of a final judgment of termination of 547 548 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.

556 Under Pursuant to chapter 48, an adoption entity (3)(a) 557 may serve upon any unmarried biological father identified by the mother or identified by a diligent search of the Florida 558 559 Putative Father Registry, or upon an entity whose consent is required, a notice of intended adoption plan at any time before 560 561 the child's birth or before placing prior to the placement of the child in the adoptive home, including prior to the birth of 562 the child. The notice of intended adoption plan must 563 564 specifically state that if the unmarried biological father desires to contest the adoption plan, he must file with the 565 566 court, within 30 days after service, a verified response that 567 contains a pledge of commitment to the child in substantial 568 compliance with subparagraph (2) (b)2. The notice of intended adoption plan shall notify the unmarried biological father that, 569 570 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 571 572 service upon him and must provide the adoption entity with a 573 copy of the verified response filed with the court and the claim of paternity form filed with the Office of Vital Statistics. If 574 the party served with the notice of intended adoption plan is an 575 entity, the entity must file, within 30 days after service, a 576 Page 21 of 74

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577 verified response setting forth a legal basis for contesting the 578 intended adoption plan, specifically addressing the best 579 interest of the child. If the unmarried biological father whose 580 consent is required or the adoption entity whose consent is 581 required fails to properly file a verified response with the 582 court and, in the case of an unmarried biological father, a 583 claim of paternity form with the Office of Vital Statistics 584 within 30 days after service upon that unmarried biological father or entity whose consent is required, the consent of that 585 unmarried biological father or entity is not shall no longer be 586 587 required under this chapter and that party shall be deemed to have irrevocably waived any claim of rights to the child. Each 588 589 notice of intended adoption plan served upon an unmarried 590 biological father must include instructions as to the procedure the unmarried biological father must follow to submit a claim of 591 paternity form to the Office of Vital Statistics and the address 592 to which the registration must be directed. 593

594 (b) If the birth mother identifies a man who she believes 595 is the unmarried biological father of her child, the adoption 596 entity may provide a notice of intended adoption plan pursuant to paragraph (a). If the mother identifies a potential unmarried 597 598 biological father whose location is unknown, the adoption entity 599 shall conduct a diligent search pursuant to s. 63.088. If, upon 600 completion of a diligent search, the potential unmarried 601 biological father's location remains unknown and a search of the Florida Putative Father Registry fails to reveal a match, the 602 603 adoption entity shall request in the petition for termination of 604 parental rights pending adoption that the court declare the Page 22 of 74

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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.

610 (4)Any person whose consent is required under paragraph 611 (1) (b), or any other man, paragraphs (1) (c) (e) may execute an irrevocable affidavit of nonpaternity in lieu of a consent under 612 613 this section and by doing so waives notice to all court proceedings after the date of execution. An affidavit of 614 615 nonpaternity must be executed as provided in s. 63.082. The 616 affidavit of nonpaternity may be executed before prior to the 617 birth of the child. The person executing the affidavit must 618 receive disclosure under s. 63.085 before prior to signing the affidavit. 619

620

(8) A petition to adopt an adult may be granted if:

(a) Written consent to adoption has been executed by theadult 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>
<u>required objects</u> rights are to be terminated object to venue in
the county where the action was filed, the court may transfer
<u>venue to a proper venue consistent with this chapter and chapter</u>

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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.

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

640 63.082 Execution of consent to adoption or affidavit of
641 nonpaternity; family social and medical history; withdrawal of
642 consent.--

643

(1)

(4)

(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</u>
<u>activity with certain minors under s. 794.05</u>, lewd acts
perpetrated upon a minor, or incest.

651

A consent to the adoption of a minor who is to be 652 (b) placed for adoption shall not be executed by the birth mother 653 654 sooner than 48 hours after the minor's birth or the day the 655 birth mother has been notified in writing, either on her patient 656 chart or in release paperwork, that she is fit to be released 657 from the licensed hospital or birth center, whichever is earlier. A consent by any man a biological father or legal 658 father may be executed at any time after the birth of the child. 659 A consent executed under this paragraph is valid upon execution 660 Page 24 of 74

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and may be withdrawn only if the court finds that it wasobtained by fraud or duress.

(C) When the minor to be adopted is older than 6 months of 663 664 age at the time of the execution of the consent, the consent to 665 adoption is valid upon execution; however, it is subject to a 3-666 day revocation period or may be revoked at any time prior to the 667 placement of the minor with the prospective adoptive parents, 668 whichever is later. If a consent has been executed, this 669 subsection may not be construed to provide a birth parent with 670 more than 3 days to revoke the consent once the child has been 671 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
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
CONSENT:

1. CONSULT WITH AN ATTORNEY;

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688 2. HOLD, CARE FOR, AND FEED THE CHILD UNLESS OTHERWISE689 LEGALLY PROHIBITED;

690 3. PLACE THE CHILD IN FOSTER CARE OR WITH ANY FRIEND OR691 FAMILY MEMBER YOU CHOOSE WHO IS WILLING TO CARE FOR THE CHILD;

692 4. TAKE THE CHILD HOME UNLESS OTHERWISE LEGALLY693 PROHIBITED; AND

FIND OUT ABOUT THE COMMUNITY RESOURCES THAT ARE 694 5. AVAILABLE TO YOU IF YOU DO NOT GO THROUGH WITH THE ADOPTION. 695 IF YOU DO SIGN THIS CONSENT, YOU ARE GIVING UP ALL RIGHTS TO 696 697 YOUR CHILD. YOUR CONSENT IS VALID, BINDING, AND IRREVOCABLE 698 EXCEPT UNDER SPECIFIC LEGAL CIRCUMSTANCES. IF YOU ARE GIVING UP YOUR RIGHTS TO A NEWBORN CHILD WHO IS TO BE IMMEDIATELY PLACED 699 700 FOR ADOPTION UPON THE CHILD'S RELEASE FROM A LICENSED HOSPITAL 701 OR BIRTH CENTER FOLLOWING BIRTH, A WAITING PERIOD WILL BE 702 IMPOSED UPON THE BIRTH MOTHER BEFORE SHE MAY SIGN THE CONSENT 703 FOR ADOPTION. A BIRTH MOTHER MUST WAIT 48 HOURS FROM THE TIME OF 704 BIRTH, OR UNTIL THE DAY THE BIRTH MOTHER HAS BEEN NOTIFIED IN 705 WRITING, EITHER ON HER PATIENT CHART OR IN RELEASE PAPERS, THAT 706 SHE IS FIT TO BE RELEASED FROM A LICENSED HOSPITAL OR BIRTH 707 CENTER, WHICHEVER IS SOONER, BEFORE THE CONSENT FOR ADOPTION MAY 708 BE EXECUTED. ANY MAN A BIOLOGICAL FATHER MAY EXECUTE A CONSENT 709 AT ANY TIME AFTER THE BIRTH OF THE CHILD. ONCE YOU HAVE SIGNED 710 THE CONSENT, IT IS VALID, BINDING, AND IRREVOCABLE AND CANNOT BE 711 WITHDRAWN UNLESS A COURT FINDS THAT IT WAS OBTAINED BY FRAUD OR 712 DURESS.

713 IF YOU BELIEVE THAT YOUR CONSENT WAS OBTAINED BY FRAUD OR DURESS714 AND YOU WISH TO REVOKE THAT CONSENT, YOU MUST:

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1. NOTIFY THE ADOPTION ENTITY, BY WRITING A LETTER, THATYOU WISH TO WITHDRAW YOUR CONSENT; AND

717 2. PROVE IN COURT THAT THE CONSENT WAS OBTAINED BY FRAUD718 OR DURESS.

719

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).

A copy or duplicate original of each consent signed 726 (5) 727 under this chapter in an action for termination of parental 728 rights pending adoption must be provided to the person who 729 executed the consent to adoption. The copy must be hand 730 delivered, with a written acknowledgment of receipt signed by the person whose consent is required at the time of execution. 731 732 If a copy of a consent cannot be provided as required in this 733 subsection, the adoption entity must execute an affidavit 734 stating why the copy of the consent was not delivered. The original consent and acknowledgment of receipt, or an affidavit 735 736 stating why the copy of the consent was not delivered, must be 737 filed with the petition for termination of parental rights 738 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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743 the adoption consent shall be valid, binding, and enforceable by 744 the court.

745 Upon execution of the consent of the birth parent, the (b) 746 adoption entity shall be permitted to intervene in the 747 dependency case as a party in interest and shall provide the 748 court having jurisdiction over the minor pursuant to the shelter 749 or dependency petition filed by the department with a copy of 750 the preliminary home study of the prospective adoptive parents and any other evidence of the suitability of the placement. The 751 preliminary home study shall be maintained with strictest 752 753 confidentiality within the dependency court file and the department's file. A preliminary home study must be provided to 754 755 the court in all cases in which an adoption entity has 756 intervened under pursuant to this section.

Upon a determination by the court that the prospective 757 (C) 758 adoptive parents have met the requirements of this chapter are 759 properly qualified to adopt the minor child and that the 760 adoption appears to be in the best interest of the minor child, the court shall immediately order the transfer of custody of the 761 762 minor child to the prospective adoptive parents, under the supervision of the adoption entity. If the department is no 763 764 longer pursuing a termination of parental rights or dependency 765 case over the child, the adoption entity shall thereafter 766 provide monthly supervision reports to the court, only if 767 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,
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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.

776 (7) (a) A consent that is being withdrawn under paragraph 777 (4) (c) may be withdrawn at any time prior to the minor's 778 placement with the prospective adoptive parents or by notifying 779 the adoption entity in writing by certified United States mail, return receipt requested, not later than 3 business days after 780 781 execution of the consent. As used in this subsection, the term 782 "business day" means any day on which the United States Postal 783 Service accepts certified mail for delivery.

784 Upon receiving timely written notice from a person (b) whose consent to adoption is required of that person's desire to 785 786 withdraw consent to adoption, the adoption entity must contact 787 the prospective adoptive parent to arrange a time certain for 788 the adoption entity to regain physical custody of the minor, 789 unless, upon a motion for emergency hearing by the adoption entity, the court determines in written findings that placement 790 of the minor with the person who had legal or physical custody 791 792 of the child immediately before placing the child for adoption 793 withdrawing consent may endanger the minor, or that the person 794 who desires to withdraw consent to the adoption would not be 795 required to consent to the adoption, or has been determined to 796 have abandoned the child, or may otherwise be subject to the 797 consent being waived under this chapter.

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798 (C) If the court finds that the such placement may 799 endanger the minor, the court must enter an order regarding continued placement of the minor. The order shall direct 800 801 continued placement with the prospective adoptive parents 802 pending further proceedings if they desire continued placement. 803 If the prospective adoptive parents do not desire continued 804 placement, the order shall include, but not be limited to, 805 whether temporary placement in foster care, with the person who 806 had legal or physical custody of the child immediately before placing the child for adoption, or with a relative is in the 807 808 best interest of the child and is appropriate, whether an 809 investigation by the department is recommended, and whether a 810 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</u>
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.

(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, <u>a</u> consent may be withdrawn only when the court finds that the consent was obtained by fraud or duress.

823Section 11. Subsection (1) of section 63.085, Florida824Statutes, is amended to read:

825 63.085 Disclosure by adoption entity.--Page 30 of 74

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826 (1)DISCLOSURE REQUIRED TO PARENTS AND PROSPECTIVE 827 ADOPTIVE PARENTS. -- Not later than 14 days after a person seeking 828 to adopt a minor or a person seeking to place a minor for 829 adoption contacts an adoption entity in person or provides the 830 adoption entity with a mailing address, the entity must provide 831 a written disclosure statement to that person if the entity agrees or continues to work with the such person. If an adoption 832 entity is assisting in the effort to terminate the parental 833 834 rights of a parent who did not initiate the contact with the 835 adoption entity, the written disclosure must be provided within 836 14 days after that parent is identified and located. For 837 purposes of providing the written disclosure, a person is 838 considered to be seeking to place a minor for adoption when that 839 person has sought information or advice from the adoption entity 840 regarding the option of adoptive placement. The written disclosure statement must be in substantially the following 841 842 form: 843 ADOPTION DISCLOSURE 844 THE STATE OF FLORIDA REQUIRES THAT THIS FORM BE PROVIDED TO ALL 845 PERSONS CONSIDERING ADOPTING A MINOR OR SEEKING TO PLACE A MINOR 846 FOR ADOPTION, TO ADVISE THEM OF THE FOLLOWING FACTS REGARDING 847 ADOPTION UNDER FLORIDA LAW: 848 849 The name, address, and telephone number of the adoption 1. 850 entity providing this disclosure is: 851 Name: Address: 852 853 Telephone Number: Page 31 of 74

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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. <u>Any</u>
<u>man A putative father</u> may sign a valid consent for adoption at
any time after the birth of the child.

A consent for adoption signed before the child attains 869 5. the age of 6 months is binding and irrevocable from the moment 870 871 it is signed unless it can be proven in court that the consent 872 was obtained by fraud or duress. A consent for adoption signed after the child attains the age of 6 months is valid from the 873 moment it is signed; however, it may be revoked until the child 874 875 is placed in an adoptive home, or up to 3 business days after it 876 was signed, whichever period is longer.

877 6. A consent for adoption is not valid if the signature of
878 the person who signed the consent was obtained by fraud or
879 duress.

7. There are alternatives to adoption, including foster
 care, relative care, and parenting the child. There may be
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882 services and sources of financial assistance in the community883 available to birth parents if they choose to parent the child.

884 8. A birth parent has the right to have a witness of his 885 or her choice, who is unconnected with the adoption entity or 886 the adoptive parents, to be present and witness the signing of 887 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.

891 10. A birth parent has a right to receive supportive
892 counseling from a counselor, social worker, physician, clergy,
893 or attorney, and such counseling would be beneficial to the
894 birth parent.

895 11. The payment of living or medical expenses by the 896 prospective adoptive parents prior to the birth of the child 897 does not, in any way, obligate the birth parent to sign the 898 consent for adoption.

899 Section 12. Section 63.087, Florida Statutes, is amended 900 to read:

901 63.087 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending902 adoption; general provisions.--

903 (1) JURISDICTION.--A court of this state which is
904 competent to decide child welfare or custody matters has
905 jurisdiction to hear all matters arising from a proceeding to
906 terminate parental rights pending adoption.

907 (2) VENUE.--

908 (a) A petition to terminate parental rights pending909 adoption must be filed:

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910 In the county where the child resides; 1. 911 2. If the child does not reside in the State of Florida, in the county where the adoption entity is located; 912 913 In the county where the adoption entity is located; 2.3. 914 or 915 3.4. If neither parent resides in the state, in the county 916 where the adoption entity is located. The fact of the minor's 917 presence within the state confers jurisdiction on the court in proceedings in the minor's case under this chapter, or to a 918 parent or guardian if due notice has been given. 919 920 (b) If a petition for termination of parental rights has 921 been filed and a parent whose consent is required rights are to 922 be terminated objects to venue, there must be a hearing in which 923 the court shall determine whether that parent intends to assert legally recognized grounds to contest a termination of parental 924 rights and, if so, the court may shall immediately transfer 925 venue to a proper venue under this subsection the county where 926 927 that parent resides or resided at the time of the execution of 928 the consent. For purposes of selecting venue, the court shall 929 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 930 931 termination of parental rights. If there is a transfer of venue, the court may 932 (C)933 determine which party shall bear the cost of venue transfer. 934 For purposes of the hearing under this subsection, witnesses 935 936 located in another jurisdiction may testify by deposition or 937 testify by telephone, audiovisual means, or other electronic Page 34 of 74

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938 means before a designated court or at another location.
939 Documentary evidence transmitted from another location by
940 technological means that do not produce an original writing may
941 not be excluded from evidence on an objection based on the means
942 of transmission. The court on its own motion may otherwise
943 prescribe the manner in which and the terms upon which the
944 testimony is taken.

945 PREREQUISITE FOR ADOPTION. -- A petition for adoption (3) may not be filed until after the date the court enters the 946 judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption under this 947 948 chapter or under chapter 39. Adoptions of relatives, adult 949 adoptions, or adoptions of stepchildren shall not be required to 950 file a separate termination of parental rights proceeding 951 pending adoption. In such cases, the petitioner may file a joint petition for termination of parental rights and adoption 952 attaching all required consents, affidavits, notices, and 953 954 acknowledgments shall be attached to the petition for adoption 955 or filed separately in the adoption proceeding. All provisions 956 of this chapter apply to these joint petitions unless otherwise 957 provided by law.

958 (4) PETITION.--

959 (a) A proceeding seeking to terminate parental rights
960 pending adoption <u>under</u> pursuant to this chapter must be
961 initiated by the filing of an original petition after the birth
962 of the minor.

(b) The petition may be filed by a parent or person having physical <u>or legal</u> custody of the minor. The petition may be filed by an adoption entity only if a parent or person having Page 35 of 74

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966 physical or legal custody who has executed a consent to adoption 967 <u>under pursuant to</u> s. 63.082 also consents in writing to the 968 adoption entity filing the petition. The original of <u>the</u> such 969 consent must be filed with the petition.

970 (c) The petition must be entitled: "In the Matter of the
971 Termination of Parental Rights for the Proposed Adoption of a
972 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.

980

(e) The petition must include:

The minor's name, gender, date of birth, and place of 981 1. 982 birth. The petition must contain all names by which the minor is 983 or has been known, excluding the minor's prospective adoptive 984 name but including the minor's legal name at the time of the 985 filing of the petition. In the case of an infant child whose adoptive name appears on the original birth certificate, the 986 987 adoptive name shall not be included in the petition, nor shall 988 it be included elsewhere in the termination of parental rights 989 proceeding unless the proceedings are filed according to s. 990 63.102(6).

2. All information required by the Uniform Child CustodyJurisdiction and Enforcement Act and the Indian Child Welfare

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993 Act, except the names and addresses of the adoptive parents, 994 which shall be kept confidential as required by s. 63.162. A statement of the grounds under s. 63.089 upon which 995 3. 996 the petition is based. 997 The name, address, and telephone number of any adoption 4. 998 entity seeking to place the minor for adoption. 999 The name, address, and telephone number of the division 5. of the circuit court in which the petition is to be filed. 1000 6. A certification of compliance with the requirements of 1001 1002 s. 63.0425 regarding notice to grandparents of an impending 1003 adoption. 1004 (5) SUMMONS TO BE ISSUED. -- The petitioner shall cause a 1005 summons to be issued substantially in the form provided in Form 1.902, Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. The Petition and 1006 1007 summons and a copy of the petition shall be served upon any person who executed a whose consent to adoption or affidavit of 1008 1009 nonpaternity has been provided but who has not waived service of 1010 the pleadings and notice of the hearing thereon and also upon 1011 any person whose consent to adoption is required under s. 63.062, but who has not provided that consent or an affidavit of 1012 1013 nonpaternity. 1014 (6) ANSWER AND APPEARANCE REQUIRED. -- An answer to the petition or any pleading requiring an answer shall be timely 1015 filed in accordance with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure. 1016 1017 Failure to file a written response or to appear at the hearing

1018 on the petition constitutes grounds upon which the court may

1019 terminate parental rights. <u>Failure to appear at the hearing</u>

1020 constitutes grounds upon which the court may terminate parental Page 37 of 74

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1021 <u>rights.</u> The petitioner shall provide notice of the final hearing 1022 by United States mail to any person who has been served with the 1023 summons and petition for termination of parental rights within 1024 the specified time periods. Notwithstanding the filing of any 1025 answer or any pleading, Any person present at the hearing to 1026 terminate parental rights pending adoption whose consent to 1027 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

1031 (b) Be given an opportunity to <u>admit or</u> deny the 1032 allegations in the petition.

1033Section 13.Subsections (2), (3), (5), and (6) of section103463.088, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

103563.088Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending1036adoption; notice and service; diligent search.--

1037 (2)IDENTITY KNOWN AND LOCATION UNKNOWN; PROCEDURES TO 1038 INITIATE IDENTIFICATION OF LOCATION PROCEDURES .-- When the 1039 location of a person whose consent to an adoption is required but is unknown not known, the adoption entity must begin the 1040 inquiry and diligent search process required by this section 1041 1042 within a reasonable time period after the date on which the person seeking to place a minor for adoption has evidenced in 1043 writing to the adoption entity a desire to place the minor for 1044 adoption with that entity, or not later than 30 days after the 1045 date any money is provided as permitted under this chapter by 1046 the adoption entity for the benefit of the person seeking to 1047 1048 place a minor for adoption.

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1049 LOCATION AND IDENTITY KNOWN. -- Before the court may (3) determine that a minor is available for adoption, and in 1050 1051 addition to the other requirements set forth in this chapter, 1052 each person whose consent is required under s. 63.062, who has 1053 not executed a consent or an affidavit of nonpaternity, and 1054 whose location and identity have been determined by compliance with the procedures in this section must be personally served, 1055 pursuant to chapter 48, at least 20 days before the hearing with 1056 a copy of the summons and a copy of the petition to terminate 1057 parental rights pending adoption as provided under s. 63.087(5) 1058 1059 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.

1073UNDER SECTION 63.089, FLORIDA STATUTES, FAILURE TO TIMELY1074FILE A WRITTEN RESPONSE TO THE PETITION AND THIS NOTICE1075WITH THE COURT AND OR TO APPEAR AT THIS HEARING1076CONSTITUTES GROUNDS UPON WHICH THE COURT SHALL END ANY
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1077PARENTAL RIGHTS YOU MAY HAVE OR ASSERT REGARDING THE MINOR1078CHILD.

1079

1080 (5) LOCATION UNKNOWN; IDENTITY KNOWN.--If the inquiry by
1081 the court under subsection (4) identifies any person whose
1082 consent to adoption is required under s. 63.062 and who has not
1083 executed a consent to adoption or an affidavit of nonpaternity,
1084 and the location of the person from whom consent is required is
1085 unknown, the adoption entity must conduct a diligent search for
1086 that person which must include inquiries concerning:

1087 (a) The person's current address, or any previous address,
1088 through an inquiry of the United States Postal Service through
1089 the Freedom of Information Act;

1090 (b) The last known employment of the person, including the1091 name and address of the person's employer;

1092 (c) Regulatory agencies, including those regulating 1093 professional licensing in the area where the person last 1094 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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1104 (g) Inquiries of law enforcement agencies in the area
1105 where the person last resided;

1106 (h) Highway patrol records in the state where the person 1107 last resided;

1108 (i) Department of Corrections records in the state where 1109 the person last resided;

1110

(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

1118 1119 (n) Search of one Internet databank locator service.

1120 Any person contacted by a petitioner or adoption entity when 1121 requesting information under this subsection must release the 1122 requested information to the petitioner or adoption entity, except when prohibited by law, without the necessity of a 1123 subpoena or a court order. An affidavit of diligent search 1124 1125 executed by the petitioner and the adoption entity must be filed with the court confirming completion of each aspect of the 1126 1127 diligent search enumerated in this subsection and specifying the 1128 results. The diligent search required under this subsection may be conducted before the birth of the minor. 1129

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

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1132 and who has not executed a consent to adoption or an affidavit 1133 of nonpaternity, the location of the person is unknown and the 1134 inquiry under subsection (4) fails to locate the person. The 1135 unlocated person must be served notice under subsection (3) by 1136 constructive service in the manner provided in chapter 49. The 1137 notice shall be published in the county where the person was last known to have resided. The notice, in addition to all 1138 information required under chapter 49, must include a physical 1139 description, including, but not limited to, age, race, hair and 1140 1141 eye color, and approximate height and weight of the person, the 1142 minor's date of birth, and the place of birth of the minor. 1143 Constructive service by publication shall not be required to 1144 provide notice to a an identified birth father whose consent is not required under pursuant to ss. 63.062 and 63.064. 1145

1146Section 14.Section 63.089, Florida Statutes, is amended1147to read:

114863.089Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending1149adoption; hearing; grounds; dismissal of petition; judgment.--

1150 (1) HEARING.--The court may terminate parental rights1151 pending adoption only after a hearing.

1152 (2) HEARING PREREQUISITES.--The court may hold the hearing 1153 only when:

1154 (a) For each person whose consent to adoption is required1155 under s. 63.062:

1156 1. A consent under s. 63.082 has been executed and filed 1157 with the court;

1158 2. An affidavit of nonpaternity under s. 63.082 has been 1159 executed and filed with the court; Page 42 of 74

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1160 Notice has been provided under ss. 63.087 and 63.088; 3. 1161 or The certificate from the Office of Vital Statistics has 1162 4. 1163 been provided to the court stating that a diligent search has been made of the Florida Putative Father Registry created in s. 1164 1165 63.054 and that no filing has been found pertaining to the father of the child in question or, if a filing is found, 1166 1167 stating the name of the putative father and the time and date of the filing. 1168 1169 (b) For each notice and petition that must be served under 1170 ss. 63.087 and 63.088: 1171 1. At least 20 days have elapsed since the date of 1172 personal service of process and an affidavit of service has been filed with the court; 1173 1174 2. At least 30 days have elapsed since the first date of publication of constructive service and an affidavit of service 1175 1176 has been filed with the court; or 1177 An affidavit of nonpaternity, consent for adoption, or 3. 1178 other document that which affirmatively waives service has been executed and filed with the court; 1179 The minor named in the petition has been born; and 1180 (C) 1181 (d) The petition contains all information required under s. 63.087 and all affidavits of inquiry, diligent search, and 1182 service required under s. 63.088 have been obtained and filed 1183 with the court. 1184 GROUNDS FOR TERMINATING PARENTAL RIGHTS PENDING 1185 (3) ADOPTION. -- The court may enter a judgment terminating parental 1186 1187 rights pending adoption if the court determines by clear and Page 43 of 74

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1188 convincing evidence, supported by written findings of fact, that 1189 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 <u>and</u> 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

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1216 consent, is found by the court to be withholding his or her 1217 consent unreasonably;

(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 1229 (4)1230 resulting in a termination of parental rights must be based upon clear and convincing evidence that a parent or person having 1231 1232 legal custody has abandoned the child in accordance with the 1233 definition contained in s. 63.032(1). A finding of abandonment 1234 may be based upon emotional abuse or a refusal to provide reasonable financial support, when able, to a birth mother 1235 during her pregnancy. If, in the opinion of the court, the 1236 1237 efforts of a parent or person having legal custody of the child to support and communicate with the child are only marginal 1238 efforts that do not evince a settled purpose to assume all 1239 parental duties, the court may declare the child to be 1240 abandoned. In making this decision, the court may consider the 1241 conduct of a father toward the child's mother during her 1242 1243 pregnancy.

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(a) In making a determination of abandonment at a hearing
for termination of parental rights <u>under</u> pursuant to this
chapter, the court must consider, among other relevant factors
not inconsistent with this section:

1248 1. Whether the actions alleged to constitute abandonment 1249 demonstrate a willful disregard for the safety or welfare of the 1250 child or unborn child;

1251 2. Whether the person alleged to have abandoned the child,1252 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:

1262 1. The period of time for which the parent <u>has been or</u> is 1263 expected to be incarcerated will constitute a <u>significant</u> 1264 substantial portion of the <u>child's minority</u> period of time 1265 before the child will attain the age of 18 years;

1266 2. The incarcerated parent has been determined by the 1267 court to be a violent career criminal as defined in s. 775.084, 1268 a habitual violent felony offender as defined in s. 775.084, 1269 convicted of child abuse as defined in s. 827.03, or a sexual 1270 predator as defined in s. 775.21; has been convicted of first 1271 degree or second degree murder in violation of s. 782.04 or a Page 46 of 74

1272 sexual battery that constitutes a capital, life, or first degree 1273 felony violation of s. 794.011; or has been convicted of an offense in another jurisdiction which is substantially similar 1274 1275 to one of the offenses listed in this subparagraph. As used in 1276 this section, the term "substantially similar offense" means any 1277 offense that is substantially similar in elements and penalties to one of those listed in this subparagraph, and that is in 1278 violation of a law of any other jurisdiction, whether that of 1279 another state, the District of Columbia, the United States or 1280 1281 any possession or territory thereof, or any foreign 1282 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.

1288 DISMISSAL OF PETITION.--If the court does not find by (5) clear and convincing evidence that parental rights of a parent 1289 1290 should be terminated pending adoption, the court must dismiss the petition and that parent's parental rights that were the 1291 subject of such petition shall remain in full force under the 1292 1293 law. The order must include written findings in support of the 1294 dismissal, including findings as to the criteria in subsection (4) if rejecting a claim of abandonment. Parental rights may not 1295 be terminated based upon a consent that the court finds has been 1296 timely withdrawn under s. 63.082 or a consent to adoption or 1297 affidavit of nonpaternity that the court finds was obtained by 1298 1299 fraud or duress. The court must enter an order based upon Page 47 of 74

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1300 written findings providing for the placement of the minor. The 1301 court may order scientific testing to determine the paternity of the minor at any time during which the court has jurisdiction 1302 1303 over the minor, upon a showing that the testing is in compliance with state law. Further proceedings, if any, regarding the minor 1304 1305 must be brought in a separate custody action under chapter 61, a dependency action under chapter 39, or a paternity action under 1306 chapter 742. 1307

1308 (6) JUDGMENT TERMINATING PARENTAL RIGHTS PENDING1309 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 <u>the</u> such mailing.

1316

(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.
<u>The Such contact shall be considered only if it is requested by</u>
a parent who has appeared at the hearing. If the court orders
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1328 contact between a parent and child, the order must be issued in 1329 writing as expeditiously as possible and must state with 1330 specificity <u>the terms</u> any provisions regarding contact with 1331 persons other than those with whom the child resides.

At the preliminary hearing, the court, upon the motion 1332 (C) 1333 of any party or upon its own motion, may order scientific testing to determine the paternity of the minor if the person 1334 seeking to set aside the judgment is a person whose consent is 1335 required alleging to be the child's father and that fact has not 1336 previously been determined by legitimacy or scientific testing, 1337 1338 and if the testing is in compliance with state law. The court 1339 may order visitation with a person for whom scientific testing 1340 for paternity has been ordered and who has previously established a bonded relationship with the child. 1341

(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.

1354Section 15.Section 63.092, Florida Statutes, is amended1355to read:

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135663.092Report to the court of intended placement by an1357adoption entity; at-risk placement; preliminary study.--

REPORT TO THE COURT. -- The adoption entity must report 1358 (1)1359 any intended placement of a minor for adoption with any person 1360 who is not a relative or a stepparent if the adoption entity has 1361 knowledge of, or participates in the, such intended placement. The report must be made to the court before the minor is placed 1362 in the home or within 2 business days 48 hours thereafter. 1363 Failure to file the report of intended placement within 2 1364 1365 business days does not constitute grounds to deny the petition 1366 for termination of parental rights or adoption if the report is 1367 subsequently filed and no party is prejudiced by the failure to 1368 file the report in a timely manner.

1369 AT-RISK PLACEMENT. -- If the minor is placed in the (2)1370 prospective adoptive home before the parental rights of the minor's parents are terminated under s. 63.089, the placement is 1371 1372 an at-risk placement. If the placement is an at-risk placement, 1373 the prospective adoptive parents must acknowledge in writing 1374 before the minor may be placed in the prospective adoptive home that the placement is at risk. The prospective adoptive parents 1375 shall be advised by the adoption entity, in writing, that the 1376 1377 minor is subject to removal from the prospective adoptive home by the adoption entity or by court order at any time before 1378 prior to the finalization of the adoption. 1379

 (3) PRELIMINARY HOME STUDY.--Before placing the minor in
 the intended adoptive home, a preliminary home study must be
 performed by a licensed child-placing agency, a child-caring
 agency registered under s. 409.176, a licensed psychologist, Page 50 of 74

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1384 clinical social worker, marriage and family therapist, or mental health counselor qualified and licensed to perform a home study 1385 in the state or country where the adoptive parent resides 1386 1387 professional, or agency described in s. 61.20(2), unless the adoptee is an adult or the petitioner is a stepparent or a 1388 1389 relative. If the adoptee is an adult or the petitioner is a stepparent or a relative, a preliminary home study may be 1390 required by the court for good cause shown. The department is 1391 required to perform the preliminary home study only if there is 1392 1393 no licensed child-placing agency, child caring agency registered 1394 under s. 409.176, licensed professional, or agency described in 1395 s. 61.20(2), in the county where the prospective adoptive 1396 parents reside. The preliminary home study must be made to determine the suitability of the intended adoptive parents and 1397 may be completed before prior to identification of a prospective 1398 adoptive minor. A favorable preliminary home study is valid for 1399 1400 1 year after the date of its completion. Upon its completion, a copy of the home study must be provided to the intended adoptive 1401 1402 parents who were the subject of the home study. A minor may not be placed in an intended adoptive home before a favorable 1403 1404 preliminary home study is completed unless the adoptive home is 1405 also a licensed foster home under s. 409.175. The preliminary home study must include, at a minimum: 1406 1407 An interview with the intended adoptive parents; (a) Records checks of the department's central abuse 1408 (b) 1409 registry and criminal records correspondence checks under pursuant to s. 435.045 through the Department of Law Enforcement 1410 1411 on the intended adoptive parents; Page 51 of 74

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1412 (c) An assessment of the physical environment of the home;
1413 (d) A determination of the financial security of the
1414 intended adoptive parents;

1415 (e) Documentation of counseling and education of the1416 intended adoptive parents on adoptive parenting;

1417 (f) Documentation that information on adoption and the 1418 adoption process has been provided to the intended adoptive 1419 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 prospective adoptive parent's signed
acknowledgment of receipt of disclosure required by s. 63.085.

If the preliminary home study is favorable, a minor may be 1426 placed in the home pending entry of the judgment of adoption. A 1427 minor may not be placed in the home if the preliminary home 1428 1429 study is unfavorable. If the preliminary home study is unfavorable, the adoption entity may, within 20 days after 1430 receipt of a copy of the written recommendation, petition the 1431 court to determine the suitability of the intended adoptive 1432 1433 home. A determination as to suitability under this subsection does not act as a presumption of suitability at the final 1434 hearing. In determining the suitability of the intended adoptive 1435 1436 home, the court must consider the totality of the circumstances in the home. No minor may be placed in a home in which there 1437 resides any person determined by the court to be a sexual 1438

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1439 predator as defined in s. 775.21 or to have been convicted of an 1440 offense listed in s. 63.089(4)(b)2.

1441Section 16.Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (6) of section144263.102, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

144363.102Filing of petition for adoption or declaratory1444statement; venue; proceeding for approval of fees and costs.--

PETITION FOR ADOPTION. -- A petition for adoption may 1445 (1)not be filed until after the entry of the judgment or decree 1446 terminating parental rights pending adoption under this chapter, 1447 unless the adoptee is an adult or_{τ} the petitioner is a 1448 1449 stepparent or a relative, or the minor has been the subject of a 1450 judgment terminating parental rights under chapter 39. After a judgment terminating parental rights has been entered, a 1451 proceeding for adoption may be commenced by filing a petition 1452 1453 entitled, "In the Matter of the Adoption of " in the 1454 circuit court. The person to be adopted shall be designated in 1455 the caption in the name by which he or she is to be known if the 1456 petition is granted. At the request of a party, the Any name by 1457 which the minor was previously known may not be disclosed in the petition, the notice of hearing according to s. 63.122(3), or 1458 the judgment of adoption, or court docket according to s. 1459 1460 63.162(3).

1461 (2) VENUE.--A petition for adoption or for a declaratory
1462 statement as to the adoption contract <u>may shall</u> be filed in the
1463 county where the petition for termination of parental rights was
1464 granted, <u>in unless the court</u>, <u>in accordance with s. 47.122</u>,
1465 changes the venue to the county where the petitioner or
1466 petitioners or the minor resides, or where the adoption entity
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1467 with which the minor has been placed is located. The circuit 1468 court in this state <u>may</u> must retain jurisdiction over the matter 1469 until a final judgment is entered on the adoption. The Uniform 1470 Child Custody Jurisdiction <u>and Enforcement</u> Act does not apply 1471 until a final judgment is entered on the adoption.

1472 (3) FILING OF ADOPTION PETITION REQUIRED.--Except in cases
1473 <u>in which the minor child was placed by the department</u>, unless
1474 leave of court is granted for good cause shown, a petition for
1475 adoption shall be filed not later than 60 days after entry of
1476 the final judgment terminating parental rights.

1477 (6) STEPCHILD, RELATIVE, AND ADULT ADOPTIONS.--Petitions
1478 for the adoption of a stepchild, a relative, or an adult <u>may</u>
1479 shall not require the filing of a separate judgment or separate
1480 proceeding terminating parental rights pending adoption. The
1481 final judgment of adoption <u>has</u> shall have the effect of
1482 terminating parental rights simultaneously with the granting of
1483 the decree of adoption.

1484 Section 17. Subsection (2) of section 63.112, Florida 1485 Statutes, is amended to read:

1486 63.112 Petition for adoption; description; report or1487 recommendation, exceptions; mailing.--

1488(2) The following documents are required to be filed with1489the 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 <u>the</u> 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</u>
pursuant to 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.

1500 (c) A copy of any declaratory statement previously entered1501 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).

1506 Section 18. Subsection (3) of section 63.122, Florida1507 Statutes, is amended to read:

63.122 Notice of hearing on petition.--

(3) Upon a showing by the petitioner that the privacy,
safety, or and welfare of the petitioner, parent, or minor may
be endangered, the court may order the names, addresses, or
other identifying information of the petitioner, parent, or
minor, or all both, to be deleted from the notice of hearing and
from the copy of the petition attached thereto, provided the
substantive rights of any person will not thereby be affected.

1516 Section 19. Subsections (1) and (4) of section 63.125,1517 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1518

1508

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 Page 55 of 74

1523 in s. 63.092 to ascertain whether the adoptive home is a 1524 suitable home for the minor and whether the proposed adoption is in the best interest of the minor. Unless directed by the court, 1525 1526 an investigation and recommendation are not required if the 1527 petitioner is a stepparent or if the minor is related to one of 1528 the adoptive parents within the third degree of consanguinity. 1529 The department is required to perform the home investigation only if there is no licensed child-placing agency or 1530 professional pursuant to s. 63.092 in the county in which the 1531 1532 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
<u>conduct a home study</u>, 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.

1540 Section 20. Subsection (4) of section 63.132, Florida1541 Statutes, is amended to read:

1542

63.132 Affidavit of expenses and receipts.--

1543 This section does not apply to an adoption by a (4)1544 stepparent or an adoption of a relative or adult, does not apply to the finalization of an adoption of a minor whose parental 1545 1546 rights were terminated under chapter 39, and does not apply to 1547 the recognition of an adoption decree of a minor child adopted 1548 in a foreign country. Subsection (1) of section 63.135, Florida 1549 Section 21.

1550 Statutes, is amended to read:

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1551 63.135 Information under oath to be submitted to the court. --1552 The adoption entity or petitioner must file an 1553 (1)1554 affidavit under the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdictional and 1555 Enforcement Act in a termination of parental rights Each party 1556 in an adoption proceeding, in the first pleading or in an 1557 affidavit attached to that pleading, shall give information under oath as to the child's present address, the places where 1558 1559 the child has lived within the last 5 years, and the names and 1560 present addresses of the persons with whom the child has lived 1561 during that period. In the pleading or affidavit each party 1562 shall further declare under oath whether: 1563 (a) The party has participated as a party or witness or in 1564 any other capacity in any other litigation concerning the 1565 custody of the same child in this or any other state; (b) The party has information of any custody proceeding 1566 concerning the child pending in a court of this or any other 1567 1568 state; and 1569 (c) The party knows of any person not a party to the 1570 proceedings who has physical custody of the child or claims to 1571 have custody or visitation rights with respect to the child. 1572 Section 22. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 63.142, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1573 1574 63.142 Hearing; judgment of adoption. --1575 (3)DISMISSAL. --(a) If the petition is dismissed, further proceedings, if 1576 any, regarding the minor must be brought in a separate custody 1577 action under chapter 61, a dependency action under chapter 39, 1578 Page 57 of 74

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1579 or a paternity action under chapter 742 the court shall determine the person that is to have custody of the minor.

If the petition is dismissed, the court shall state 1581 (b) 1582 with specificity the reasons for the dismissal.

1583 (4)JUDGMENT .-- At the conclusion of the hearing, after the 1584 court determines that the date for a parent to file an appeal of a valid judgment terminating that parent's parental rights has 1585 passed and no appeal, under pursuant to the Florida Rules of 1586 1587 Appellate Procedure, is pending and that the adoption is in the 1588 best interest of the person to be adopted, a judgment of 1589 adoption shall be entered. A judgment terminating parental 1590 rights pending adoption is voidable and any later judgment of 1591 adoption of that minor is voidable if, upon a parent's motion 1592 for relief from judgment, the court finds that the adoption 1593 fails to meet the requirements of this chapter. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time, but not later than 1 year 1594 1595 after the date the judgment terminating parental rights was 1596 entered.

1597 Section 23. Section 63.152, Florida Statutes, is amended 1598 to read:

1599 63.152 Application for new birth record.--Within 30 days 1600 after entry of a judgment of adoption, the clerk of the court 1601 shall transmit a certified statement of the entry to the state registrar of vital statistics in the state where the adoptee was 1602 1603 born on a form provided by the Florida registrar. A new birth record containing the necessary information supplied by the 1604 certificate shall be issued by the registrar on application of 1605 1606 the adopting parents or the adopted person. Page 58 of 74

- 1580

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:

1610 63.162 Hearings and records in adoption proceedings;1611 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.

1618 (3) The court files, records, and papers in the adoption 1619 of a minor shall be indexed only in the name of the petitioner, 1620 and the name of the <u>petitioner and the</u> minor <u>may shall</u> not be 1621 noted on any docket, index, or other record outside the court 1622 file, except that closed agency files may be cross-referenced in 1623 the original and adoptive names of the minor.

1624 (4) A person may not disclose from the records the name
1625 and identity of a birth parent, an adoptive parent, or an
1626 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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1634 (c) The adoptive parent authorizes in writing the release1635 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:

1643

1. The reason the information is sought;

1644 2. The existence of means available to obtain the desired 1645 information without disclosing the identity of the birth 1646 parents, such as by having the court, a person appointed by the 1647 court, the department, or the licensed child-placing agency 1648 contact the birth parents and request specific information;

1649 3. The desires, to the extent known, of the adoptee, the 1650 adoptive parents, and the birth parents;

1651 4. The age, maturity, judgment, and expressed needs of the1652 adoptee; and

1653 5. The recommendation of the department, licensed child-1654 placing agency, or professional which prepared the preliminary 1655 study and home investigation, or the department if no such study 1656 was prepared, concerning the advisability of disclosure.

1657 (7) The court may, upon petition of an adult adoptee, or
1658 the adoptive parents if the adoptee is less than 18 years of
1659 age, for good cause shown, appoint an intermediary or a licensed
1660 child-placing agency to contact a birth parent to who has not
1661 registered with the adoption registry pursuant to s. 63.165 and Page 60 of 74

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advise <u>him or her them</u> 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

1668 certificate, the Department of Health may release an original sealed birth certificate only to the department. The department 1669 1670 must make a written request for the birth certificate from the 1671 Department of Health within 10 days after the department's 1672 receipt of an order or other documentation authorizing unsealing of the original birth certificate. Upon receipt of the 1673 1674 department's request, the Department of Health shall release the 1675 original sealed birth certificate to the department in a manner that will ensure confidentiality. 1676

1677Section 25. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section167863.172, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1679

63.172 Effect of judgment of adoption.--

1680 (1) A judgment of adoption, whether entered by a court of 1681 this state, another state, or of any other place, has the 1682 following effect:

1683 (C) Except for rights of inheritance, It creates the 1684 relationship between the adopted person and the petitioner and all relatives of the petitioner that would have existed if the 1685 1686 adopted person were a blood descendant of the petitioner born within wedlock. This relationship shall be created for all 1687 purposes, including the rights of inheritance and applicability 1688 of statutes, documents, and instruments, whether executed before 1689 Page 61 of 74

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1690 or after entry of the adoption judgment, that do not expressly 1691 exclude an adopted person from their operation or effect.

1692 Section 26. Section 63.182, Florida Statutes, is amended 1693 to read:

1694

63.182 Statute of repose.--

1695 <u>(1)</u> Notwithstanding s. 95.031 or s. 95.11 or any other 1696 statute, an action or proceeding of any kind to vacate, set 1697 aside, or otherwise nullify a judgment of adoption or an 1698 underlying judgment terminating parental rights on any ground 1699 may not be filed more than 1 year after entry of the judgment 1700 terminating parental rights.

(2)(a) Except for the specific persons expressly entitled 1701 1702 to be given notice of an adoption in accordance with this chapter, the interest which gives a person standing to set aside 1703 an adoption must be direct, financial, and immediate, and the 1704 person must show that he or she will gain or lose by the direct 1705 1706 legal operation and effect of the judgment. A showing of an 1707 indirect, inconsequential, or contingent interest is wholly 1708 inadequate, and a person with this indirect interest lacks standing to set aside a judgment of adoption. 1709

1710 (b) This subsection is remedial and shall apply to all 1711 adoptions, including those in which a judgment of adoption has 1712 already been entered.

1713 Section 27. Section 63.192, Florida Statutes, is amended 1714 to read:

1715 63.192 Recognition of foreign judgment affecting
 1716 adoption.--A judgment of court terminating the relationship of
 1717 parent and child or establishing the relationship by adoption
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1718 issued under pursuant to due process of law by a court or 1719 governmentally authorized body of any other jurisdiction within or without the United States shall be recognized in this state, 1720 1721 and the rights and obligations of the parties on matters within 1722 the jurisdiction of this state shall be determined as though the 1723 judgment were issued by a court of this state. When a minor child has been made available for adoption in a foreign state or 1724 foreign country and the parental rights of the minor child's 1725 parent have been terminated, or the child has been declared to 1726 1727 be abandoned or orphaned, no additional termination of parental 1728 rights proceeding need occur, and the parties may proceed to a 1729 judicial finalization of the adoption according to the 1730 procedures set forth in this chapter.

1731Section 28.Section 63.207, Florida Statutes, is amended1732to read:

1733

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:

1740 (a) Take or send a minor out of the state for the purpose1741 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
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1746 declaratory statement under pursuant to s. 63.102 for prior 1747 approval of fees and costs. The court shall review the costs under pursuant to s. 63.097. The petition for declaratory 1748 1749 statement may must be consolidated with converted to a petition 1750 for an adoption upon placement of the minor in the home. When a 1751 minor is placed for adoption with prospective adoptive parents who primarily live and work outside this state, the circuit 1752 court in this state may retain jurisdiction over the matter 1753 1754 until the adoption becomes final. The prospective adoptive 1755 parents may finalize the adoption in this state or their home 1756 state.

(2) 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.

(3) When applicable, the Interstate Compact on the
Placement of Children authorized in s. 409.401 shall be used in
placing children outside the state for adoption.

1765 Section 29. Paragraphs (b), (c), (f), and (g) of 1766 subsection (1) and subsections (2) and (7) of section 63.212, 1767 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1768

63.212 Prohibited acts; penalties for violation.--

1769

(1) It is unlawful for any person:

(b) Except an adoption entity, to place or attempt to
place within the state a minor for adoption unless the minor is
placed with a relative or with a stepparent. This prohibition,
however, does not apply to a person who is placing or attempting
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1774 to place a minor for the purpose of adoption with the adoption 1775 entity.

To sell or surrender, or to arrange for the sale or 1776 (C) 1777 surrender of, a minor to another person for money or anything of 1778 value or to receive a such minor child for a such payment or 1779 thing of value. If a minor is being adopted by a relative or by a stepparent, or is being adopted through an adoption entity, 1780 this paragraph does not prohibit the person who is contemplating 1781 1782 adopting the child from paying, under ss. 63.097 and 63.132, the actual prenatal care and living expenses of the mother of the 1783 1784 child to be adopted, or from paying, under ss. 63.097 and 63.132, the actual living and medical expenses of the such 1785 mother under these sections for a reasonable time, not to exceed 1786 1787 6 weeks, if medical needs require such support, after the birth of the minor. 1788

(f) Except an adoption <u>agency or intermediary</u> entity, to charge or accept any fee or compensation of any nature from anyone for making a referral in connection with an adoption <u>or</u> for providing adoption services, facilitating, matching, or placement services.

(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.

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1801 (2)(a) It is unlawful for any person under this chapter 1802 to: Knowingly provide false information; or 1803 1. 1804 2. Knowingly withhold material information. 1805 It is unlawful for a parent, with the intent to (b) 1806 defraud, to accept benefits related to the same pregnancy from more than one adoption entity without disclosing that fact to 1807 1808 each entity. (c) It is unlawful for any person who knows that the 1809 1810 parent whose rights are to be terminated intends to object to 1811 said termination to intentionally file the petition for 1812 termination of parental rights in a county inconsistent with the 1813 required venue under such circumstances. 1814 1815 Any person who willfully violates any provision of this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, 1816 1817 punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. In addition, 1818 the such person is liable for damages caused by the such acts or 1819 omissions, including reasonable attorney's fees and costs. Damages may be awarded through restitution in any related 1820 criminal prosecution or by filing a separate civil action. 1821 It is unlawful for any adoptive parent or adoption 1822 (7)entity to obtain a preliminary home study or final home 1823 investigation and fail to disclose the existence of the study or 1824 1825 investigation to the court when required by law to do so. Subsections (4) and (5) and paragraph (c) of 1826 Section 30. subsection (6) of section 63.213, Florida Statutes, are amended 1827 1828 to read:

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1829

63.213 Preplanned adoption agreement.--

1830 (4) An attorney who represents an intended father and
1831 intended mother or any other attorney with whom that attorney is
1832 associated shall not represent simultaneously a female who is or
1833 proposes to be a volunteer mother in <u>the same</u> any matter
1834 relating to a preplanned adoption agreement or preplanned
1835 adoption arrangement.

Payment to agents, finders, and intermediaries, 1836 (5)1837 including attorneys and physicians, as a finder's fee for 1838 finding volunteer mothers or matching a volunteer mother and 1839 intended father and intended mother is prohibited and subject to 1840 the penalties and sanctions under 63.212 and 63.219. Doctors, 1841 psychologists, attorneys, and other professionals may receive reasonable compensation for their professional services, such as 1842 1843 providing medical services and procedures, legal advice in structuring and negotiating a preplanned adoption agreement, or 1844 counseling. 1845

1846

(6) As used in this section, the term:

1847 (c) "Fertility technique" means artificial embryonation,
1848 artificial insemination, whether in vivo or in vitro, egg
1849 donation, or embryo adoption.

1850 Section 31. Section 63.219, Florida Statutes, is amended 1851 to read:

1852 63.219 Sanctions.--Upon a finding by the court that an
1853 adoption entity or any person has willfully violated any
1854 substantive provision of this chapter relative to the rights of
1855 the parties to the adoption and legality of the adoption
1856 process, the court is authorized to prohibit the adoption entity
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2005 CS 1857 or any person from placing a minor for adoption and enjoin them 1858 from engaging in further placement activities in the future in 1859 this state. Section 32. Section 63.236, Florida Statutes, is created 1860 1861 to read: 1862 63.236 Petitions filed before effective date; governing 1863 law.--Any petition for termination of parental rights filed 1864 before the July 1, 2005, shall be governed by the law in effect 1865 at the time the petition was filed. Section 33. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2), paragraph (a) 1866 1867 of subsection (3), and subsection (5) of section 409.166, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 1868 1869 409.166 Special needs children; subsidized adoption 1870 program. --DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term: 1871 (2)1872 "Special needs child" means a child whose permanent (a) 1873 custody has been awarded to the department or to a licensed 1874 child-placing agency or placed through an adoption intermediary 1875 and: 1876 Who has established significant emotional ties with his 1. or her foster parents; or 1877 1878 2. Is not likely to be adopted because he or she is: Eight years of age or older; 1879 a. 1880 Mentally retarded; b. 1881 Physically or emotionally handicapped; c. Of black or racially mixed parentage; or 1882 d.

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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.

1886

(3) ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM.--

1887 The department shall establish and administer an (a) 1888 adoption program for special needs children to be carried out by the department or by contract with a licensed child-placing 1889 agency or adoption intermediary. The program shall attempt to 1890 increase the number of persons seeking to adopt special needs 1891 1892 children and the number of adoption placements and shall extend 1893 subsidies and services, when needed, to the adopting parents of 1894 a special needs child.

1895 WAIVER OF ADOPTION FEES. -- The adoption fees shall be (5) waived for all adoptive parents who participate in the program 1896 who adopt children in the custody of the department. Fees may be 1897 waived for families who adopt children in the custody of 1898 licensed child-placing agencies or who adopt children through 1899 1900 intermediary-placed independent adoptions, and who receive or 1901 may be eligible for subsidies through the department. 1902 Retroactive reimbursement of fees may not be required for families who adopt children in the custody of licensed child-1903 1904 placing agencies.

1905 Section 34. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5), paragraph (b)
1906 of subsection (10), paragraph (b) of subsection (11), and
1907 subsection (14) of section 409.176, Florida Statutes, are
1908 amended to read:

1909409.176 Registration of residential child-caring agencies1910and family foster homes.--

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1911 (5) The licensing provisions of s. 409.175 do not apply to1912 a facility operated by an organization that:

Is certified by a Florida statewide child care 1913 (b) 1914 organization which was in existence on January 1, 1984, and 1915 which publishes, and requires compliance with, its standards and 1916 files copies thereof with the department. These Such standards 1917 shall be in substantial compliance with published minimum standards that similar licensed child-caring agencies, licensed 1918 1919 child-placing agencies, or family foster homes are required to 1920 meet, as determined by the department, with the exception of 1921 those standards of a curricular or religious nature and those 1922 relating to staffing or financial stability of licensed childcaring agencies or family foster homes. Once the department has 1923 1924 determined that the standards for child-caring agencies, child-1925 placing agencies, or family foster homes are in substantial compliance with minimum standards that similar facilities are 1926 1927 required to meet, the standards do not have to be resubmitted to 1928 the department unless a change occurs in the standards. Any 1929 changes in the standards shall be provided to the department 1930 within 10 days of their adoption.

(10)

1931

1932 (b) The qualified association shall notify the department when the qualified association finds, within 30 days after 1933 written notification by registered mail of the requirement for 1934 1935 registration, that a person or facility continues to care for children without a certificate of registration. The department 1936 shall notify the appropriate state attorney of the violation of 1937 law and, if necessary, shall institute a civil suit to enjoin 1938 Page 70 of 74

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1939 the person or facility from continuing the care <u>or placement</u> of 1940 children.

1941 (11)

1942 (b) If the department determines that a person or facility 1943 is caring for or placing a child without a valid certificate of 1944 registration issued by the qualified association or has made a willful or intentional misstatement on any registration 1945 application or other document required to be filed in connection 1946 1947 with an application for a certificate of registration, the 1948 qualified association, as an alternative to or in conjunction 1949 with an administrative action against the such person or 1950 facility, shall make a reasonable attempt to discuss each 1951 violation with, and recommend corrective action to, the person 1952 or the administrator of the facility, prior to written notification thereof. 1953

(14) Registration under this section, including the issue 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.

1960Section 35.Section 742.14, Florida Statutes, is amended1961to read:

1962 742.14 Donation of eggs, sperm, or preembryos, or
1963 embryos.--The donor of any egg, sperm, or preembryo, or embryo,
1964 other than the commissioning couple or a father who has executed
1965 a preplanned adoption agreement under s. 63.212, shall
1966 relinquish all maternal or paternal rights and obligations with
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1967 respect to the donation or the resulting children <u>simultaneously</u> 1968 <u>upon the completion of the donation by operation of law</u>. Only 1969 reasonable compensation directly related to the donation of 1970 eggs, sperm, <u>and</u> preembryos<u>, and embryos</u> shall be permitted.

1971 Section 36. Subsection (2) of section 742.15, Florida1972 Statutes, is amended to read:

1973

742.15 Gestational surrogacy contract. --

1974 (2) The commissioning couple shall enter into a contract
1975 with a gestational surrogate only when, within reasonable
1976 medical certainty as determined by a physician licensed under
1977 chapter 458 or chapter 459 <u>or a physician licensed under an</u>
1978 equivalent law in the physician's state of practice:

1979 (a) The commissioning mother cannot physically gestate a1980 pregnancy to term;

(b) The gestation will cause a risk to the physical healthof the commissioning mother; or

1983 (c) The gestation will cause a risk to the health of the 1984 fetus.

Section 37. Subsections (6) and (7) of section 742.16,Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1987742.16 Expedited affirmation of parental status for1988gestational 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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CS 1995 of the commissioning couple is the genetic parent of the child, 1996 the court shall enter an order stating that the commissioning couple are the legal parents of the child. 1997 1998 (7)When there is no evidence that the gestational 1999 surrogate is the genetic mother at least one member of the 2000 commissioning couple is the genetic parent of the child, the commissioning couple shall be presumed to be the natural parents 2001 of the child. 2002 Section 38. Section 742.18, Florida Statutes, is created 2003 2004 to read: 2005 742.18 Prohibited fees and acts.--A person or entity, except a licensed physician, 2006 (1) 2007 fertility clinic, or attorney, may not: 2008 Receive compensation in advising or assisting in donor (a) 2009 or gestational carrier arrangements. Advertise or offer to the public, in any way, by any 2010 (b) 2011 medium whatsoever, that a donor, carrier, or intended parent is 2012 sought for or available for matching or that the person or 2013 entity provides services in the arrangements. Publish or broadcast any advertisement except that an 2014 (C) intended parent or parents, carrier, or donor seeks a donor, 2015 2016 intended parent, or carrier for the person's or entity's own 2017 arrangement. Charge or accept any fee or compensation of any nature 2018 (d) to or from anyone for making a referral in connection with a 2019 2020 donor or carrier arrangement or for facilitating such an 2021 arrangement.

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	HB 1299 CS 2005 CS
2022	(e) Hold funds in escrow in a donor or gestational carrier
2023	arrangement.
2024	(f) Assist in the commission of any act in paragraphs (a)-
2025	<u>(e).</u>
2026	(2) A fee, whether denominated as an agent, agency,
2027	finder, or facilitator's fee for finding, screening, matching,
2028	or facilitating a donor or gestational carrier arrangement, may
2029	not be paid to or received by a person other than a licensed
2030	physician, a fertility clinic, or an attorney.
2031	(3) A person or entity who violates this section may be
2032	enjoined by a court from engaging in these practices in this
2033	state.
2034	(4)(a) A person who willfully violates this section
2035	commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as
2036	provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. Each day of a continuing
2037	violation constitutes a separate offense.
2038	(b) A person who violates this section is liable for
2039	damages caused by his or her acts or omissions and for
2040	reasonable attorney's fees and costs. Damages may be awarded
2041	through restitution in any related criminal prosecution or by
2042	filing a separate civil action.
2043	Section 39. This act shall take effect July 1, 2005.