1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to adoption; amending s. 49.011, F.S.; providing for service of process by publication for 3 termination of parental rights under ch. 63, F.S.; 4 amending s. 63.022, F.S.; revising legislative intent 5 6 concerning cooperation between the Department of Children 7 and Family Services and private adoption entities; 8 amending s. 63.032, F.S.; redefining terms and defining 9 the term "primarily lives and works in Florida"; amending s. 63.039, F.S.; requiring an adoption entity to provide 10 adoption disclosure forms to persons whose consent is 11 required for adoption; amending s. 63.0423, F.S.; 12 providing that a judgment of adoption is voidable under 13 certain circumstances involving provision of false 14 information; amending s. 63.0425, F.S.; providing a 15 16 grandparent's right to notice; amending s. 63.052, F.S.; revising conditions for placement of a minor with an 17 adoption entity; providing that a court in this state 18 retains jurisdiction until the adoption is finalized 19 20 within or outside this state; amending s. 63.053, F.S.; providing that if an unmarried biological father fails to 21 take the actions that are available to him to establish a 22 relationship with his child, his parental interest may be 23 lost entirely; amending s. 63.054, F.S.; providing that an 24 25 unmarried biological father who fails to register 26 paternity prior to the filing of a petition for termination of parental rights may not file a paternity 27 claim under ch. 742, F.S.; providing that if an unmarried 28

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biological father fails to report a change of address to the Florida Putative Father Registry, the failure is not a valid defense based upon lack of notice and the adoption entity or adoption petitioner is not obligated to search further for the registrant; requiring a petitioner in a proceeding in which parental rights are terminated simultaneously with entry of final judgment of adoption to provide certain notice to the Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health; providing procedures for a search of the Florida Putative Father Registry when termination of parental rights and an adoption proceeding are adjudicated separately; amending s. 63.062, F.S.; revising provisions relating to service of notice to the father of a minor under certain circumstances; revising requirements for an unmarried biological father to be determined to have a substantial relationship with the child; providing that an adoption agency may file a notice of an intended adoption plan at any time before the birth of the child or before placing the child in the adoptive home; providing for the proper venue to file a petition to terminate parental rights; amending s. 63.063, F.S.; revising provisions relating to responsibilities of each party pertaining to fraudulent actions; amending s. 63.082, F.S.; providing that notice and consent provisions do not apply in cases in which the child was conceived as a result of a violation of certain criminal statutes: revising consent requirements applicable to men; limiting period for revocation of a consent to adopt to 3 business

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days if the child is older than 6 months of age; authorizing a court to transfer a child to the prospective adoptive parents under certain circumstances; requiring the adoption entity to file a petition for adoption or termination of parental rights after the transfer of the child; providing conditions under which a court must relinquish jurisdiction in a dependency proceeding; revising requirements for withdrawing a consent for adoption; amending s. 63.085, F.S.; revising requirements for required disclosures by an adoption entity; amending s. 63.087, F.S.; revising procedures to terminate parental rights pending an adoption; providing the proper venue in which to file a petition to terminate parental rights; requiring a person to answer the petition and to appear at the hearing for termination of parental rights; providing applicability; providing that failure to appear at certain hearings constitutes grounds for termination of parental rights; removing provision relating to procedure for notifying a petitioner of a final hearing; amending s. 63.088, F.S.; requiring the court to conduct an inquiry concerning the father of the child who is to be adopted; revising requirements for notice concerning the termination of parental rights; requiring persons contacted by a petitioner or adoption entity to release certain information; amending s. 63.089, F.S.; revising provisions relating to service of notice and petition regarding termination of parental rights and consent to adoption; revising conditions under which the court may

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enter a judgment terminating parental rights; revising conditions for making a finding of abandonment; prohibiting a person who failed to establish parental rights from challenging a judgment terminating parental rights under certain circumstances; amending s. 63.092, F.S.; revising conditions of and timeframe for an adoption entity to report intent to place a minor for adoption to the court; revising requirements regarding who must perform a preliminary home study; amending s. 63.097, F.S.; providing that certain additional fees, costs, and expenses do not require court approval prior to payment; amending s. 63.102, F.S.; revising procedures for the filing of a petition for adoption; providing the proper venue where the petition may be filed; amending s. 63.112, F.S.; revising language requiring that certain documents be filed at the same time the petition for adoption is filed; amending s. 63.122, F.S.; providing that certain information may be removed from the petition under certain circumstances; deleting a provision authorizing the court to order certain investigations in cases of adult adoption; amending s. 63.125, F.S.; providing that certain licensed professionals may conduct the final home investigation; amending s. 63.132, F.S.; providing exceptions to the requirement that the adoptive parent and the adoption entity file an affidavit itemizing all expenses and receipts; amending s. 63.135, F.S.; requiring the adoption entity or petitioner to file an affidavit under the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and

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Enforcement Act in a termination of parental rights proceeding; deleting information required to be submitted under oath to the court; amending s. 63.142, F.S.; requiring that if an adoption petition is dismissed, any further proceedings regarding the minor be brought in a separate custody action under ch. 61, F.S., a dependency action under ch. 39, F.S., or a paternity action under ch. 742, F.S.; revising conditions under which a judgment terminating parental rights is voidable; amending s. 63.152, F.S.; requiring the clerk of court to transmit a certified statement of the adoption to the state where the child was born; amending s. 63.162, F.S.; revising requirements concerning the disclosure of information pertaining to an adoption; amending s. 63.192, F.S.; requiring the courts of this state to recognize decrees of termination of parental rights and adoptions from other states and countries; amending s. 63.207, F.S.; permitting prospective adoptive parents to finalize the adoption in their home state; amending s. 63.212, F.S.; revising acts that are unlawful pertaining to adoptions; providing penalties; amending s. 63.213, F.S.; prohibiting an attorney from representing the volunteer mother and the intended father and mother in a preplanned adoption arrangement; revising the definition of "fertility technique"; creating s. 63.236, F.S.; providing that any petition for termination of parental rights filed before the effective date of the act is governed by the law in effect at the time the petition was filed; amending s.

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409.166, F.S.; redefining the term "special needs child"; providing for participation by adoption intermediaries in the adoption program for special needs children administered by the Department of Children and Family Services; providing for waiver of adoption fees for intermediary-placed adoptions; amending s. 409.176, F.S.; providing that licensing provisions do not apply to organizations whose standards are similar to those of licensed child-placing agencies; providing responsibilities of a qualified association meeting standards of a statewide child care organization; amending s. 742.021, F.S.; requiring the clerk of court to issue certain notice in cases of complaints concerning determination of paternity; amending s. 742.10, F.S.; providing applicability of chs. 39 and 63, F.S., to jurisdiction and procedures for determination of paternity for children born out of wedlock; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Subsection (13) of section 49.011, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

49.011 Service of process by publication; cases in which allowed.--Service of process by publication may be made in any court on any person mentioned in s. 49.021 in any action or proceeding:

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(13) For termination of parental rights pursuant to part IX of chapter 39 or chapter 63.

- Section 2. Subsection (5) of section 63.022, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 63.022 Legislative intent.--

- (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 birth <u>parent wishes</u> <u>parents wish</u> to participate in a private adoption plan with a qualified family.
- Section 3. Section 63.032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 63.032 Definitions.--As used in this chapter, the term:
- (1) "Abandoned" means a situation in which the parent or person having legal custody of a child, while being able, makes no provision for the child's support and makes little or no effort to communicate with the child, which situation is sufficient to evince an intent to reject parental responsibilities. If, in the opinion of the court, the efforts of such parent or person having legal custody of the child to support and communicate with the child are only marginal efforts that do not evince a settled purpose to assume all parental duties, the court may declare the child to be abandoned. In making this decision, the court may consider the conduct of a father towards the child's mother during her pregnancy.
- (2) "Adoption" means the act of creating the legal relationship between parent and child where it did not exist,

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thereby declaring the child to be legally the child of the adoptive parents and their heir at law and entitled to all the rights and privileges and subject to all the obligations of a child born to such adoptive parents in lawful wedlock.

- (3) "Adoption entity" means the department, an agency, a child-caring agency registered under s. 409.176, an intermediary, an attorney licensed in another state who is placing a child from another state into this state, or a child-placing agency licensed in another state that which is placing a child from another state into this state and is qualified by the department to place children in the State of Florida.
- (4) (20) "Adoption plan" means an arrangement 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 placing the placement of the minor for adoption.
 - (5) (4) "Adult" means a person who is not a minor.
- $\underline{(6)}$ "Agency" means any child-placing agency licensed by the department pursuant to s. 63.202 to place minors for adoption.
- $\underline{\text{(7)}}$ "Child" means a $\underline{\text{minor}}$ son or daughter, whether by birth or adoption.
- (8) "Court" means any circuit court of this state and, when the context requires, the court of any state that is empowered to grant petitions for adoption.
- $\underline{(9)}$ "Department" means the Department of Children and Family Services.

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

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

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

(13) (12) "Parent" means a woman who gives birth to a child or a man whose consent to the adoption of the child would be required under s. 63.062(1). If a child has been legally adopted, the term "parent" means the adoptive mother or father of the child. The term does not include an individual whose parental relationship to the child has been legally terminated or an alleged or prospective parent has the same meaning ascribed in s. 39.01.

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

(15) "Placement" or "to place" means the process of a parent or legal guardian surrendering a child for adoption and the prospective adoptive parents receiving and adopting the child, and includes all actions by any person or adoption entity participating in the process.

- (16) "Primarily lives and works in Florida" means that a person lives and works in this state at least 6 months and 1 day of the year, is a member of military personnel who designates Florida as his or her place of residence in accordance with the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, Pub. L. No. 108-189, or is a citizen of the United States living in a foreign country who designates Florida as his or her place of residence.
- (16) "Placement" means the process of a parent or legal guardian surrendering a child for adoption and the prospective adoptive parents receiving and adopting the child and all actions by any adoption entity participating in placing the child.
- that a person who lives and works outside Florida" means that a person who lives and works outside this state at least 6 months and 1 day of the year, is a member of military personnel who designates a state other than designate Florida as his or her their place of residence in accordance with the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, Pub. L. No. 108-189 Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, or is a citizen employees of the United States Department of State living in a foreign country who designates designate a state other than Florida as his or her their place of residence.

(18) (14) "Relative" means a person related by blood within the third degree of consanguinity, by adoption, or by marriage to the person being adopted within the third degree of consanguinity.

- (19) (18) "Suitability of the intended placement" includes the fitness of the intended placement, with primary consideration being given to the best interest of the child.
- (20) (19) "Unmarried biological father" means the child's biological father who is not married to the child's mother at the time of conception or birth of the child and who, prior to the filing of the petition to terminate parental rights, has not been declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be the legal father of the child or has not executed an affidavit pursuant to s. 382.013(2)(c).
- Section 4. Paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of section 63.039, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (j) is added to that subsection, to read:
- 63.039 Duty of adoption entity to prospective adoptive parents; sanctions.--
- (1) An adoption entity placing a minor for adoption has an affirmative duty to follow the requirements of this chapter and specifically the following provisions, which protect and promote the well-being of persons being adopted and their parents and prospective adoptive parents by promoting certainty, finality, and permanency for such persons. The adoption entity must:
- (i) Obtain the written waiver of venue, if applicable, required under s. 63.062 in cases in which venue for the termination of parental rights will be located in a county other

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than the county where a parent whose rights are to be terminated resides.

- (j) Provide an adoption disclosure form to all persons whose consent is required under s. 63.062(1) and any unmarried biological father identified by the biological mother as a biological father of the child, when their identities and locations are known.
- Section 5. Subsection (9) of section 63.0423, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 63.0423 Procedures with respect to abandoned infants. --
- (9)(a) A judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption involving a minor who was abandoned as described in this section is voidable, and any later judgment of adoption of that minor is voidable, if, upon the motion of a birth parent whose consent is required for adoption, the court finds that a person knowingly gave false information that prevented the birth parent from timely making known his or her desire to assume parental responsibilities toward the minor or from exercising his or her parental rights. A motion under this subsection must be filed with the court originally entering the judgment. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time, but not later than 1 year after the entry of the judgment terminating parental rights.
- (b) No later than 30 days after the filing of a motion under this subsection, the court shall conduct a preliminary hearing to determine what contact, if any, will be permitted between a birth parent and the child pending resolution of the motion. The Such contact may be allowed only if it is requested

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by a parent who has appeared at the hearing and the court determines that it is in the best interest of the child. If the court orders contact between a birth parent and child, the order must be issued in writing as expeditiously as possible and must state with specificity the terms any provisions regarding contact with persons other than those with whom the child resides.

- (c) At the preliminary hearing, the court, upon the motion of any party or upon its own motion, may order scientific testing to determine the paternity or maternity of the minor if the person seeking to set aside the judgment is alleging to be the child's birth parent but has not previously been determined by legal proceedings or scientific testing to be the birth parent. Upon the filing of test results establishing that person's maternity or paternity of the abandoned infant, the court may order visitation as it deems appropriate and in the best interest of the child.
- (d) Within 45 days after the preliminary hearing, the court shall conduct a final hearing on the motion to set aside the judgment and shall enter its written order as expeditiously as possible thereafter.
- Section 6. Section 63.0425, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 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

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grandparent of the hearing on the petition for termination of parental rights pending adoption.

- (2) This section shall not apply if the placement for adoption is a result of the death of the child's parent and a different preference is stated in the parent's will.
 - (3) This section shall not apply in stepparent adoptions.
- (4) Nothing in this section shall contravene the provisions of s. 63.142(4).
- Section 7. Subsections (1) and (7) of section 63.052, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 63.052 Guardians designated; proof of commitment.--
- (1) For minors who have been placed for adoption with and permanently committed to an adoption entity, other than an intermediary, such adoption entity shall be the guardian of the person of the minor and has the responsibility and authority to provide for the needs and welfare of the minor.
- (7) The court retains jurisdiction of a minor who has been placed for adoption until the adoption is <u>finalized within or outside this state</u> <u>final</u>. After a minor is placed with an adoption entity or prospective adoptive parent, the court may review the status of the minor and the progress toward permanent adoptive placement.
- Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 63.053, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 63.053 Rights and responsibilities of an unmarried biological father; legislative findings.--
- (1) In enacting the provisions contained in this chapter, the Legislature prescribes the conditions for determining

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whether an unmarried biological father's actions are sufficiently prompt and substantial so as to require protection of a constitutional right. If an unmarried biological father fails to take the actions that are available to him to establish a relationship with his child, his parental interest may be lost entirely, or greatly diminished, by his failure to timely comply with the available legal steps to substantiate a parental interest.

- Section 9. Subsections (1), (6), and (7) of section 63.054, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 63.054 Actions required by an unmarried biological father to establish parental rights; Florida Putative Father Registry.--
- (1) In order to preserve the right to notice and consent to an adoption under this chapter, an unmarried biological father must, as the "registrant," file a notarized claim of paternity form with the Florida Putative Father Registry maintained by the Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health and shall include therein confirmation of his willingness and intent to support the child for whom paternity is claimed in accordance with state law. The claim of paternity may be filed at any time prior to the child's birth, but a claim of paternity may not be filed after the date a petition is filed for termination of parental rights. In each proceeding for termination of parental rights, the petitioner shall submit to the Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health a copy of the petition for termination of parental rights. The

record a claim of paternity after the date that a petition for termination of parental rights is filed. The failure of an unmarried biological father to register his paternity prior to the date a petition for termination of parental rights is filed also bars him from filing a paternity claim under chapter 742.

- (6) It is the obligation of the registrant or, if designated under subsection (4), his designated agent or representative to notify and update the Office of Vital Statistics of any change of address or change in the designation of an agent or representative. The failure of a registrant, or designated agent or representative, to report any such change is at the registrant's own risk and shall not serve as a valid defense based upon lack of notice, and the adoption entity or petitioner shall have no further obligation to search for the registrant unless the person petitioning for termination of parental rights or adoption has actual or constructive notice of the registrant's address and whereabouts from another source.
- (7) In each proceeding for termination of parental rights or each adoption proceeding in which parental rights are being terminated simultaneously with entry of the final judgment of adoption, as in stepparent and relative adoptions filed under this chapter, the petitioner must contact the Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health by submitting an application for a search of the Florida Putative Father Registry. The petitioner shall provide the same information, if known, on the search application form which the registrant is required to furnish under subsection (3). Thereafter, the Office

of Vital Statistics must issue a certificate signed by the State Registrar certifying:

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

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

Section 10. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1), subsection (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (3), and subsection (9) of section 63.062, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 63.062 Persons required to consent to adoption; affidavit of nonpaternity; waiver of venue.--
- (1) Unless supported by one or more of the grounds enumerated under s. 63.089(3), a petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption may be granted only if written consent has been executed as provided in s. 63.082 after the birth of the minor or notice has been served under s. 63.088 to:
 - (b) The father of the minor, if:

termination of parental rights proceeding once.

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1. The minor was conceived or born while the father was married to the mother;

2. The minor is his child by adoption;

- 3. The minor has been established by court <u>judgment</u> proceeding to be his child no later than the date that a petition is filed for termination of parental rights;
- 4. He has filed an affidavit of paternity pursuant to s. 382.013(2)(c) no later than the date that a petition is filed for termination of parental rights; or
- 5. In the case of an unmarried biological father, he has acknowledged in writing, signed in the presence of a competent witness, that he is the father of the minor, has filed such acknowledgment with the Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health within the required timeframes, and has complied with the requirements of subsection (2).
- (2) In accordance with subsection (1), the consent of an unmarried biological father shall be <u>required</u> necessary only if the unmarried biological father has complied with the requirements of this subsection.
- (a)1. With regard to a child who is placed with adoptive parents more than 6 months after the child's birth, an unmarried biological father must have developed a substantial relationship with the child, taken some measure of responsibility for the child and the child's future, and demonstrated a full commitment to the responsibilities of parenthood by providing financial support to the child in accordance with the unmarried biological father's ability, if not prevented from doing so by the person

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

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

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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:

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

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

- (d) An unmarried biological father who does not comply with each of the conditions provided in this subsection is deemed to have 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.
- Under Pursuant to chapter 48, an adoption entity (3)(a) may serve upon any unmarried biological father identified by the mother or identified by a diligent search of the Florida Putative Father Registry, or upon an entity whose consent is required, a notice of intended adoption plan at any time before the child's birth or before placing prior to the placement of the child in the adoptive home, including prior to the birth of the child. The notice of intended adoption plan must specifically state that if the unmarried biological father desires to contest the adoption plan, he must file with the court, within 30 days after service, a verified response that contains a pledge of commitment to the child in substantial compliance with subparagraph (2)(b)2. The notice of intended adoption plan shall notify the unmarried biological father that he must file a claim of paternity form with the Office of Vital Statistics within 30 days after service upon him and must

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provide the adoption entity with a copy of the verified response filed with the court and the claim of paternity form filed with the Office of Vital Statistics. If the party served with the notice of intended adoption plan is an entity, the entity must file, within 30 days after service, a verified response setting forth a legal basis for contesting the intended adoption plan, specifically addressing the best interest of the child. If the unmarried biological father or entity whose consent is required fails to properly file a verified response with the court and, in the case of an unmarried biological father, a claim of paternity form with the Office of Vital Statistics within 30 days after service upon that unmarried biological father or entity whose consent is required, the consent of that unmarried biological father or entity shall no longer be required under this chapter and that party shall be deemed to have waived any claim of rights to the child. Each notice of intended adoption plan served upon an unmarried biological father must include instructions as to the procedure the unmarried biological father must follow to submit a claim of paternity form to the Office of Vital Statistics and the address to which the registration must be directed.

(9) A petition for termination of parental rights shall be filed in the appropriate county as determined under s.
63.087(2). If any the parent or parents whose consent is required objects rights are to be terminated object to venue in the county where the action was filed, the court may transfer venue to a proper venue consistent with this chapter and chapter 47 the action to the county where the objecting parent or

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parents reside, unless the objecting parent has previously executed a waiver of venue.

- Section 11. Subsection (1) of section 63.063, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 63.063 Responsibility of each party for <u>his or her their</u> own actions; fraud or misrepresentation; statutory compliance.--
- (1) Each parent of a child conceived or born outside of marriage is responsible for his or her own actions and is not excused from strict compliance with the provisions of this chapter based upon any action, statement, or omission of the other parent or a third party, except as provided in s. 63.062(2)(a).
- Section 12. Paragraph (d) of subsection (1), paragraphs (b), (c), and (e) of subsection (4), and subsections (5), (6), and (7) of section 63.082, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 63.082 Execution of consent to adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity; family social and medical history; withdrawal of consent.--

631 (1)

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

639 (4)

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(b) A consent to the adoption of a minor who is to be placed for adoption shall not be executed by the birth mother sooner than 48 hours after the minor's birth or the day the birth mother has been notified in writing, either on her patient chart or in release paperwork, that she is fit to be released from the licensed hospital or birth center, whichever is earlier. A consent by any man a biological father or legal father may be executed at any time after the birth of the child. A consent executed under this paragraph is valid upon execution and may be withdrawn only if the court finds that it was obtained by fraud or duress.

- (c) When the minor to be adopted is older than 6 months of age at the time of the execution of the consent, the consent to adoption is valid upon execution; however, it is subject to a 3—day revocation period consisting of 3 business days or may be revoked at any time prior to the placement of the minor with the prospective adoptive parents, whichever is later. If a consent has been executed, this subsection may not be construed to provide a birth parent with more than 3 days to revoke the consent once the child has been placed with the prospective adoptive parents.
- (e) A consent to adoption being executed by the birth parent must be in at least 12-point boldfaced type in substantially the following form:

CONSENT TO ADOPTION

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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

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- 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:
- CONSULT WITH AN ATTORNEY;

WITNESSES YOU SELECTED, IF ANY.

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

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IF YOU DO SIGN THIS CONSENT, YOU ARE GIVING UP ALL RIGHTS TO YOUR CHILD. YOUR CONSENT IS VALID, BINDING, AND IRREVOCABLE EXCEPT UNDER SPECIFIC LEGAL CIRCUMSTANCES. IF YOU ARE GIVING UP YOUR RIGHTS TO A NEWBORN CHILD WHO IS TO BE IMMEDIATELY PLACED FOR ADOPTION UPON THE CHILD'S RELEASE FROM A LICENSED HOSPITAL OR BIRTH CENTER FOLLOWING BIRTH, A WAITING PERIOD WILL BE IMPOSED UPON THE BIRTH MOTHER BEFORE SHE MAY SIGN THE CONSENT

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FOR ADOPTION. A BIRTH MOTHER MUST WAIT 48 HOURS FROM THE TIME OF BIRTH, OR UNTIL THE DAY THE BIRTH MOTHER HAS BEEN NOTIFIED IN WRITING, EITHER ON HER PATIENT CHART OR IN RELEASE PAPERS, THAT SHE IS FIT TO BE RELEASED FROM A LICENSED HOSPITAL OR BIRTH CENTER, WHICHEVER IS SOONER, BEFORE THE CONSENT FOR ADOPTION MAY BE EXECUTED. ANY MAN A BIOLOGICAL FATHER MAY EXECUTE A CONSENT AT ANY TIME AFTER THE BIRTH OF THE CHILD. ONCE YOU HAVE SIGNED THE CONSENT, IT IS VALID, BINDING, AND IRREVOCABLE AND CANNOT BE WITHDRAWN UNLESS A COURT FINDS THAT IT WAS OBTAINED BY FRAUD OR DURESS.

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

- This statement of rights is not required for the adoption of a relative, an adult, a stepchild, or a child older than 6 months of age. A consent form for the adoption of a child older than 6 months of age at the time of execution of consent must contain a statement outlining the revocation rights provided in paragraph (c).
- (5) A copy or duplicate original of each consent signed under this chapter in an action for termination of parental rights pending adoption must be provided to the person who executed the consent to adoption. The copy must be hand

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delivered, with a written acknowledgment of receipt signed by the person whose consent is required at the time of execution. If a copy of a consent cannot be provided as required in this subsection, the adoption entity must execute an affidavit stating why the copy of the consent was not delivered. The original consent and acknowledgment of receipt, or an affidavit stating why the copy of the consent was not delivered, must be filed with the petition for termination of parental rights pending adoption.

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

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Upon a determination by the court that the prospective adoptive parents have met the requirements of this chapter are properly qualified to adopt the minor child and that the adoption appears to be in the best interest of the minor child, the court shall immediately order the transfer of custody of the minor child to the prospective adoptive parents, under the supervision of the adoption entity. Thereafter, the adoption entity must file a petition for termination of parental rights or a petition for adoption in the court having jurisdiction over child welfare or custody in the county with the appropriate venue according to s. 63.087 or s. 63.102. The court having jurisdiction over the minor in the dependency proceeding shall relinquish its jurisdiction to the court where the petition for termination of parental rights or the petition for adoption is filed. The adoption entity shall thereafter provide monthly supervision reports to the court, if required, department until finalization of the adoption.

- (d) In determining whether the best interest of the child will be served by transferring the custody of the minor child to the prospective adoptive parent selected by the birth parent, the court shall give consideration to the rights of the birth parent to determine an appropriate placement for the child, the permanency offered, the child's bonding with any potential adoptive home that the child has been residing in, and the importance of maintaining sibling relationships, if possible.
- (7) <u>In the case of a child older than 6 months of age who</u>
 is placed with adoptive parents and for whom a parent is seeking
 to withdraw consent under paragraph (4)(c):

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

- whose consent to adoption is required of that person's desire to withdraw consent to adoption, the adoption entity must contact the prospective adoptive parent to arrange a time certain for the adoption entity to regain physical custody of the minor, unless, upon a motion for emergency hearing by the adoption entity, the court determines in written findings that placement of the minor with the person who had legal or physical custody of the child immediately before placing the child for adoption withdrawing consent may endanger the minor, or that the person who desires to withdraw consent to the adoption would not be required to consent to the adoption, er has been determined to have abandoned the child, or is otherwise subject to a determination that the person's consent is waived under this chapter.
- (c) If the court finds that the such placement may endanger the minor, the court must enter an order regarding continued placement of the minor. The order shall direct continued placement with the prospective adoptive parents

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

- (d) If the person withdrawing consent claims to be the father of the minor but has not been established to be the father by marriage, court order, or scientific testing, the court may order scientific paternity testing and reserve ruling on removal of the minor until the results of such testing have been filed with the court.
- (e) The adoption entity must return the minor within 3 business days after timely and proper notification of the withdrawal of consent or after the court determines that withdrawal is valid and binding upon consideration of an emergency motion, as filed pursuant to paragraph (b), to the physical custody of the person withdrawing consent or the person directed by the court. If the person seeking to validly withdraw consent claims to be the father of the minor but has not been established to be the father by marriage, court order, or scientific testing, the adoption entity may return the minor to the care and custody of the mother, if she desires such placement, and the mother is not otherwise prohibited by law from having custody of the child.

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(f) Following the revocation period for withdrawal of consent described in paragraph (a), or the placement of the child with the prospective adoptive parents, whichever occurs later, consent may be withdrawn only when the court finds that the consent was obtained by fraud or duress.

- (g) An affidavit of nonpaternity may be withdrawn only if the court finds that the affidavit was obtained by fraud or duress.
- Section 13. Subsection (1) of section 63.085, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 63.085 Disclosure by adoption entity.--

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DISCLOSURE REQUIRED TO PARENTS AND PROSPECTIVE ADOPTIVE PARENTS. -- Not later than 14 days after a person seeking to adopt a minor or a person seeking to place a minor for adoption contacts an adoption entity in person or provides the adoption entity with a mailing address, the entity must provide a written disclosure statement to that person if the entity agrees or continues to work with the such person. The If an adoption entity shall provide the written disclosure to any parent or any known and identified potential unmarried biological father is assisting in the effort to terminate the parental rights of a parent who did not initiate the contact with the adoption entity, the written disclosure must be provided within 14 days after that parent or potential unmarried biological father is identified and located. For purposes of providing the written disclosure, a person is considered to be seeking to place a minor for adoption when that person has sought information or advice from the adoption entity regarding

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the option of adoptive placement. The written disclosure statement must be in substantially the following form:

ADOPTION DISCLOSURE

THE STATE OF FLORIDA REQUIRES THAT THIS FORM BE PROVIDED TO ALL PERSONS CONSIDERING ADOPTING A MINOR OR SEEKING TO PLACE A MINOR FOR ADOPTION, TO ADVISE THEM OF THE FOLLOWING FACTS REGARDING ADOPTION UNDER FLORIDA LAW:

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

Name:

Address:

Telephone Number:

- 2. The adoption entity does not provide legal representation or advice to birth parents or anyone signing a consent for adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity, 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

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for discharge from the licensed hospital or birth center. Any man A putative father may sign a valid consent for adoption at any time after the birth of the child.

- 5. A consent for adoption signed before the child attains the age of 6 months is binding and irrevocable from the moment it is signed unless it can be proven in court that the consent was obtained by fraud or duress. A consent for adoption signed after the child attains the age of 6 months is valid from the moment it is signed; however, it may be revoked until the child is placed in an adoptive home, or up to 3 business days after it was signed, whichever period is longer.
- 6. A consent for adoption is not valid if the signature of the person who signed the consent was obtained by fraud or duress.
- 7. An unmarried biological father must act immediately in order to protect his rights with regard to the child. He must register his paternity with the Florida Putative Father Registry maintained by the Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health within the timeframes set forth in s. 63.062 and must provide the child with financial and physical support by assisting the mother during her pregnancy and providing for the child after birth.
- <u>8.7.</u> There are alternatives to adoption, including foster care, relative care, and parenting the child. There may be services and sources of financial assistance in the community available to birth parents if they choose to parent the child.
- 9.8. A birth parent has the right to have a witness of his or her choice, who is unconnected with the adoption entity or

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the adoptive parents, to be present and witness the signing of the consent or affidavit of nonpaternity.

- 10.9. 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.
- 11.10. A birth parent has a right to receive supportive counseling from a counselor, social worker, physician, clergy, or attorney, and such counseling would be beneficial to the birth parent.
- 12.11. The payment of living or medical expenses by the prospective adoptive parents prior to the birth of the child does not, in any way, obligate the birth parent to sign the consent for adoption.
- Section 14. Section 63.087, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 63.087 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption; general provisions.--
- (1) JURISDICTION.--A court of this state <u>that</u> which is competent to decide child welfare or custody matters has jurisdiction to hear all matters arising from a proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption.
 - (2) VENUE. --

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- (a) A petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption must be filed:
 - 1. In the county where the child resides; or
- 2. If the child does not reside in the State of Florida,
 In the county where the adoption entity is located;
 - 3. In the county where the adoption entity is located; or

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4. If neither parent resides in the state, in the county where the adoption entity is located. The fact of the minor's presence within the state confers jurisdiction on the court in proceedings in the minor's case under this chapter, or to a parent or guardian if due notice has been given.

- (b) If a petition for termination of parental rights has been filed and a parent whose consent is required rights are to be terminated objects to venue, there must be a hearing in which the court shall determine whether that parent intends to assert legally recognized grounds to contest a termination of parental rights and, if so, the court may shall immediately transfer venue to a proper venue under this subsection the county where that parent resides or resided at the time of the execution of the consent. For purposes of selecting venue, the court shall consider the ease of access to the court for the parent and the factors set forth in s. 47.122 who intends to contest a termination of parental rights.
- (c) If there is a transfer of venue, the court may determine which party shall bear the cost of venue transfer.

For purposes of the hearing under this subsection, witnesses located in another jurisdiction may testify by deposition or testify by telephone, audiovisual means, or other electronic means before a designated court or at another location.

Documentary evidence transmitted from another location by technological means that do not produce an original writing may not be excluded from evidence on an objection based on the means of transmission. The court on its own motion may otherwise

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prescribe the manner in which and the terms upon which the testimony is taken.

- (3) PREREQUISITE FOR ADOPTION.--A petition for adoption may not be filed until after the date the court enters the judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption under this chapter or under chapter 39. Adoptions of relatives, adult adoptions, or adoptions of stepchildren shall not be required to file a separate termination of parental rights proceeding pending adoption. In such cases, the petitioner may file a joint petition for termination of parental rights and adoption, attaching all required consents, affidavits, notices, and acknowledgments shall be attached to the petition for adoption or filed separately in the adoption proceeding. Unless otherwise provided by law, this chapter applies to joint petitions.
 - (4) PETITION. --

- (a) A proceeding seeking to terminate parental rights pending adoption <u>under pursuant to</u> this chapter must be initiated by the filing of an original petition after the birth of the minor.
- (b) The petition may be filed by a parent or person having physical or legal custody of the minor. The petition may be filed by an adoption entity only if a parent or person having physical or legal custody who has executed a consent to adoption pursuant to s. 63.082 also consents in writing to the adoption entity filing the petition. The original of the such consent must be filed with the petition.

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

- (d) The petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption must be in writing and signed by the petitioner under oath stating the petitioner's good faith in filing the petition. A written consent to adoption, affidavit of nonpaternity, or affidavit of diligent search under s. 63.088, for each person whose consent to adoption is required under s. 63.062, must be executed and attached.
 - (e) The petition must include:

- 1. The minor's name, gender, date of birth, and place of birth. The petition must contain all names by which the minor is or has been known, excluding the minor's prospective adoptive name but including the minor's legal name at the time of the filing of the petition. In the case of an infant child whose adoptive name appears on the original birth certificate, the adoptive name shall not be included in the petition, nor shall it be included elsewhere in the termination of parental rights proceeding, except in the case of a petition for adoption filed pursuant to s. 63.102(6).
- 2. All information required by the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act and the Indian Child Welfare Act, except the names and addresses of the adoptive parents, which shall be kept confidential as required by s. 63.162.
- 3. A statement of the grounds under s. 63.089 upon which the petition is based.

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

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

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answer or any pleading, Any person present at the hearing to terminate parental rights pending adoption whose consent to adoption is required under s. 63.062 must:

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

Section 15. Section 63.088, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.088 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption; notice and service; diligent search.--
- (1) NOTICE REQUIRED.--An unmarried biological father, by virtue of the fact that he has engaged in a sexual relationship with a woman, is deemed to be on notice that a pregnancy and an adoption proceeding regarding that child may occur and that he has a duty to protect his own rights and interest. He is, therefore, entitled to notice of a birth or adoption proceeding with regard to that child only as provided in this chapter.
- (2) <u>INITIATION OF INITIATE</u> LOCATION PROCEDURES.--When the location of a person whose consent to an adoption is required but is <u>unknown</u> not known, the adoption entity must begin the inquiry and diligent search process required by this section within a reasonable time period after the date on which the person seeking to place a minor for adoption has evidenced in writing to the adoption entity a desire to place the minor for adoption with that entity, or not later than 30 days after the date any money is provided as permitted under this chapter by

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the adoption entity for the benefit of the person seeking to place a minor for adoption.

determine that a minor is available for adoption, and in addition to the other requirements set forth in this chapter, each person whose consent is required under s. 63.062, who has not executed a consent for adoption or an affidavit of nonpaternity, and whose location and identity have been determined by compliance with the procedures in this section must be personally served, pursuant to chapter 48, at least 20 days before the hearing with a copy of the petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption 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.

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

- (4) REQUIRED INQUIRY.--In proceedings initiated under s. 63.087, the court must conduct an inquiry of the person who is placing the minor for adoption and of any relative or person having legal custody of the minor who is present at the hearing and likely to have the following information regarding the identity of:
- (a) Any person to whom the mother of the minor was married at any time when conception of the minor may have occurred or at the time of the birth of the minor;
- (b) Any person who has been declared by a court to be the father of the minor;
 - (b) (c) Any man who has adopted the minor;
- (c) (d) Any man who has been established by a court judgment as the father of the minor child before the date that a petition is filed for termination of parental rights with whom the mother was cohabiting at any time when conception of the minor may have occurred; and
- (d) (e) Any man who has filed an affidavit of paternity pursuant to s. 382.013(2)(c) before the date that a petition is filed for termination of parental rights person who has acknowledged or claimed paternity of the minor.

The information required under this subsection may be provided to the court in the form of a sworn affidavit by a person having personal knowledge of the facts, addressing each inquiry enumerated in this subsection, except that, if the inquiry identifies a father under paragraph (a), paragraph (b), or paragraph (c), the inquiry shall not continue further. The inquiry required under this subsection may be conducted before the birth of the minor.

- (5) LOCATION UNKNOWN; IDENTITY KNOWN.--If the inquiry by the court under subsection (4) identifies any person whose consent to adoption is required under s. 63.062 and who has not executed a consent to adoption or an affidavit of nonpaternity, and the location of the person from whom consent is required is unknown, the adoption entity must conduct a diligent search for that person which must include inquiries concerning:
- (a) The person's current address, or any previous address, through an inquiry of the United States Postal Service through the Freedom of Information Act;
- (b) The last known employment of the person, including the name and address of the person's employer;
- (c) Regulatory agencies, including those regulating licensing in the area where the person last resided;
- (d) Names and addresses of relatives to the extent such can be reasonably obtained from the petitioner or other sources, contacts with those relatives, and inquiry as to the person's last known address. The petitioner shall pursue any leads of any addresses to which the person may have moved;

(e) Information as to whether or not the person may have died and, if so, the date and location;

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- (f) Telephone listings in the area where the person last resided;
- (g) Inquiries of law enforcement agencies in the area where the person last resided;
- (h) Highway patrol records in the state where the person last resided;
- (i) Department of Corrections records in the state where the person last resided;
 - (j) Hospitals in the area where the person last resided;
- (k) Records of utility companies, including water, sewer, cable television, and electric companies, in the area where the person last resided;
- (1) Records of the Armed Forces of the United States as to whether there is any information as to the person;
- (m) Records of the tax assessor and tax collector in the area where the person last resided; and
 - (n) Search of one Internet databank locator service.

A person contacted by a petitioner or adoption entity when
requesting information under this subsection must release the
requested information to the petitioner or adoption entity,
except when prohibited by law, without the necessity of a
subpoena or a court order. An affidavit of diligent search
executed by the petitioner and the adoption entity must be filed
with the court confirming completion of each aspect of the

diligent search enumerated in this subsection and specifying the

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results. The diligent search required under this subsection may be conducted before the birth of the minor.

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- CONSTRUCTIVE SERVICE. -- This subsection only applies if, as to any person whose consent is required under s. 63.062 and who has not executed a consent to adoption or an affidavit of nonpaternity, the location of the person is unknown and the inquiry under subsection (4) fails to locate the person. The unlocated person must be served notice under subsection (3) by constructive service in the manner provided in chapter 49. The notice shall be published in the county where the person was last known to have resided. The notice, in addition to all information required under chapter 49, must include a physical description, including, but not limited to, age, race, hair and eye color, and approximate height and weight of the person, the minor's date of birth, and the place of birth of the minor. Constructive service by publication shall not be required to provide notice to an identified birth father whose consent is not required under pursuant to ss. 63.062 and 63.064.
- Section 16. Section 63.089, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 63.089 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption; hearing; grounds; dismissal of petition; judgment.--
 - (1) HEARING.--The court may terminate parental rights pending adoption only after a hearing.
 - (2) HEARING PREREQUISITES.--The court may hold the hearing only when:
- 1220 (a) For each person whose consent to adoption is required 1221 under s. 63.062:

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

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- 2. An affidavit of nonpaternity under s. 63.082 has been executed and filed with the court;
- 1226 3. Notice has been provided under ss. 63.087 and 63.088; 1227 or
 - 4. The certificate from the Office of Vital Statistics has been provided to the court stating that a diligent search has been made of the Florida Putative Father Registry created in s. 63.054 and that no filing has been found pertaining to the father of the child in question or, if a filing is found, stating the name of the putative father and the time and date of the filing.
 - (b) For each notice and petition that must be served under ss. 63.087 and 63.088:
 - 1. At least 20 days have elapsed since the date of <u>individual</u> personal service and an affidavit of service has been filed with the court;
 - 2. At least 30 days have elapsed since the first date of publication of constructive service and an affidavit of service has been filed with the court; or
 - 3. An affidavit of nonpaternity, consent for adoption, or other document that which affirmatively waives service has been executed and filed with the court;
 - (c) The minor named in the petition has been born; and
- 1247 (d) The petition contains all information required under 1248 s. 63.087 and all affidavits of inquiry, diligent search, and

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service required under s. 63.088 have been obtained and filed with the court.

- (3) GROUNDS FOR TERMINATING PARENTAL RIGHTS PENDING ADOPTION.--The court may enter a judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption or a judgment declaring that a person has no parental rights if the court determines by clear and convincing evidence, supported by written findings of fact, that the each person whose consent to adoption is required under s. 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) Failed to timely perfect his or her right to consent pursuant to s. 63.062 because the person failed to register as required by s. 63.054 and comply with s. 63.062(2)(b);
- (e) Failed to timely perfect his or her right to consent pursuant to s. 63.062 because, in the case of a child who is placed with the adoptive parents more than 6 months after the child's birth, the person failed to register as required by s. 63.054 and comply with s. 63.062(2)(a);
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ (d) Has been properly served notice of the proceeding in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and has

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failed to file a written answer or appear at the evidentiary hearing resulting in the judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption;

- (g) (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;
- (h)(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;
- (i) (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 consent, is found by the court to be withholding his or her consent unreasonably;
- (j)(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
- $\frac{(k)}{(i)}$ 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.

A person whose consent is not required may voluntarily waive any and all parental rights that he or she may have to the child by executing a consent for adoption or an affidavit of nonpaternity.

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- FINDING OF ABANDONMENT. -- A finding of abandonment (4)resulting in a termination of parental rights must be based upon clear and convincing evidence that a parent or person having legal custody has abandoned the child in accordance with the definition contained in s. 63.032(1). A finding of abandonment may be based upon emotional abuse or a refusal to provide reasonable financial support, when able, to a birth mother during her pregnancy. If, in the opinion of the court, the efforts of a parent or person having legal custody of the child to support and communicate with the child are only marginal efforts that do not evince a settled purpose to assume all parental duties, the court may declare the child to be abandoned. In making this decision, the court may consider the conduct of a father toward the child's mother during her pregnancy.
- (a) In making a determination of abandonment at a hearing for termination of parental rights <u>under pursuant to</u> this chapter, the court must consider, among other relevant factors not inconsistent with this section:
- 1. Whether the actions alleged to constitute abandonment demonstrate a willful disregard for the safety or welfare of the child or the unborn child;
- 2. Whether the person alleged to have abandoned the child, while being able, failed to provide financial support;

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3. Whether the person alleged to have abandoned the child, while being able, failed to pay for medical treatment; and

- 4. Whether the amount of support provided or medical expenses paid was appropriate, taking into consideration the needs of the child and relative means and resources available to the person alleged to have abandoned the child.
- (b) The child has been abandoned when the parent of a child is incarcerated on or after October 1, 2001, in a state or federal correctional institution and:
- 1. The period of time for which the parent has been or is expected to be incarcerated constitutes will constitute a significant substantial portion of the child's minority. This period of time begins on the date that the parent enters into incarceration at any federal, state, or county correctional institution or facility period of time before the child will attain the age of 18 years;
- 2. The incarcerated parent has been determined by the court to be a violent career criminal as defined in s. 775.084, a habitual violent felony offender as defined in s. 775.084, convicted of child abuse as defined in s. 827.03, or a sexual predator as defined in s. 775.21; has been convicted of first degree or second degree murder in violation of s. 782.04 or a sexual battery that constitutes a capital, life, or first degree felony violation of s. 794.011; or has been convicted of an offense in another jurisdiction which is substantially similar to one of the offenses listed in this subparagraph. As used in this section, the term "substantially similar offense" means any offense that is substantially similar in elements and penalties

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to one of those listed in this subparagraph, and that is in violation of a law of any other jurisdiction, whether that of another state, the District of Columbia, the United States or any possession or territory thereof, or any foreign jurisdiction; or

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- 3. The court determines by clear and convincing evidence that continuing the parental relationship with the incarcerated parent would be harmful to the child and, for this reason, that termination of the parental rights of the incarcerated parent is in the best interest of the child.
- (5) DISMISSAL OF PETITION. -- If the court does not find by clear and convincing evidence that parental rights of a parent should be terminated pending adoption, the court must dismiss the petition and that parent's parental rights that were the subject of such petition shall remain in full force under the law. The order must include written findings in support of the dismissal, including findings as to the criteria in subsection (4) if rejecting a claim of abandonment. Parental rights may not be terminated based upon a consent that the court finds has been timely withdrawn under s. 63.082 or a consent to adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity that the court finds was obtained by fraud or duress. The court must enter an order based upon written findings providing for the placement of the minor. The court may order scientific testing to determine the paternity of the minor at any time during which the court has jurisdiction over the minor. Further proceedings, if any, regarding the minor must be brought in a separate custody action under chapter 61, a

dependency action under chapter 39, or a paternity action under chapter 742.

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

- (a) The judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption must be in writing and contain findings of fact as to the grounds for terminating parental rights pending adoption.
- (b) Within 7 days after filing, the court shall mail a copy of the judgment to the department. The clerk shall execute a certificate of the such mailing.
- (c) The judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption legally frees the child for subsequent adoption, adjudicates the child's status, and may not be challenged by a person claiming parental status who did not establish parental rights prior to the filing of the petition for termination, except as specifically provided in this chapter.
 - (7) RELIEF FROM JUDGMENT TERMINATING PARENTAL RIGHTS.--
- (a) A motion for relief from a judgment terminating parental rights must be filed with the court originally entering the judgment. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time, but not later than 1 year after the entry of the judgment terminating parental rights.
- (b) No later than 30 days after the filing of a motion under this subsection, the court must conduct a preliminary hearing to determine what contact, if any, shall be permitted between a parent and the child pending resolution of the motion.

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

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

- (c) At the preliminary hearing, the court, upon the motion of any party or upon its own motion, may order scientific testing to determine the paternity of the minor if the person seeking to set aside the judgment is alleging to be the child's father and that fact has not previously been determined by legitimacy or scientific testing. The court may order visitation with a person for whom scientific testing for paternity has been ordered and who has previously established a bonded relationship with the child.
- (d) Unless otherwise agreed between the parties or for good cause shown, the court shall conduct a final hearing on the motion for relief from judgment within 45 days after the filing and enter its written order as expeditiously as possible thereafter.
- (8) RECORDS; CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.--All papers and records pertaining to a petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption are related to the subsequent adoption of the minor and are subject to the provisions of s. 63.162. The confidentiality provisions of this chapter do not apply to the extent information regarding persons or proceedings must be made available as specified under s. 63.088.
- Section 17. Section 63.092, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (1) REPORT TO THE COURT.--The adoption entity must report any intended placement of a minor for adoption with any person who is not a relative or a stepparent if the adoption entity has knowledge of, or participates in the, such intended placement. The report must be made to the court before the minor is placed in the home or within 2 business days 48 hours thereafter.
- (2) AT-RISK PLACEMENT.--If the minor is placed in the prospective adoptive home before the parental rights of the minor's parents are terminated under s. 63.089, the placement is an at-risk placement. If the placement is an at-risk placement, the prospective adoptive parents must acknowledge in writing before the minor may be placed in the prospective adoptive home that the placement is at risk. The prospective adoptive parents shall be advised by the adoption entity, in writing, that the minor is subject to removal from the prospective adoptive home by the adoption entity or by court order at any time before prior to the finalization of the adoption.
- (3) PRELIMINARY HOME STUDY.--Before placing the minor in the intended adoptive home, a preliminary home study must be performed by a licensed child-placing agency, a child caring agency registered under s. 409.176, a licensed professional, or an agency described in s. 61.20(2), unless the adoptee is an adult or the petitioner is a stepparent or a relative. If the adoptee is an adult or the petitioner is a stepparent or a relative, a preliminary home study may be required by the court for good cause shown. The department is required to perform the

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preliminary home study only if there is no licensed child-placing agency, child-caring agency registered under s. 409.176, licensed professional, or agency described in s. 61.20(2), in the county where the prospective adoptive parents reside. The preliminary home study must be made to determine the suitability of the intended adoptive parents and may be completed before prior to identification of a prospective adoptive minor. A favorable preliminary home study is valid for 1 year after the date of its completion. Upon its completion, a copy of the home study must be provided to the intended adoptive parents who were the subject of the home study. A minor may not be placed in an intended adoptive home before a favorable preliminary home study is completed unless the adoptive home is also a licensed foster home under s. 409.175. The preliminary home study must include, at a minimum:

- (a) An interview with the intended adoptive parents;
- (b) Records checks of the department's central abuse registry and criminal records correspondence checks under s. 39.0138 through the Department of Law Enforcement on the intended adoptive parents;
 - (c) An assessment of the physical environment of the home;
- (d) A determination of the financial security of the intended adoptive parents;
- (e) Documentation of counseling and education of the intended adoptive parents on adoptive parenting;
- (f) Documentation that information on adoption and the adoption process has been provided to the intended adoptive parents;

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(g) Documentation that information on support services available in the community has been provided to the intended adoptive parents; and

(h) A copy of each <u>intended adoptive parent's</u> signed acknowledgment of receipt of disclosure required by s. 63.085.

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1505 If the preliminary home study is favorable, a minor may be
1506 placed in the home pending entry of the judgment of adoption. A
1507 minor may not be placed in the home if the preliminary home

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unfavorable, the adoption entity may, within 20 days after

1510 receipt of a copy of the written recommendation, petition the

study is unfavorable. If the preliminary home study is

court to determine the suitability of the intended adoptive

1512 home. A determination as to suitability under this subsection

does not act as a presumption of suitability at the final

1514 hearing. In determining the suitability of the intended adoptive

1515 home, the court must consider the totality of the circumstances

in the home. No minor may be placed in a home in which there

1517 resides any person determined by the court to be a sexual

predator as defined in s. 775.21 or to have been convicted of an

1519 offense listed in s. 63.089(4)(b)2.

Section 18. Subsection (4) of section 63.097, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.097 Fees.--

- (1) When the adoption entity is an agency, fees may be assessed if they are approved by the department within the process of licensing the agency and if they are for:
 - (a) Foster care expenses;

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(b) Preplacement and postplacement social services; and

(c) Agency facility and administrative costs.

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- (4) Any fees, costs, or expenses not included in subsection (1) or subsection (2) or prohibited under subsection
 (5) require court approval prior to payment and must be based on a finding of extraordinary circumstances.
- Section 19. Subsections (1), (2), (5), and (6) of section 63.102, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 63.102 Filing of petition for adoption or declaratory statement; venue; proceeding for approval of fees and costs.--
- PETITION FOR ADOPTION. -- A petition for adoption may not be filed until after the entry of the judgment or decree terminating parental rights pending adoption under this chapter, unless the adoptee is an adult or, the petitioner is a stepparent or a relative, or the minor has been the subject of a judgment terminating parental rights under chapter 39. After a judgment terminating parental rights has been entered, a proceeding for adoption may be commenced by filing a petition entitled, "In the Matter of the Adoption of " in the circuit court. The person to be adopted shall be designated in the caption in the name by which he or she is to be known if the petition is granted. Except in the case of a joint petition for adoption of a stepchild, a relative, or an adult, any name by which the minor was previously known may not be disclosed in the petition, the notice of hearing, or the judgment of adoption, or the court docket according to s. 63.162(3).
- (2) VENUE.--A petition for adoption or for a declaratory statement as to the adoption contract shall be filed in the

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county where the petition for termination of parental rights was granted or filed, unless the court, in accordance with s.

47.122, changes the venue to the county where the petitioner or petitioners or the minor resides or where the adoption entity with which the minor has been placed is located. The circuit court in this state must retain jurisdiction over the matter until a final judgment is entered on the adoption, either within or outside the state. The Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act does not apply until a final judgment is entered on the adoption.

- (5) PRIOR APPROVAL OF FEES AND COSTS.--A proceeding for prior approval of fees and costs may be commenced any time after an agreement is reached with between the birth mother or and the adoptive parents by filing a petition for declaratory statement on the agreement entitled "In the Matter of the Proposed Adoption of a Minor Child" in the circuit court.
- (a) The petition must be filed by the adoption entity with the consent of the parties to the agreement.
- (b) A contract for the payment of fees, costs, and expenses permitted under this chapter must be in writing, and any person who enters into the contract has 3 business days in which to cancel the contract unless placement of the child has occurred. To cancel the contract, the person must notify the adoption entity in writing by certified United States mail, return receipt requested, no later than 3 business days after signing the contract. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "business day" means a day on which the United States Postal Service accepts certified mail for delivery. If the

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contract is canceled within the first 3 business days, the person who cancels the contract does not owe any legal, intermediary, or other fees, but may be responsible for the adoption entity's actual costs during that time.

- (c) The court may grant approval only of fees and expenses permitted under s. 63.097. A prior approval of prospective fees and costs shall create a presumption that these items will subsequently be approved by the court under s. 63.132. The court, under s. 63.132, may order an adoption entity to refund any amounts paid under this subsection that are subsequently found by the court to be greater than fees, costs, and expenses actually incurred.
- (d) The contract may not require, and the court may not approve, any amount that constitutes payment for locating a minor for adoption, except as authorized under s. 63.212(1).
- (e) A declaratory statement as to the adoption contract, regardless of when filed, shall be consolidated with any related petition for adoption. The clerk of the court shall only assess one filing fee that includes the adoption action, the declaratory statement petition, and the petition for termination of parental rights.
- (f) Prior approval of fees and costs by the court does not obligate the parent to ultimately relinquish the minor for adoption.
- (6) STEPCHILD, RELATIVE, AND ADULT ADOPTIONS.--Petitions for the adoption of a stepchild, a relative, or an adult shall not require the filing of a separate judgment or separate proceeding terminating parental rights pending adoption. The

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final judgment of adoption <u>has</u> shall have the effect of terminating parental rights simultaneously with the granting of the decree of adoption.

Section 20. Subsection (2) of section 63.112, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.112 Petition for adoption; description; report or recommendation, exceptions; mailing.--
- (2) The following documents are required to be filed with the clerk of the court at the time the petition is filed:
- (a) A certified copy of the court judgment terminating parental rights under chapter 39 or under this chapter or, if the adoptee is an adult or a minor relative or stepchild of the petitioner, the required consent, unless such consent is excused by the court.
- (b) The favorable preliminary home study by a of the department, licensed child-placing agency, a licensed or professional, or an agency described in s. 61.20(2), 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.
- (c) A copy of any declaratory statement previously entered by the court pursuant to s. 63.102.
- (d) Documentation that an interview was held with the minor, if older than 12 years of age, unless the court, in the best interest of the minor, dispenses with the minor's consent under s. 63.062(1)(c).
- Section 21. Subsections (3) and (5) of section 63.122, 1638 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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63.122 Notice of hearing on petition.--

- (3) Upon a showing by the petitioner <u>or parent</u> that the <u>privacy</u>, safety, <u>or and</u> welfare of the petitioner, <u>parent</u>, or minor may be endangered, the court may order the names of the petitioner, <u>parent</u>, or minor, or <u>all both</u>, to be deleted from the notice of hearing and from the copy of the petition attached thereto, provided the substantive rights of any person will not thereby be affected.
- (5) After filing the petition to adopt an adult, the court may order an appropriate investigation to assist in determining whether the adoption is in the best interest of the persons involved and is in accordance with state law.
- Section 22. Subsection (4) of section 63.125, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 63.125 Final home investigation.--
- (4) The department, the licensed child-placing agency, or the professional making the required investigation may request other state agencies, licensed professionals qualified to conduct a home study, or child-placing agencies within or outside this state to make investigations of designated parts of the inquiry and to make a written report to the department, the professional, or other person or agency.
- Section 23. Subsection (4) of section 63.132, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 63.132 Affidavit of expenses and receipts.--
- (4) This section does not apply to an adoption by a stepparent or an adoption of a relative or adult, the finalization of an adoption of a minor whose parent's parental

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rights were terminated under chapter 39, or the domestication of an adoption decree of a minor child adopted in a foreign country.

- Section 24. Section 63.135, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 63.135 Information under oath to be submitted to the court.--

- affidavit under the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and
 Enforcement Act in a termination of parental rights Each party
 in an adoption proceeding, in the first pleading or in an
 affidavit attached to that pleading, shall give information
 under oath as to the child's present address, the places where
 the child has lived within the last 5 years, and the names and
 present addresses of the persons with whom the child has lived
 during that period. In the pleading or affidavit each party
 shall further declare under oath whether:
- (a) The party has participated as a party or witness or in any other capacity in any other litigation concerning the custody of the same child in this or any other state;
- (b) The party has information of any custody proceeding concerning the child pending in a court of this or any other state; and
- (c) The party knows of any person not a party to the proceedings who has physical custody of the child or claims to have custody or visitation rights with respect to the child.
- (2) If the declaration as to any item specified in subsection (1) is in the affirmative, the declarant shall give

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additional information under oath as required by the court. The court may examine the parties under oath about details of the information furnished and other matters pertinent to the court's jurisdiction and judgment of adoption.

(2)(3) Each party has a continuing duty to inform the court of any custody proceeding concerning the child in this or any other state about which he or she obtained information during this proceeding.

Section 25. Subsections (3) and (4) of section 63.142, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 63.142 Hearing; judgment of adoption. --
- (3) DISMISSAL.--

- (a) If the petition is dismissed, <u>further proceedings</u>, if any, regarding the minor must be brought in a separate custody action under chapter 61, a dependency action under chapter 39, or a paternity action under chapter 742 the court shall determine the person that is to have custody of the minor.
- (b) If the petition is dismissed, the court shall state with specificity the reasons for the dismissal.
- (4) JUDGMENT.--At the conclusion of the hearing, after the court determines that the date for a parent to file an appeal of a valid judgment terminating that parent's parental rights has passed and no appeal, <u>under pursuant to</u> the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, is pending and that the adoption is in the best interest of the person to be adopted, a judgment of adoption shall be entered. A judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption is voidable and any later judgment of adoption of that minor is voidable if, upon a parent's motion

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for relief from judgment, the court finds that the adoption fails to <u>substantially</u> meet the requirements of this chapter. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time, but not later than 1 year after the date the judgment terminating parental rights was entered.

Section 26. Section 63.152, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.152 Application for new birth record.--Within 30 days after entry of a judgment of adoption, the clerk of the court shall transmit a certified statement of the entry to the state registrar of vital statistics in the state where the adopted person was born on a form provided by the registrar. A new birth record containing the necessary information supplied by the certificate shall be issued by the registrar on application of the adopting parents or the adopted person.
- Section 27. Subsections (1), (3), and (7) of section 63.162, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 63.162 Hearings and records in adoption proceedings; confidential nature.--
- (1) All hearings held in proceedings under this <u>chapter</u> act shall be held in closed court without admittance of any person other than essential officers of the court, the parties, witnesses, counsel, persons who have not consented to the adoption and are required to consent, and representatives of the agencies who are present to perform their official duties.
- (3) The court files, records, and papers in the adoption of a minor shall be indexed only in the name of the petitioner, and the <u>names</u> name of the petitioner and the minor may shall not

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be noted on any docket, index, or other record outside the court file, except that closed agency files may be cross-referenced in the original and adoptive names of the minor.

(7) The court may, upon petition of an adult adoptee, for good cause shown, appoint an intermediary or a licensed child-placing agency to contact a birth parent and to who has not registered with the adoption registry pursuant to s. 63.165 and advise him or her them of the adoptee's request to open the file and the adoption registry and offer the parent the opportunity to waive confidentiality and consent to the opening of the parent's records availability of same.

Section 28. Section 63.192, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

adoption.--A judgment of court terminating the relationship of parent and child or establishing the relationship by adoption, or a decree granting legal guardianship for purposes of adoption, issued pursuant to due process of law by a court or authorized body of any other jurisdiction within or without the United States shall be recognized in this state, and the rights and obligations of the parties on matters within the jurisdiction of this state shall be determined as though the judgment or decree were issued by a court of this state. A judgment or decree of a court or authorized body terminating the relationship of a parent and child, whether independent, incorporated in an adoption decree, or incorporated in a legal guardianship order issued pursuant to due process of law of any other jurisdiction within or without the United States, shall be

deemed to effectively terminate parental rights for purposes of a proceeding on a petition for adoption in this state. When a minor child has been made available for adoption in a foreign state or foreign country and the parental rights of the minor child's parent have been terminated or the child has been declared to be abandoned or orphaned, no additional termination of parental rights proceeding need occur, and the adoption may be finalized according to the procedures set forth in this chapter.

Section 29. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 63.207, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.207 Out-of-state placement.--

- (1) Unless the parent placing a minor for adoption files an affidavit that the parent chooses to place the minor outside the state, giving the reason for that placement, or the minor is to be placed with a relative or with a stepparent, or the minor is a special needs child, as defined in s. 409.166, or for other good cause shown, an adoption entity may not:
- (b) Place or attempt to place a minor for the purpose of adoption with a family who primarily lives and works outside Florida in another state. If an adoption entity is acting under this subsection, the adoption entity must file a petition for declaratory statement pursuant to s. 63.102 for prior approval of fees and costs. The court shall review the costs pursuant to s. 63.097. The petition for declaratory statement must be converted to a petition for an adoption upon placement of the minor in the home. When a minor is placed for adoption with prospective adoptive parents who primarily live and work outside

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this state, the circuit court in this state may retain jurisdiction over the matter until the adoption becomes final. The prospective adoptive parents may finalize the adoption in this state or in their home state.

Section 30. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) and subsections (2) and (7) of section 63.212, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 63.212 Prohibited acts; penalties for violation. --
- (1) It is unlawful for any person:

- (c) To sell or surrender, or to arrange for the sale or surrender of, a minor to another person for money or anything of value or to receive a such minor child for a such payment or thing of value. If a minor is being adopted by a relative or by a stepparent, or is being adopted through an adoption entity, this paragraph does not prohibit the person who is contemplating adopting the child from paying, under ss. 63.097 and 63.132, the actual prenatal care and living expenses of the mother of the child to be adopted, or from paying, under ss. 63.097 and 63.132, the actual living and medical expenses of the such mother for a reasonable time, not to exceed 6 weeks, if medical needs require such support, after the birth of the minor.
- (2)(a) It is unlawful for any person or adoption entity under this chapter to:
 - 1. Knowingly provide false information; or
 - 2. Knowingly withhold material information.
- (b) It is unlawful for a parent, with the intent to defraud, to accept benefits related to the same pregnancy from

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more than one adoption entity without disclosing that fact to each entity.

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

- Any person who willfully violates any provision of this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. In addition, the such person is liable for damages caused by the such acts or omissions, including reasonable attorney's fees and costs. Damages may be awarded through restitution in any related criminal prosecution or by filing a separate civil action.
- (7) It is unlawful for any adoptive parent or adoption entity to obtain a preliminary home study or final home investigation and fail to disclose the existence of the study or investigation to the court when required by law to do so.
- Section 31. Subsection (4) and paragraph (c) of subsection (6) of section 63.213, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
 - 63.213 Preplanned adoption agreement.--
- (4) An attorney who represents an intended father and intended mother or any other attorney with whom that attorney is associated shall not represent simultaneously a female who is or proposes to be a volunteer mother in the same any matter relating to a preplanned adoption agreement or preplanned adoption arrangement.

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1862 (6) As used in this section, the term:

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- (c) "Fertility technique" means artificial embryonation or_{τ} artificial insemination, whether in vivo or in vitro or_{τ} egg donation, or embryo adoption.
- Section 32. Section 63.236, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
- 1868 63.236 Petitions filed before effective date; governing
 1869 law.--Any petition for termination of parental rights filed
 1870 before July 1, 2007, shall be governed by the law in effect at
 1871 the time the petition was filed.
- Section 33. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (3), and subsection (5) of section 409.166,

 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 1875 409.166 Special needs children; subsidized adoption 1876 program.--
 - (2) DEFINITIONS. -- As used in this section, the term:
 - (a) "Special needs child" means a child whose permanent custody has been awarded to the department, or to a licensed child-placing agency, or to an adoption intermediary and:
- 1. Who has established significant emotional ties with his or her foster parents; or
 - 2. Is not likely to be adopted because he or she is:
 - a. Eight years of age or older;
 - b. Mentally retarded;
 - c. Physically or emotionally handicapped;
- 1887 d. Of black or racially mixed parentage; or

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

(3) ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM. --

- (a) The department shall establish and administer an adoption program for special needs children to be carried out by the department, or by contract with a licensed child-placing agency, or by an adoption intermediary. The program shall attempt to increase the number of persons seeking to adopt special needs children and the number of adoption placements and shall extend subsidies and services, when needed, to the adopting parents of a special needs child.
- waived for all adoptive parents who participate in the program who adopt children in the custody of the department. Fees may be waived for families who adopt children in the custody of licensed child-placing agencies or who adopt children through intermediary-placed independent adoptions, and who receive or may be eligible for subsidies through the department. Retroactive reimbursement of fees may not be required for families who adopt children in the custody of licensed child-placing agencies.
- Section 34. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5), paragraph (b) of subsection (10), paragraph (b) of subsection (11), and subsection (14) of section 409.176, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 409.176 Registration of residential child-caring agencies and family foster homes.--

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

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

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

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to enjoin the person or facility from continuing the care $\underline{\text{or}}$ placement of children.

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

Section 35. Section 742.021, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

742.021 Venue, process, complaint.--The proceedings shall be in the circuit court of the county where the plaintiff resides or of the county where the defendant resides. The complaint shall aver sufficient facts charging the paternity of the child. Upon filing of every complaint seeking to determine

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paternity, the clerk of court shall issue a notice to be provided to each petitioner upon filing and to each respondent with service of the petition. The notice shall be in substantially the following form:

In order to preserve the right to notice and consent to the adoption of the child, an unmarried biological father must, as the "registrant," file a notarized claim of paternity form with the Florida Putative Father Registry maintained by the Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health and shall include therein confirmation of his willingness and intent to support the child for whom paternity is claimed in accordance with state law. The claim of paternity may be filed at any time prior to the child's birth, but a claim of paternity may not be filed after the date a petition is filed for termination of parental rights.

Process directed to the defendant shall issue forthwith requiring the defendant to file written defenses to the complaint in the same manner as suits in chancery. Upon application and proof under oath, the court may issue a writ of ne exeat against the defendant on such terms and conditions and conditioned upon bond in such amount as the court may determine. Section 36. Subsection (1) of section 742.10, Florida

1997 Statutes, is amended to read:

742.10 Establishment of paternity for children born out of wedlock.--

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Except as provided chapters 39 and 63, this chapter provides the primary jurisdiction and procedures for the determination of paternity for children born out of wedlock. When the establishment of paternity has been raised and determined within an adjudicatory hearing brought under the statutes governing inheritance, or dependency under workers' compensation or similar compensation programs, or when an affidavit acknowledging paternity or a stipulation of paternity is executed by both parties and filed with the clerk of the court, or when an affidavit, a notarized voluntary acknowledgment of paternity, or a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity that is witnessed by two individuals and signed under penalty of perjury as provided for in s. 382.013 or s. 382.016 is executed by both parties, or when paternity is adjudicated by the Department of Revenue as provided in s. 409.256, such adjudication, affidavit, or acknowledgment constitutes the establishment of paternity for purposes of this chapter. If no adjudicatory proceeding was held, a notarized voluntary acknowledgment of paternity or voluntary acknowledgment of paternity that is witnessed by two individuals and signed under penalty of perjury as specified by s. 92.525(2) shall create a rebuttable presumption, as defined by s. 90.304, of paternity and is subject to the right of any signatory to rescind the acknowledgment within 60 days after the date the acknowledgment was signed or the date of an administrative or judicial proceeding relating to the child, including a proceeding to establish a support order, in which the signatory is a party, whichever is earlier. Both parents must provide their social

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security numbers on any acknowledgment of paternity, consent affidavit, or stipulation of paternity. Except for affidavits under seal pursuant to ss. 382.015 and 382.016, the Office of Vital Statistics shall provide certified copies of affidavits to the Title IV-D agency upon request.

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Section 37. This act shall take effect July 1, 2007.