By Senator Rodriguez

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to adoption; amending s. 63.032, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms "abandoned" and "parent"; amending s. 63.037, F.S.; exempting certain adoption proceedings from specified requirements if certain documentation is contained in the court's file; making technical changes; amending s. 63.0423, F.S.; providing requirements for an adoption entity, rather than a licensed child-placing agency, relating to surrendered infants; requiring a certain finding by the court before a judgment terminating parental rights may be granted; amending s. 63.052, F.S.; providing when an adoption entity, rather than an intermediary, becomes the designated guardian of the person for a child; requiring a child to be placed with an intermediary, rather than with a relative, under certain circumstances; making technical changes; amending s. 63.062, F.S.; revising consent requirements for unmarried biological fathers; providing requirements for a notice of intended adoption plan and service of such notice on an unmarried biological father; revising the methods by which a notice of a petition to adopt an adult may be completed; providing construction; making technical changes; amending s. 63.082, F.S.; providing that a consent to adoption may identify a specific adoptive parent; providing that a parent's identified or nonidentified consent is valid, binding, and enforceable; authorizing an adoption entity to

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intervene after the execution of consent and filing of a preliminary home study; revising the factors a court must consider in determining whether to transfer custody of a child; specifying persons who must be notified upon a revocation of consent; requiring the court to enter an order maintaining certain placement of the child under certain circumstances; providing that a denied petition to terminate parental rights may not be used in certain ways; providing that an identified or nonidentified consent may not be treated as a surrender of parental rights to the department or the court in the absence of the express written consent of the parent; making technical changes; amending s. 63.085, F.S.; revising the requirements of a certain required disclosure; requiring that a copy of certain documents be filed with the court; making technical changes; amending s. 63.087, F.S.; requiring the clerk of court to issue a separate case number for a petition for adoption and providing that such petition may not be maintained in a specified court file; authorizing a copy of a consent to adoption to be filed with a petition for termination of parental rights; revising and providing requirements for such petitions; making technical changes; amending s. 63.089, F.S.; revising the factors a court must consider in determining a finding of abandonment; amending s. 63.122, F.S.; requiring that a certain notice of hearing be given as prescribed in the Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure; amending s.

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63.132, F.S.; specifying that certain fees are hourly fees; making technical changes; amending s. 63.212, F.S.; providing that a person contemplating adoption of a child may make specified payments to the mother of the child for a specified period of time regardless of whether the medical needs of the mother require such support; amending s. 39.812, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsections (1) and (12) of section 63.032, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

(1) "Abandoned" means a situation in which a the parent or

a person having legal custody of a child, while being able, makes little or no provision for the child's support or makes little or no effort to communicate with the child, which situation is sufficient to evince rejection of 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

pregnancy.

(12) "Parent" means a woman who gives birth to a child and who is not a gestational surrogate as defined in s. 742.13 or a

conduct of a father toward towards the child's mother during her

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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, an unmarried biological father, or an alleged or prospective parent.

Section 2. Section 63.037, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

63.037 Proceedings applicable to cases resulting from a termination of parental rights under chapter 39.—A case in which a child minor becomes available for adoption after the parental rights of each parent have been terminated by a judgment entered under pursuant to chapter 39 is shall be governed by s. 39.812 and this chapter. Adoption proceedings initiated under chapter 39 are exempt from the following provisions of this chapter: requirement for search of the Florida Putative Father Registry provided in s. 63.054(7), if a search was previously completed and documentation of the search is contained in the court's case file maintained in the dependency proceeding; disclosure requirements for the adoption entity provided in s. 63.085(1); general provisions governing termination of parental rights pending adoption provided in s. 63.087; notice and service provisions governing termination of parental rights pending adoption provided in s. 63.088; and procedures for terminating parental rights pending adoption provided in s. 63.089.

Section 3. Subsections (1) through (5) and (10) of section 63.0423, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

63.0423 Procedures with respect to surrendered infants.-

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(1) Upon entry of final judgment terminating parental rights, an adoption entity a licensed child-placing agency that takes physical custody of an infant surrendered at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station under pursuant to s. 383.50 assumes responsibility for the medical and other costs associated with the emergency services and care of the surrendered infant from the time the adoption entity licensed child-placing agency takes physical custody of the surrendered infant.

- (2) The adoption entity licensed child-placing agency shall immediately seek an order from the circuit court for emergency custody of the surrendered infant. The emergency custody order remains shall remain in effect until the court orders preliminary approval of placement of the surrendered infant in a the prospective adoptive home, at which time the prospective adoptive parent is the guardian of the surrendered infant parents become quardians pending termination of parental rights and finalization of adoption or until the court orders otherwise. The adoption entity may remove the surrendered infant from the guardianship of the prospective adoptive parent parents shall remain subject to the right of the licensed child-placing agency to remove the surrendered infant from the placement during the pendency of the proceedings if such removal is deemed by the adoption entity licensed child-placing agency to be in the best interests of the child and in accordance with s. 63.052. The adoption entity licensed child-placing agency may immediately seek to place the surrendered infant in a prospective adoptive home.
 - (3) The adoption entity licensed child-placing agency that

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takes physical custody of the surrendered infant shall, within 24 hours thereafter, request assistance from law enforcement officials to investigate and determine, through the Missing Children Information Clearinghouse, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and any other national and state resources, whether the surrendered infant is a missing child.

- (4) The parent who surrenders the infant in accordance with s. 383.50 is presumed to have consented to termination of parental rights, and express consent is not required. Unless Except when there is actual or suspected child abuse or neglect, the <u>adoption entity</u> may licensed child-placing agency shall not attempt to pursue, search for, or notify that parent as provided in s. 63.088 and chapter 49. For purposes of s. 383.50 and this section, an infant who tests positive for illegal drugs, narcotic prescription drugs, alcohol, or other substances, but shows no other signs of child abuse or neglect, must shall be placed in the custody of an adoption entity a licensed childplacing agency. Such a placement does not eliminate the reporting requirement under s. 383.50(7). When the department is contacted regarding an infant properly surrendered under this section and s. 383.50, the department shall provide instruction to contact an adoption entity a licensed child-placing agency and may not take custody of the infant unless reasonable efforts to contact an adoption entity a licensed child-placing agency to accept the infant have not been unsuccessful successful.
- (5) A petition for termination of parental rights under this section may not be filed until 30 days after the date the infant was surrendered in accordance with s. 383.50. The court may not grant a judgment terminating a petition for termination

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of parental rights may not be granted until the court finds that a parent has failed to reclaim or claim the surrendered infant within the time period specified in s. 383.50.

(10) Except to the extent expressly provided in this section, proceedings initiated by <u>an adoption entity a licensed child-placing agency</u> for the termination of parental rights and subsequent adoption of a newborn <u>infant</u> left at a hospital, emergency medical services station, or fire station in accordance with s. 383.50 <u>must shall</u> be conducted <u>under pursuant to</u> this chapter.

Section 4. Section 63.052, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.052 Guardians designated; proof of commitment.-
- (1) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), an adoption entity is the guardian of the person for a child who has minors who have been placed for adoption with 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 child minor.
- (b) (2) An adoption entity is the guardian of the person for a child who has minors who have been voluntarily surrendered to an adoption entity intermediary through an execution of a consent to adoption, the intermediary shall be responsible for the minor until the time a court orders preliminary approval of placement of the child minor in a the prospective adoptive home. After such order, which time the prospective adoptive parent is the guardian of the person for the child parents shall become guardians pending finalization of adoption, subject to

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the adoption entity's intermediary's right and responsibility to remove the child from the prospective adoptive home if the removal is deemed by the adoption entity intermediary to be in the best interests of the child. The adoption entity intermediary may not remove the child without a court order unless the child is in danger of imminent harm. The adoption entity is not intermediary does not become responsible for the minor child's medical bills that were incurred before taking physical custody of the child after the execution of adoption consents. Notwithstanding the guardianship provisions in this section, the requirements of s. 627.6578 relating to insurance coverage for adopted and foster children remain in effect Prior to the court's entry of an order granting preliminary approval of the placement, the intermediary shall have the responsibility and authority to provide for the needs and welfare of the minor. A child minor may not be placed in a prospective adoptive home until that home has received a favorable preliminary home study, as provided in s. 63.092, completed and approved within 1 year before such placement in the prospective home. The provisions of s. 627.6578 shall remain in effect notwithstanding the quardianship provisions in this section.

(2)(3) If a child minor is surrendered to an adoption entity for subsequent adoption and a suitable prospective adoptive home with a favorable home study as provided in s.

63.092 is not available pursuant to s. 63.092 at the time the child minor is surrendered to the adoption entity, the child minor must be placed in a licensed foster care home, with a person or family that has received a favorable preliminary home study as required under paragraph (1)(b) pursuant to subsection

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(2), or with <u>an intermediary</u> a relative until a suitable prospective adoptive home is available.

- (3) (4) If a child minor is voluntarily surrendered to an adoption entity for subsequent adoption and the adoption does not become final within 180 days after termination of parental rights, the adoption entity must report to the court on the status of the child minor and the court may at that time proceed under s. 39.701 or take action reasonably necessary to protect the best interest of the child minor.
- (4)(5) The recital in a written consent, answer, or recommendation filed by an adoption entity that the child minor has been permanently committed to the adoption entity or that the adoption entity is duly licensed is shall be prima facie proof of such commitment. A consent for adoption signed by an adoption entity does not need to not comply with s. 63.082.
- (5)(6) Unless otherwise authorized by law or ordered by the court, the department is not responsible for expenses incurred by other adoption entities participating in a placement of a child minor.
- (6) (7) The court retains jurisdiction of a <u>child minor</u> who has been placed for adoption until the adoption is final. After a <u>child minor</u> is placed with an adoption entity or <u>a</u> prospective adoptive parent, the court may review the status of the <u>child minor</u> and the progress toward permanent adoptive placement.
- Section 5. Section 63.062, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 63.062 Persons required to consent to adoption; affidavit of nonpaternity; waiver of venue.—
 - (1) Unless supported by one or more of the grounds

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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 child minor or notice has been served under s. 63.088 to:

- (a) The mother of the child minor.
- (b) The father of the child minor, if:
- 1. The <u>child</u> minor was conceived or born while the father was married to the mother;
 - 2. The child minor is the father's his child by adoption;
- 3. The <u>child minor</u> has been adjudicated by the court to be the father's his child before the date a petition for termination of parental rights is filed;
- 4. The father He has filed an affidavit of paternity under pursuant to s. 382.013(2)(c) or he is listed on the child's birth certificate before the date a petition for termination of parental rights is filed; 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 child minor, has filed such acknowledgment with the Office of Vital Statistics of the Department of Health within the required timeframes, and has strictly complied with the requirements of subsection (2).

The status of the father $\underline{\text{must}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ be determined at the time of the filing of the petition to terminate parental rights and may not be modified, except as otherwise provided in s.

63.0423(9)(a), for purposes of his obligations and rights under this chapter by acts occurring after the filing of the petition to terminate parental rights.

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(c) The <u>child minor</u>, if 12 years of age or older, unless the court <u>finds that it is not</u> in the best interest of the <u>child</u> to require his or her <u>minor dispenses with the minor's</u> consent.

- (d) Any person lawfully entitled to custody of the $\underline{\text{child}}$ $\underline{\text{minor}}$ if required by the court.
- (e) The court having jurisdiction to determine custody of the child minor, if the person having physical custody of the child minor does not have authority to consent to the adoption.
- (2) In accordance with subsection (1), the consent of an unmarried biological father \underline{is} shall be necessary only if the unmarried biological father has complied with \underline{all} of the requirements of this subsection.
- (a)1. With regard to a child who is placed with <u>an</u> adoptive <u>parent</u> <u>parents</u> more than 6 months after the child's birth, an unmarried biological father must have developed a substantial relationship with the child, taken <u>some measure of</u> responsibility for the child and the child's future, and demonstrated a full commitment to the responsibilities of parenthood by providing reasonable and regular financial support <u>for the child's educational, medical, and living expenses to the child</u> 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

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the person or agency having the care or custody of the child, when physically or financially unable to visit the child or when not prevented from doing so by the birth mother or person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the child.

- 2. An unmarried biological father who openly lived with the child for at least 6 months within the 1-year period following the birth of the child and immediately preceding placement of the child with an adoptive parent parents and who openly held himself out to be the father of the child during that period is 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 6 months of age or younger at the time the child is placed <u>for adoption</u> with the adoptive parents, an unmarried biological father must have demonstrated a full commitment to his parental responsibility by having performed all of the following acts <u>within 30 days after receipt of service of the notice of intended adoption plan prior to the time the mother executes her consent for adoption:</u>
- 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 <u>must shall</u> be maintained in the confidential registry established for that purpose and <u>is shall be</u> 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, executed and Filed an affidavit or a verified response with the

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court 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 toward of the living and medical expenses of the birth mother and the child incurred in connection with the mother's pregnancy and the child's birth, in accordance with the unmarried father's his financial ability to pay, unless and when not prevented from doing so by the birth mother or person or authorized agency having lawful custody of the child. The responsibility of the unmarried biological father to provide financial assistance to the birth mother during her pregnancy and to the child after birth is not abated because support is being provided to the birth mother or child by the adoption entity, a prospective adoptive parent, or a third party, nor does it serve as a basis to excuse the birth father's failure to provide support.

Offers of support are insufficient to meet the requirements of this subsection.

(c) The mere fact that a father expresses a desire to fulfill his responsibilities toward towards his child which is unsupported by acts evidencing this intent does not meet the requirements of this subsection section. An unmarried biological father who does not strictly comply with each of the conditions provided in this subsection is not considered a "parent" under

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this chapter and the court shall enter a judgment finding that the unmarried biological father has 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 and any claim he may have had to the child is barred. Upon the entry of the court order, the adoption entity has no further duties under this chapter with regard to the unmarried biological father.

- (d) The petitioner shall file with the court a certificate from the Office of Vital Statistics stating that a diligent search has been made of the Florida Putative Father Registry of notices from unmarried biological fathers described in subparagraph (b)1. and that no filing has been found pertaining to the father of the child in question or, if a filing is found, stating the name of the putative father and the time and date of filing. That certificate shall be filed with the court prior to the entry of a final judgment of termination of parental rights.
- (e) 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.
- (3) Pursuant to chapter 48, an adoption entity shall serve a notice of intended adoption plan upon any known and locatable unmarried biological father who is identified to the adoption entity by the mother by the date she signs her consent for adoption if the child is 6 months of age or less at the time the

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consent is executed. Service of the notice of intended adoption plan is not required when the unmarried biological father signs a consent for adoption or an affidavit of nonpaternity or when the child is more than 6 months of age at the time of the execution of the consent by the mother. The notice may be served at any time before the child's birth or, after the child's birth only if the mother identifies him to the adoption entity as a potential biological father by the date she executes a consent for adoption before placing the child in the adoptive home. The recipient of the notice may waive service of process by executing a waiver and acknowledging receipt of the plan.

- (a) The notice of intended adoption plan must specifically state that if the unmarried biological father desires to contest the adoption plan he must, within 30 days after service, file with the court a verified response that contains a pledge of commitment to the child in substantial compliance with subparagraph (2) (b) 2., file and a claim of paternity form with the Office of Vital Statistics, and must provide to the adoption entity a fair and reasonable amount of support for the benefit of the birth mother and child with a copy of the verified response filed with the court and the claim of paternity form filed with the Office of Vital Statistics.
- (b) The notice must also include instructions for submitting a claim of paternity form to the Office of Vital Statistics and the address to which the claim must be sent.
- (c) The unmarried biological father must provide the adoption entity with a copy of the verified response filed with the court and the claim of paternity form filed with the Office of Vital Statistics If the party served with the notice of

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intended adoption plan is an entity whose consent is required, the notice must specifically state that 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 interests of the child.

(a) If the unmarried biological father or entity whose consent is required fails to timely and 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, the court shall enter a default judgment against the unmarried biological father or entity and the consent of that unmarried biological father or entity shall no longer be required under this chapter and shall be deemed to have waived any claim of rights to the child. To avoid an entry of a default judgment, within 30 days after receipt of service of the notice of intended adoption plan:

1. The unmarried biological father must:

a. File a claim of paternity with the Florida Putative Father Registry maintained by the Office of Vital Statistics;

b. File a verified response with the court which contains a pledge of commitment to the child in substantial compliance with subparagraph (2)(b)2.; and

c. Provide support for the birth mother and the child.

2. The entity whose consent is required must file a verified response setting forth a legal basis for contesting the intended adoption plan, specifically addressing the best interests of the child.

 $\underline{\text{(4)}}$ If the mother identifies a potential unmarried biological father within the timeframes required by this section

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the statute, whose location is unknown, the adoption entity <u>must</u> shall conduct a diligent search <u>under pursuant to</u> s. 63.088. If, upon completion of a diligent search, the potential unmarried biological father's location remains unknown and a search of the Florida Putative Father Registry fails to reveal a match, the adoption entity <u>must shall</u> request <u>in the petition for termination of parental rights pending adoption</u> that the court declare the diligent search to be in compliance with s. 63.088, that the adoption entity has no further obligation to provide notice to the potential unmarried biological father, and that the potential unmarried biological father's consent to the adoption is not required.

(5)(4) Any person whose consent is required under paragraph (1)(b), or any other man, may execute an irrevocable affidavit of nonpaternity in lieu of a consent under this section and by doing so waives notice to all court proceedings after the date of execution. An affidavit of nonpaternity must be executed as provided in s. 63.082. The affidavit of nonpaternity may be executed before prior to the birth of the child. The person executing the affidavit must receive disclosure under s. 63.085 before prior to signing the affidavit. For purposes of this chapter, an affidavit of nonpaternity is sufficient if it contains a specific denial of parental obligations and does not need to deny the existence of a biological relationship.

(6)(5) A person who signs a consent to adoption or an affidavit of nonpaternity must be given reasonable notice of his or her right to select a person who does not have an employment, professional, or personal relationship with the adoption entity or the prospective adoptive parent parents to be present when

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the consent to adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity is executed and to sign the consent or affidavit as a witness.

- (7)(6) The petitioner must make good faith and diligent efforts as provided under s. 63.088 to notify, and obtain written consent from, the persons required to consent to adoption under this section. The petitioner shall file with the court a certificate from the Office of Vital Statistics stating that a diligent search has been made of the Florida Putative Father Registry of notices from unmarried biological fathers described in subparagraph (2)(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 must be filed with the court before the entry of a final judgment of termination of parental rights.
- (8) (7) If parental rights to the <u>child</u> minor have previously been terminated, the adoption entity with which the <u>child</u> minor has been placed for subsequent adoption may provide consent to the adoption. In such case, no other consent is required. The consent of the department <u>is</u> shall be waived upon a determination by the court that such consent is being unreasonably withheld and if the petitioner has filed with the court a favorable preliminary adoptive home study as required under s. 63.092.
 - (9) (8) A petition to adopt an adult may be granted if:
- (a) Written consent to adoption has been executed by the adult and the adult's spouse, if any, unless the spouse's consent is waived by the court for good cause.
 - (b) Written notice of the final hearing on the adoption has

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been provided to the parents, if any, <u>by certified mail</u>, or proof of service of process, or written waiver has been filed, showing notice has been served on the parents as provided in this chapter.

- (10) (a) (9) A petition for termination of parental rights must be filed in the appropriate county as determined under s. 63.087(2). If a parent whose consent is required objects 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 unless the objecting parent has previously executed a waiver of venue.
- (b) (10) The waiver of venue must be a separate document containing no consents, disclosures, or other information unrelated to venue.
- (11) This section does not preclude a claim for prebirth abandonment under ss. 63.082 and 63.089.
- Section 6. Subsection (2), paragraph (a) of subsection (3), paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (4), paragraphs (a), (b), and (e) of subsection (6), and subsection (7) of section 63.082, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 63.082 Execution of consent to adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity; family social and medical history; revocation of consent.—
- (2) A consent may name or otherwise identify a specific adoptive parent. A consent that does not name or otherwise identify the adoptive adopting parent is valid if the consent contains a statement by the person consenting that the consent was voluntarily executed and that identification of the adoptive adopting parent is not required for granting the consent.

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(3) (a) The department must provide a family social and medical history form to an adoption entity that intends to place a child for adoption. Forms containing, at a minimum, the same information as the forms promulgated by the department must be attached to the petition to terminate parental rights pending adoption and must contain biological and sociological information or information as to the family medical history regarding the child minor and the parents. This form is not required for adoptions of relatives, adult adoptions, or adoptions of stepchildren, unless parental rights are being or were terminated under pursuant to chapter 39. The information must be filed with the court in the termination of parental rights proceeding.

- (4)(a) An affidavit of nonpaternity may be executed before the birth of the <u>child minor</u>; however, the consent to an adoption may not be executed before the birth of the <u>child minor</u> except in a preplanned adoption under pursuant to s. 63.213.
- (b) A consent to the adoption of a <u>child minor</u> who is to be placed for adoption may be executed by the birth mother 48 hours after the <u>child's minor's</u> birth or the day the birth mother is 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 may be executed at any time after the birth of the child. The consent is valid upon execution and may be withdrawn only if the court finds that it was obtained by fraud or duress.
- (c) If the <u>child</u> <u>minor</u> 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

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revocation period of 3 business days.

- (6) (a) If a parent executes an identified consent or a nonidentified consent for adoption of a child minor with an adoption entity or a qualified prospective adoptive parent parents and the minor child is under the supervision of the department, or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the dependency court as a result of the entry of a shelter order, a dependency petition, or a petition for termination of parental rights pursuant to chapter 39, but parental rights have not yet been terminated, the adoption consent is valid, binding, and enforceable by the court.
- (b) Upon execution of the consent of the parent and filing of the preliminary home study as required in s. 63.092(3), the adoption entity may shall be permitted to intervene in the dependency case as a party of interest and must provide the court that acquired jurisdiction over the child minor, pursuant to the shelter order or dependency petition filed by the department, a copy of the preliminary home study of the prospective adoptive parent parents and any other evidence of the suitability of the placement. The preliminary home study must 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. Unless the court has concerns regarding the qualifications of the home study provider, or concerns that the home study may not be adequate to determine the best interests of the child, the home study provided by the adoption entity shall be deemed to be sufficient and no additional home study needs to be performed by

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(e) In determining whether the best interests of the child are served by transferring the custody of the minor child to the prospective adoptive parent selected by the parent or adoption entity, the court shall consider and weigh all relevant factors, including, but not limited to:

- 1. The permanency offered;
- 2. The established bonded relationship between the child and the current caregiver in any potential adoptive home in which the child has been residing;
- 3. The stability of the potential adoptive home in which the child has been residing as well as the desirability of maintaining continuity of placement;
- 4. The importance of maintaining sibling relationships, if possible;
- 5. The reasonable preferences and wishes of the child, if the court deems the child to be of sufficient maturity, understanding, and experience to express a preference;
- 6. Whether a petition for termination of parental rights has been filed pursuant to s. 39.806(1)(f), (g), or (h);
- 7. The child's particular needs and development What is best for the child; and
- 8. The right of the parent to determine an appropriate placement for the child.
- (7) If a person is seeking to revoke consent for a child older than 6 months of age:
- (a) The person seeking to revoke consent must, in accordance with paragraph (4)(c), notify the adoption entity, or if there is not an adoption entity, the adoptive parent's

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attorney, or the adoptive parent if he or she is unrepresented, in writing by certified mail, return receipt requested, within 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.

- (b) Upon receiving timely written notice from a person whose consent to adoption is required of that person's desire to revoke consent, the adoption entity must contact the prospective adoptive parent to arrange a time certain for the adoption entity to regain physical custody of the child minor, unless, upon a motion for emergency hearing by the adoption entity, the court determines in written findings that placement of the child minor with the person who had legal or physical custody of the child immediately before the child was placed for adoption may endanger the child minor or that the person who desires to revoke consent is not required to consent to the adoption, 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 placement of the child with the person who had legal or physical custody of the child immediately before the child was placed for adoption may endanger the child minor, the court shall enter an order continuing the placement of the child minor with the prospective adoptive parent parents pending further proceedings if they desire continued placement. If the prospective adoptive parent does parents do not desire continued placement, the order must include, but is need not be limited to, a determination of

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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 interests of the child and whether an investigation by the department is recommended.

- (d) If the person revoking consent claims to be the father of the <u>child minor</u> 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 <u>child minor</u> until the results of such testing have been filed with the court.
- (e) The adoption entity must return the child minor within 3 business days after timely and proper notification of the revocation of consent or after the court determines that revocation is timely and in accordance with the requirements of this chapter upon consideration of an emergency motion, as filed pursuant to paragraph (b), to the physical custody of the person revoking consent or the person directed by the court. If the person seeking to revoke consent claims to be the father of the child minor but has not been established to be the father by marriage, court order, or scientific testing, the adoption entity may return the child minor to the care and custody of the mother, if she desires such placement and she is not otherwise prohibited by law from having custody of the child.
- (f) Following the revocation period described in paragraph (a), consent may be set aside only when the court finds that the consent was obtained by fraud or duress.
- (g) An affidavit of nonpaternity may be set aside only if the court finds that the affidavit was obtained by fraud or

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duress.

(h) If the consent of one parent is set aside or revoked in accordance with this chapter, or if a petition to terminate parental rights is denied, any other consents executed by the other parent or a third party whose consent is required for the adoption of the child may not be used by the parent whose consent was revoked or set aside to terminate or diminish the rights of the other parent or third party whose consent was required for the adoption of the child. An identified or nonidentified consent executed under s. 63.082 may not be treated as a surrender of parental rights to the department or the court in a dependency proceeding without the express written consent of that parent.

Section 7. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 63.085, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 63.085 Disclosure by adoption entity.-
- (1) DISCLOSURE REQUIRED TO PARENTS AND PROSPECTIVE ADOPTIVE PARENTS.—Within 14 days after a person seeking to adopt a child minor or a person seeking to place a child 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 person. The adoption entity shall also provide the written disclosure to the parent who did not initiate contact with the adoption entity within 14 days after that parent is identified and located. For purposes of providing the written disclosure, a person is considered to be seeking to place a child minor for adoption if that person has sought information or advice from the adoption entity regarding the

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stepparent or relative, a child cannot be placed into

a prospective adoptive home unless the prospective

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adoptive <u>parent has</u> parents have received a favorable preliminary home study, including criminal and child abuse clearances.

- 4. A valid consent for adoption may not be signed by the birth mother until 48 hours after the birth of the child, or the day the birth mother is notified, in writing, that she is fit for discharge from the licensed hospital or birth center. Any man may sign a valid consent for adoption at any time after the birth of the child.
- 5. A consent for adoption signed when before the child is attains the age of 6 months of age or younger 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 up to 3 business days after it was signed.
- 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 parental rights. Section 63.062, Florida Statutes, prescribes that any father seeking to establish his right to consent to the adoption of his child must file a claim of paternity with the Florida Putative Father Registry maintained by the Office of Vital Statistics of the

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Department of Health before by the date a petition to terminate parental rights is filed with the court, or within 30 days after receiving service of a Notice of Intended Adoption Plan. If he receives a Notice of Intended Adoption Plan, he must file a claim of paternity with the Florida Putative Father Registry, file a parenting plan with the court, and provide financial support to the mother or child within 30 days after following service. An unmarried biological father's failure to timely respond to a Notice of Intended Adoption Plan constitutes an irrevocable legal waiver of any and all rights that the father may have to the child. A claim of paternity registration form for the Florida Putative Father Registry may be obtained from any local office of the Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, the Department of Children and Families, the Internet websites for these agencies, and the offices of the clerks of the Florida circuit courts. The claim of paternity form must be submitted to the Office of Vital Statistics, Attention: Adoption Unit, P.O. Box 210, Jacksonville, FL 32231.

- 8. 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 parents if they choose to parent the child.
- 9. A parent has the right to have a witness of his or her choice, who is unconnected with the

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adoption entity or the adoptive <u>parent</u> parents, to be present and witness the signing of the consent or affidavit of nonpaternity.

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

(3) ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DISCLOSURE.—The adoption entity must obtain a written statement acknowledging receipt of the disclosures required under this section and signed by the persons receiving the disclosure or, if it is not possible to obtain such an acknowledgment, the adoption entity must execute an affidavit stating why an acknowledgment could not be obtained. If the disclosure was delivered by certified mail, return receipt requested, a return receipt signed by the person from whom acknowledgment is required is sufficient to meet the requirements of this subsection. A copy of the acknowledgment of receipt of the disclosure must be provided to the person signing it. A copy of the acknowledgment or affidavit executed by the adoption entity in lieu of the acknowledgment must be maintained

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in the file of the adoption entity <u>and</u>. The original acknowledgment or affidavit must be filed with the court.

Section 8. Subsection (3) and paragraphs (b) and (e) of subsection (4) of section 63.087, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 63.087 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption; general provisions.—
- (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. The clerk of the court shall issue a separate case number and maintain a separate court file for a petition for adoption. A petition for adoption may not be maintained in the same court file as the proceeding to terminate parental rights. Adoptions of relatives, adult adoptions, or adoptions of stepchildren are not 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. Unless otherwise provided by law, this chapter applies to joint petitions.
 - (4) PETITION.—
- (b) The petition may be filed by a parent or person having physical custody of the <u>child minor</u>. 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 <u>under pursuant to</u> s. 63.082 also consents in writing to the adoption entity filing the petition. <u>A copy The original</u> of such consent must be filed with the petition.

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(e) The petition must include:

- 1. The <u>child's</u> <u>minor's</u> name, gender, date of birth, and place of birth. The petition must contain all names by which the <u>child minor</u> is or has been known, excluding the <u>child's minor's</u> prospective adoptive name but including the <u>child's minor's</u> 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.
- 2. All information required by the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act and the Indian Child Welfare Act.
- 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 child 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 that the petitioner will comply of compliance with the requirements of s. 63.0425 regarding notice to grandparents of an impending adoption.
- 7. A copy of the original birth certificate of the child, attached to the petition or filed with the court before the final hearing on the petition to terminate parental rights.
- Section 9. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) and subsection (4) of section 63.089, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 63.089 Proceeding to terminate parental rights pending adoption; hearing; grounds; dismissal of petition; judgment.—

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(2) HEARING PREREQUISITES.—The court may hold the hearing only when:

- (b) For each notice and petition that must be served under ss. 63.087 and 63.088:
- 1. At least 20 days have elapsed since the date of personal service 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 $\underline{\text{to}}$ for adoption, or other document that affirmatively waives service $\underline{\text{and notice}}$ of the hearing has been executed and filed with the court.
- (4) FINDING OF ABANDONMENT.—A finding of abandonment resulting in a termination of parental rights must be based upon clear and convincing evidence that a parent or person having legal custody has abandoned the child in accordance with the definition of abandoned contained in s. 63.032. A finding of abandonment may also be based upon emotional abuse; on or a failure refusal to provide reasonable financial support, when able, to a birth mother during her pregnancy or to the child after his or her birth; or on whether the person alleged to have abandoned the child, while being able, failed to establish contact with the child or accept responsibility for the child's welfare.
- (a) In making a determination of abandonment at a hearing for termination of parental rights under this chapter, the court shall consider, among other relevant factors not inconsistent with this section, all of the following:

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1. Whether the actions alleged to constitute abandonment demonstrate a willful disregard for the safety or welfare of the child or the unborn child. \div

- 2. Whether the person alleged to have abandoned the child, while being able, failed to provide financial support.
- 3. Whether the person alleged to have abandoned the child, while being able, failed to pay for medical treatment.; and
- 4. Whether the amount of support provided or medical expenses paid was appropriate, taking into consideration the needs of the child and relative means and resources available to the person alleged to have abandoned the child.
- (b) The child has been abandoned when the parent of a child is <u>or was</u> incarcerated on or after October 1, 2001, in a federal, state, or county correctional institution and:
- 1. The period of time for which the parent has been or is expected to be incarcerated will constitute a significant portion of the child's minority. In determining whether the period of time is significant, the court shall consider the child's age and the child's need for a permanent and stable home. The period of time begins on the date that the parent enters into incarceration;
- 2. The incarcerated parent has been determined by a court of competent jurisdiction 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

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been convicted of a substantially similar offense in another jurisdiction. As used in this section, the term "substantially similar offense" means any offense that is substantially similar in elements and penalties to one of those listed in this subparagraph, and that is in violation of a law of any other jurisdiction, whether that of another state, the District of Columbia, the United States or any possession or territory thereof, or any foreign jurisdiction; or

3. The court determines by clear and convincing evidence that continuing the parental relationship with the incarcerated parent would be harmful to the child and, for this reason, termination of the parental rights of the incarcerated parent is in the best interests of the child.

Section 10. Subsection (2) of section 63.122, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 63.122 Notice of hearing on petition.
- (2) Notice of hearing must be given as prescribed by the Florida Family Law Rules of Civil Procedure, and service of process must be made as specified by law for civil actions.

Section 11. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 63.132, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 63.132 Affidavit of expenses and receipts.-
- (1) Before the hearing on the petition for adoption, the prospective adoptive parent and any adoption entity must file $\frac{1}{1}$ two copies of an affidavit under this section.
- (a) The affidavit must be signed by the adoption entity and the prospective adoptive <u>parent</u> parents. A copy of the affidavit must be provided to the adoptive <u>parent</u> parents at the time the affidavit is executed.

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(b) The affidavit must itemize all disbursements and receipts of anything of value, including professional and legal fees, made or agreed to be made by or on behalf of the prospective adoptive parent and any adoption entity in connection with the adoption or in connection with any prior proceeding to terminate parental rights which involved the child minor who is the subject of the petition for adoption. The affidavit must also include, for each hourly legal or counseling fee itemized, the service provided for which the hourly fee is being charged, the date the service was provided, the time required to provide the service if the service was charged by the hour, the person or entity that provided the service, and the hourly fee charged.

- (c) The affidavit must show any expenses or receipts incurred in connection with:
 - 1. The birth of the child minor.
 - 2. The placement of the child minor with the petitioner.
- 3. The medical or hospital care received by the mother or by the child minor during the mother's prenatal care and confinement.
- 4. The living expenses of the birth mother. The living expenses must be itemized in detail to apprise the court of the exact expenses incurred.
- 5. The services relating to the adoption or to the placement of the <u>child minor</u> for adoption that were received by or on behalf of the petitioner, the adoption entity, either parent, the child <u>minor</u>, or any other person.

The affidavit must state whether any of these expenses were paid

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for by collateral sources, including, but not limited to, health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, or public assistance.

- (3) The court must issue a separate order approving or disapproving the fees, costs, and expenses itemized in the affidavit. The court may approve only fees, costs, and expenditures allowed under s. 63.097. The court may reject in whole or in part any fee, cost, or expenditure listed if the court finds that the expense is any of the following:
 - (a) Contrary to this chapter. +
- (b) Not supported by a receipt, if requested in the record, if the expense is not a fee of the adoption entity.; or
- (c) Not a reasonable fee or expense, considering the requirements of this chapter and the totality of the circumstances.

Section 12. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 63.212, Florida Statutes, is 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 child minor to another person for money or anything of value or to receive such minor child for such payment or thing of value. If a child minor is being adopted by a relative or by a stepparent, or is being adopted through an adoption entity, this paragraph does not prohibit the person who is contemplating adopting the child from paying, under ss. 63.097 and 63.132, the actual prenatal care and living expenses of the mother of the child to be adopted, or from paying, under ss. 63.097 and 63.132, the actual living and medical expenses of such mother for a reasonable time, not to exceed 6 weeks, if

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medical needs require such support, after the birth of the child minor.

Section 13. Subsection (5) of section 39.812, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 39.812 Postdisposition relief; petition for adoption.-
- (5) The petition for adoption must be filed in the division of the circuit court which entered the judgment terminating parental rights, unless a motion for change of venue is granted pursuant to s. 47.122. A copy of the consent executed by the department must be attached to the petition, unless waived pursuant to s. 63.062(8) s. 63.062(7). The petition must be accompanied by a statement, signed by the prospective adoptive parent parents, acknowledging receipt of all information required to be disclosed under s. 63.085 and a form provided by the department which details the social and medical history of the child and each parent and includes the social security number and date of birth for each parent, if such information is available or readily obtainable. The prospective adoptive parent parents may not file a petition for adoption until the judgment terminating parental rights becomes final. An adoption proceeding under this subsection is governed by chapter 63.

Section 14. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.