## Bill No. $\underline{\text{CS for CS for SB 2}}$

Amendment No. \_\_\_\_

	Senate House			
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11	Senator Campbell moved the following amendment:			
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13	Senate Amendment			
14	On page 41, line 1, through page 47, line 20, delete			
15	those lines			
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17	and insert:			
18	5. Under section 63.082, Florida			
19	Statutes, if the minor is not placed for			
20	adoption with the prospective adoptive parent			
21	upon release from the hospital or birth center			
22	following birth, a 3-day revocation period			
23	applies during which consent may be withdrawn			
24	for any reason by notifying the adoption entity			
25	in writing. In order to withdraw consent, the			
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28	business days after execution of the consent or			
29	1 business day after the date of the birth			
30	mother's discharge from a licensed hospital or			
31	birth center, whichever occurs later. For			
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purposes of mailing the withdrawal of consent, the term "business day" means any day on which the United States Postal Service accepts certified mail for delivery. The letter must be sent by certified United States mail, return receipt requested. Postal costs must be paid at the time of mailing and the receipt should be retained as proof that consent was withdrawn in a timely manner.

- 6. Under section 63.082, Florida
  Statutes, and notwithstanding the revocation
  period, the consent may be withdrawn at any
  time prior to the placement of the child with
  the prospective adoptive parent, by notifying
  the adoption entity in writing by certified
  United States mail, return receipt requested.
- 7. Under section 63.082, Florida
  Statutes, if an adoption entity timely receives
  written notice from a person of that person's
  desire to withdraw consent, the adoption entity
  must contact the prospective adoptive parent to
  arrange a time certain to regain physical
  custody of the child. Absent a court order for
  continued placement of the child entered under
  section 63.082, Florida Statutes, the adoption
  entity must return the minor within 3 days
  after notification of the withdrawal of consent
  to the physical custody of the person
  withdrawing consent. After the revocation
  period for withdrawal of consent ends, or after
  the placement of the child with prospective

adoptive parent, whichever occurs later, the consent may be withdrawn only if the court finds that the consent was obtained by fraud or under duress.

- 8. Under section 63.082, Florida
  Statutes, an affidavit of nonpaternity, once
  executed, may be withdrawn only if the court
  finds that it was obtained by fraud or under
  duress.
- 9. Under section 63.082, Florida
  Statutes, a person who signs a consent to
  adoption or an affidavit of nonpaternity must
  be given reasonable notice of his or her right
  to select a person who does not have an
  employment, professional, or personal
  relationship with the adoption entity or the
  prospective adoptive parents to be present when
  the consent or affidavit is executed and to
  sign the consent or affidavit as a witness.
- 10. Under section 63.088, Florida

  Statutes, specific and extensive efforts are required by law to attempt to obtain the consents required under section 63.062, Florida Statutes. If these efforts are unsuccessful, the court may not enter a judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption until certain requirements have been met.
- 11. Under Florida law, an intermediary
  may represent the legal interests of only the
  prospective adoptive parents. Each person whose
  consent to an adoption is required under

section 63.062, Florida Statutes, is entitled to seek independent legal advice and representation before signing any document or surrendering parental rights.

12. Under section 63.182, Florida

Statutes, an action or proceeding of any kind to vacate, set aside, or otherwise nullify a judgment of adoption or an underlying judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption, on any ground, including duress but excluding fraud, must be filed within 1 year after entry of the judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption. Such an action or proceeding for fraud must be filed within 2 years after entry of the judgment terminating parental rights.

Statutes, a judgment terminating parental rights pending adoption is voidable and any later judgment of adoption of that minor is voidable if, upon the motion of a parent, the court finds that any person knowingly gave false information that prevented the parent from timely making known his or her desire to assume parental responsibilities toward the minor or to exercise his or her parental rights. The motion must be filed with the court that originally entered the judgment. The motion must be filed within a reasonable time, but not later than 2 years after the date the judgment to which the motion is directed was

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entered.

- 14. Under section 63.165, Florida

  Statutes, the State of Florida maintains a registry of adoption information. Information about the registry is available from the Department of Children and Family Services.
- Statutes, a court may find that a parent has abandoned his or her child based on conduct during the pregnancy or based on conduct after the child is born. In addition, under section 63.089, Florida Statutes, the failure of a parent to respond to notices of proceedings involving his or her child shall result in termination of parental rights of a parent. A lawyer can explain what a parent must do to protect his or her parental rights. Any parent wishing to protect his or her parental rights should act IMMEDIATELY.
- 16. Each parent and prospective adoptive parent is entitled to independent legal advice and representation. Attorney information may be obtained from the yellow pages, The Florida

  Bar's lawyer referral service, and local legal aid offices and bar associations.
- 17. Counseling services may be helpful while making a parenting decision. Consult the yellow pages of the telephone directory.
- 18. Medical and social services support is available if the parent wishes to retain parental rights and responsibilities. Consult

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the Department of Children and Family Services.

19. Under section 63.039, Florida

Statutes, an adoption entity has certain legal responsibilities and may be liable for damages to persons whose consent to an adoption is required or to prospective adoptive parents for failing to materially meet those responsibilities. Damages may also be recovered from an adoption entity if a consent to adoption or affidavit of nonpaternity is obtained by fraud or under duress attributable to an adoption entity.

20. Under section 63.097, Florida Statutes, reasonable living expenses of the birth mother may be paid by the prospective adoptive parents and the adoption entity only if the birth mother is unable to pay due to unemployment, underemployment, or disability. The law also allows payment of reasonable and necessary medical expenses, expenses necessary to comply with the requirements of chapter 63, Florida Statutes, court filing expenses, and costs associated with advertising. Certain documented legal, counseling, and other professional fees may be paid. Prior approval of the court is not required until the cumulative total of amounts permitted exceeds \$2,500 in legal or other fees, \$500 in court costs, \$3,000 in expenses or \$1,500 in cumulative expenses incurred prior to the date the prospective adoptive parent retains the

1	adoption entity. The following fees, costs, and			
2	expenses are prohibited:			
3	a. Any fee or expense that constitutes			
4	payment for locating a minor for adoption.			
5	b. Any lump-sum payment to the entity			
6	which is nonrefundable directly to the payor or			
7	which is not itemized on the affidavit.			
8	c. Any fee on the affidavit which does			
9	not specify the service that was provided and			
10	for which the fee is being charged, such as a			
11	fee for facilitation or acquisition.			
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13	The court may reduce amounts charged or refund			
14	amounts that have been paid if it finds that			
15	these amounts were more than what was			
16	reasonable or allowed under the law.			
17	21. Under section 63.132, Florida			
18	Statutes, the adoption entity and the			
19	prospective adoptive parents must sign and file			
20	with the court a written statement under oath			
21	listing all the fees, expenses, and costs made,			
22	or agreed to be made, by or on behalf of the			
23	prospective adoptive parents and any adoption			
24	entity in connection with the adoption. The			
25	affidavit must state whether any of the			
26	expenses were eligible to be paid for by any			
27	other source.			
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